Koinonia
May 4, 1964

Dear Mrs. Singer,

I'm sending you the newspaper of which I spoke this morning, the Voice of Americus. Actually it's only a 'proof', as all of the final copies with the typos corrected were sold almost before the ink was dry. We're getting the old mimeo we have adjusted, and hope to print 2,000 copies of the next issue for this county, and to sell a few additional copies to the Lee, Dougherty, Terrell, Worth, & Randolph county movements.

With the first issue out the kids are beginning to develope more confidence. As you can see, however, our needs in terms of experience and equipment are obvious. The oldest of the staff, other than myself, are only a few years out of high school, and even the two who finished high school – both with fair to good grades – bare proof to the innadequacy of segregated education. We need training in reporting, editing, writing, and management. We need equipment – an electric mimeo & electric typewriter now, and, if we are successful, either a small letter press or photo offset.

Used equipment will do fine, but we will probably require aid, perhaps in the form of interest-free loans (?) to the extent of several hundred dollars — unless you know of an organization (union?) that would love to donate a used electric typewriter or good used electric mimeo? We'd be glad to send them a subscription to the paper.

We would, of course, appreciate any ads or subscriptions (10¢ per copy by mail to cover postage — 1.00 for the next ten issues). We would also be glad to publish any stories you have that might be of interest to people here — what Sedfund is, what it does, etc..

Let me know what you find. I hope things turn out well with James Mays,

Yours for peace in freedom

Zev Aelony

Koinonia Farm
Americus, Georgia
May 24, 1964

Dear Mrs. Sachs,
and Mrs. Singer,

We're still plodding along untrained and unequiped, but we've gotten out a second issue of the *Voice of Americus* and I think you'll agree it shows a little improvement, and our circulation was up 326% (from 322 to 1050). June 1 another issue must be put out, and the response to it will determine whether we decide to go weekly. If we can raise our Americus circulation over 1000 from its present 750, and the out-of-town (Albany, Dawson, Cuthbert) circulation from 300 to 500, and get a few ads we will have the money to swing it as a mimeographed weekly.

Regards,
Zev Aelony
CORE Field Worker.

typewriter

- Gestetner - F

- photo-offset -

$30

June 11, 1964

Mr. Zev Aelony
Koinonia Farm
Americus, Georgia

Dear Zev:

There may be some help for your newspaper through the CORE Southern Education Project Newsletter, descriptive sheet enclosed.

I suggest you write to them and describe your need for a mimeograph machine and other materials. They have had considerable success in getting donations of equipment. In fact, yesterday a manufacturer offerred to supplies large amounts if he could get a bonus of tax deductibility for his contributions. I am checking this out with our attorneys; if they O.K. the scheme, we shall accept the materials and distribute them to civil rights projects.

In case the above does not materialize, I suggest that you write to CORE Project and request a mimeograph machine. At the same time you can submit a formal appeal to us for a machine and paper. If CORE can't locate a machine for you, you will undoubtedly get first crack at any equipment donated to SEDF. (Don't worry, there is no danger you will receive two.) In applying to SEDF, you might mention that the publication is not affiliated with any of the large organizations since SEDF is committed to supporting some projects unassociated with CORE (~~by~~ [illegible] in order to meet the requirments for tax exemption.)

I am enclosing a personal contribution of $10. I hope it may help a little.

Best of luck to you.

Sincerely,

Nannette Sachs, Administrator
(Mrs. Richard C Sachs)

P.S. Carl Rachlin talked to Leo Bernat re releasing of the defense fund. ~~They~~ He said they would do so conditional on our promise to meet any further costs in your case. We have not received formal word yet though.

536 East Jefferson St.
Americus, Georgia
June 19, 1964

Mrs. Richard C. Sach, Administrator
Core Scholarship Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
Union Square, Room 902
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Sach:

Having recieved your letter on June 10, the staff of the Voice of Americus, wishes to describe the equipment needed to continue our newspaper, our immediate needs are:

Electric Memeograph machine
Electric typewriter
Memdofax machine

We also need the following items:

I. Filing cabinet
II. Reaearch books
    a. Journalism
    b. History books
    c. Georgia Politics
III. Journalism svholarship for the Editor.

Our newsletter staff is composed of local students and graduates of Americus, Ga., for the purpose of printing the true facts Of Americus and Southwest Ga. We have one local newspaper in Americus, that is trying to keep the poor whites and the Negroes ignorant by not printing the truth.

Thanking you in advance,

Amanda Bowens
Amanda Bowens
Managing Editor

P. S. All consideration will be appreciated. Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Joseph Rabber
CPW 322
#1, UN 67474
Gary Leonard
Atlanta

Zev Aelony
%Koinonia Farm
Americus, Georgia
June 28, 1964

912
924-7253

Mrs. Sachs
Mrs. Singer
CORE SEDFund
1 Union Square
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Sachs,
And Mrs. Singer,

I believe you will have received a letter fbom the staff of the Voice of Americus formally requesting equipment needed to put the paper on a sounder basis. I have seen a draft of this letter and would like to add some comments on the VOA's needs and a description of the context the project fits into.

It should be noted that offset equipment would be a preferable alternative to the mimeo equipment requested, though it is less likely to be available. A.B. Dick, Multigraph, and perhaps others, make small table-top models which print sheets up to 18" X 11". While this is still somewhat smaller than is desirable, it would permit professional quality printing, including of good-quality photographs, and the use of more attractive paper stocks.If the manufacturer of whom you spoke makes such equipment or has received such equipment used in trade-ins, he may be willing to contribute it rather than the mimeo equipment, and if so it would permit a much more attractive format.

A second need I'd like to emphasize is staff training. There are several people here who have the potential to both run the paper and to move from youth movement leadership to positions of constructive leadership in the new integrated community we hope to develope here. Most of them are almost totally lacking in formal education, however, and need help in getting it. Koinonia is trying to get one, the VOA's circulation manager, who like most kids here, has dropped out of high school, into the South Georgia Trade and Vocational School. The school is currently segregated, however.

The editor, managing editor, and the artist, as well as several other local youths who have graduated from high school are qualified to enter Georgia Southwestern College. From preliminary, unofficial, and highly confidential conversations with some of the staff of the college, I understand that if we can get scholarship aid for them, we can get a few students in this fall, thus breaking the color barrier. Openning this relatively low-cost college education could have an important effect on breaking the job and leadership barriers in town. As things stand now the bulk of white high school graduates in Americus go to Georgia Southwestern, with only a few not going to any college or going to schools out of town, while only the few Negroes who can afford to go away go to school -- and don't generally return -- thus leaving virtually all leadership, professional, and skilled roles a white monopoly.

The VOA artist, a local white youth just graduated from Evanston High school (in Illinois where he had to go because of pressures here) can earn his room and board here at Koinonia, and a scholarship for tuition and books (tuition is $274 per year; say $25 for books) would enable him to enter GSC this fall. The editor, Sammy Mahone, is a very bright 1964 graduate of Sumter High here, and is generally considered the leader of the young Negro community here. His family is poor, occupying a typically small shack, unpainted, on a drainage-ditch lined unlighted, dirt road. He has to pay his room and board, but $15 per week would maintain his current level of subsistance. This would mean $4 50 per year for room and board and $200 for tuition and books, or $650 total. The same needs would apply to Amanda Bowens, the managing editor. She's a little slip of a girl who surprises me by her ability to manage things and see to it that they get done. She would make an excellent professional journalist and would like to enter GSC's jounalism program this fall if funds are available. She is probably the most promising of the VOA staff in native abilities, though she will probably face the most opposition at the college. It is possible that GSC scholarship funds could be tapped for tuition and books at least, after the tension of the first integration is over, but is a frustration to any progress now.

Now let me describe the "scene" here. Southwest Georgia is roughly some forty counties from Columbus to the Florida line, and from Alabama east past Thomasville or Moultrie -- two God-forsaken towns there is no reason for you to remember, except that they may burn tears from tomorrow's headlines as Dallas, Jackson, Birmingham, and Americus did last year; as Philadelphia does today. It's an area of flat, rich red Georgia clay laced with jungle-bound streams. Either the sun is hot and clear or the rain is pouring life into the soil inches at a time. Feathery-pink-blossomed mimosas and leathery green-leaved magnolias spring from the ground without even being asked to. But slavery and cotton have drained that life out and left a tortured leper with limb fighting limb for life. These are the backwoods that even the Russells and the Talmadges looked on as reactionery. It is an area former farms and huge military bases. In the past few years industry has just begun to come in.

Twenty-odd years ego Koinonia was founded here, and has won the right to live as an integrated community within its 1100 acres, through legal harrassment, boycotts, shootings, ambushes, bombings and machine gun fire. Through this time Koinia's non-violent insistance on the rights of its citizens became widely known and many people from all around came to visit. When the non-violent movement began to sweep the Deep South after February of 1960, it struck a chord here and in nearby Albany, Dawson, and Smithville. People began organizing, and in Albany they marched. Martin Luther King marched with them, and Chief Laurie Pritchetts's "non-violen" repression (gently lifting the demonstrators onto stretchers before the newscameras, then beating them in the private gloom of "freedom alley" behind the city jail)left hundreds of citizens in jail and the real meaning of Albany's serenity placed before the world.

Alvany was the movement's biggest defeat, but since then the young people of Alvany have walked tall with their sights on new goals. Thousands have registered to vote. The president of the Albany movement ran for mayor and got hundreds of white votes. Attorney C.B. King is now running for congress, the first Negro to do so since Reconstruction. By last summer there were movements., mostly centering around voter registration, in four counties -- Dougherty (Albany), Lee, Terrell (Dawson), and Sumter(Americus). Now there are twice as many, but more than that, new movements are being organized in some twenty more counties, and most of the "outside agitators" now come from the movements already organized. They come from Americus, Dawson, Sasser, Albany, and Thomasville.

The focus of the movement has also spread. Voter registration remains important, and there will be a new emphasis on it as a result of a new state law requiring the counties to reopen the voter rolls for the November election and keep them open through September 14. As of next Fall, Albany's 1st and 2nd grades will be desegragated and some fifty Negro kids will switch to several previously all-white schools. Attempts are being made to open public accommodations and many people all over the region are talking about using their new-won rights under the civil rights law immediately upon its sighing July 4. A dramatic breakthrough in employment was made with an agreement with the Manhattan Shirt Company in Americus which will result in some 200 new jobs for Negro women by the end of the year (about 40 are already emplyed). I have mentioned plans to integrate the Americus school system and the state schools here. Older people are getting together in civic clubs for needed local improvements. A Saturday country day camp has started. Another group is farming a small patch of unused land to help support the movement. A group outside the Movement is organizing to do things the community needs having done regardless of race or "position" (on segregation), but "only from a spirit of love that wants to meet evil with goodness regardless of whether or not that goodness is ever returned." This latter group's organiaqtion symbolizes a major change. A few years ago they could only have been 'Toms' trying to curry 'the white man's' favor. Now rhey are perhaps the most radical, militant wing of the movement who've come far enough to find themselves feeling responsible for the welfare of the community and begin to act like leaders. This is truely revolutionary; the leadership is in fact beginniig to fall to them, and there seems to be a chance that until-now uncommitted persons in the 'white' community will want to work with these people.

All these things are big stories. The world needs to know of them; so do all the people of this area. The newspaper can help do that. It can also help the local movements here to educate people as to their new rights and opportunities -- e.g. the Civil Rights bill, the oppening of new plants, public accommodations, school systems, and so on. If it is successful it may father new attempts in this direction -- it already appearz that a similar paper will soon start in Quincy, Florida, just across the state line, by the CORE group there.

With your help, we shall overcome!

Sincerely,

Zev Aelony
CORE Task Force

August 3, 1964

Mr. Zev Aelony
% Koinonia Farm
Americus, Georgia

Dear Zev:

I hope our phone conversation last Wednesday was not confusing in any way for you. It is difficult for me to be altogether comprehending and clear (especially by long distance) about your problems there, when I have not actually seen or experienced your situation in Southwest Georgia and do not know the people involved. However, we certainly do 'get the picture' of your needs (thanks to your excellent letter of June 28), and will work with you and do what we can to help.

As I thought, the Scholarship Committee was very concerned for the young people who work on the newspaper, and readily agreed to grant them scholarship assistance. Of course, this hinges on their being admitted to Georgia Southwestern College, and that will have to be up to them and you to work out.

Enclosed is a supply of our application forms, reference forms, and sheets giving the criteria for scholarships. Please have Billy Wittkamper, Sammy Mahone, and Amanda Bowens (and any others who definitely want to go to school this fall and are qualified) fill out the applications as fully as they can and send them right back to me (at my home address for faster mail service). It may be that by the time you get this these students or you may have written me further about their plans, but we still must have the official application forms for our use here. It would be a great help if the three could also send or have sent transcripts of their high school grades and filled out recommendation forms along with their applications. The Scholarship Committee, Mrs. Sachs and I surely hope these students will be admitted to Georgia Southwestern, for all the good reasons you outlined in your letter. Incidentally, the amounts of money asked for were approved by the Committee.

With regard to your needs for equipment for the newspaper, we are at this time exploring what we can do. We will be in touch with you again soon about this.

We noted what you said about offset equipment versus a regular mimeograph machine, and will get cost comparisons and so forth. I apologize that it has taken us as long as it has to respond to the request you and the staff of Voice of Americus have made. As I mentioned on the phone, we have been swamped with work and requests for various kinds of assistance. We must consider each request carefully if we are to act effectively and intelligently, and thus the delay.

With regard to James Mays, I momentarily forgot on the phone your involvement in hiring him. He had, I believe, a very good training period with the National Sharecroppers Fund representative in Columbia, South Carolina, and is just now getting settled in Jackson. We are all hopeful that he will be of help to the impoverished rural people there. Thanks so much for your assistance in this matter.

I know you are as concerned as we all are here about the awful riots. Of course, it is no surprise to anyone familiar with the big urban ghetto that such explosions occurred and will continue to occur. There is much I could write about the riots, but simply can't take the time now. I enclose a couple of random articles about the riots. The New Yorker piece is an excellent description of what happened in Bedford-Stuyvesant, and James Baldwin's articles is one of the many,many commentaries on the whys and wherefores. Thought you would be interested.

I will close for now and get these forms off to you. Hope this finds you well -- as always, we send our good wishes and warm regards.

Sincerely,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

home address: 15 Willow Place
Brooklyn 1, New York

Phone: MAin 4-7729

November 9, 1964

Mr. Zev Aelony
Koinonia Farm
Americus, Georgia

Dear Zev:

Thanks for your good letter of October 21st.

I'm sorry I confused matters by sending that X-ray bill down to you. The CORE bookkeeper tells me she has your money to pay that bill, so please send it right back to me and I'll see that it's paid.

This letter is to tell you that the Scholarship Committee meets next Tuesday, November 17, so please have your students send in their scholarship applications right away. SEDF has eight or ten other new applications, and all of these must be reviewed at next Tuesday's meeting. We have not received any from your people as yet.

As to references, written recommendations by you will be fine. If Sammy Mahone is willing to write something about the other applicants that would be very good too. This would give us another perspective on the students, and probably would tell us more about Sammy too, don't you think? In any case, the most important thing is to get their applications and grade records sent in to us this week. Incidentally, be sure too that each student specifies and itemizes the amount of money he needs.

I telephoned Mr. Popper about the quilts you sent some time ago. I spoke to his mother who said he was having some difficulty selling them. I asked her to have him call me, and to tell him I would help him sell them -- I'm sure some of the women on my street are interested. So, if I don't hear from him by tomorrow I'll call him again.

About the Gestetner machine, why don't you go to the Albany dealer and get some prices and model numbers of the machines you want. Let us know how much they cost, and we'll see what our board members say. Talking to people in New York about a machine for Americus seems to be pretty complicated, and of course shipping is a problem. Maybe the best way is to purchase the machine there -- see what you can find out.

All for now. We look forward to receiving the scholarship applications.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

INSTITUTE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
CHILD STUDY CENTER
2425 ATHERTON STREET
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

August 28, 1964

To Whom it May Concern:

Miss Wendy Mann is a person to be encouraged to continue to work with young children. As a student in my course, "Techniques in Working with Young Children," Summer 1964, I had the opportunity to watch her work with children aged three and a half to five and a half in the Harold E. Jones Child Study Center Nursery School, and also as a participant in adult groups with the other teachers taking the course. Her manner is gentle and sympathetic, her appearance and personality gracious and attractive. Miss Mann is an intelligent and perceptive person who is able to consider ideas and reason effectively. She seemed to me to have the makings of a creative and resourceful teacher. In addition, she was responsible, punctual, and willingly undertook and completed work.

Miss Mann's sincere interest in the education of young children and her abilities in this field are matched by her willingness to work and her practical orientation to life.

Sincerely yours,

Thelma Harms

(Mrs.) Thelma Harms
Head Teacher
Four-year-old Group

TH:jg

RESUME

Roberts
Name: Wendy Benson Mann

Address: P.O. Box 1641, Albany, Georgia

Local Address: c/o Roberts, 459 Warwick Avenue, West Englewood,
New Jersey; phone: TE 6 2558

Birth Date: October 21, 1941 Weight: 125 Age: 23

Education: Weston High School, Weston 93, Massachusetts
1956-1959

Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York
BS Degree in Art--Emphasis in Education
1959-1963

University of California Extension, Berkeley
x 305 Techniques of Working with Young Children
x 349.1 Educational Problems of Negro Adolescents
Summer 1964

Work Experience: March 64-September 64
University of California, Child Study Center
Nursery School, 2425 Atherton Street
Berkeley, California
Dr. Dorothy Eichorn, Administrator

March 64-May 64
Albany Child Care Center, 9th Street
Albany California; Miss Mayall, Director

June 63-November 63
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
504 South Madison, Albany, Georgia
Mr. Slater King, President, Albany Movement

Credentials: New York State, Teacher of Art, No. 63S14662
California, Special Credential in Art, No. G 3506

References: Miss Frances E. Vernon, Director
Vocational Bureau, Skidmore College
Saratoga Springs, New York

Mrs. Thelma Harms, Head Teacher
Child Study Center, 2425 Atherton Street
Berkeley, California

BUDGET

Albany Georgia Nursery School

Operating Budget

Rent - $50/mo	600
Utilities Gas Elect/ricity Water	300
Food - 40 cents/day for one child	1560
Telephone	100
Insurance	200
Supplies art educational trips animal food and maintenance science and cooking experiemnts	600
Cleaning supplies	100
Office supplies	100
Teacher - full-time (volunteer)	
Teacher - full-time	2600
Maintenance	100
TOTAL Operating Budget	$260

DR. W. G. ANDERSON, PRESIDENT, emeritus
M. S. PAGE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

THE ALBANY MOVEMENT

P. O. BOX 164[illegible]

ALBANY, GEORGIA

August 31, 1964

Miss Wendy Mann
1344 Nielson Street
Berkely 2, California

Dear Miss Mann:

There are no day nurseries in Albany now for Negroes. We very badly need day nursery schools for the children here.

The main employment available for Negro women in Albany is as domestics. The average salary paid is $16.00 to $18.00 per week. Quite often the mother has to take care of as many as 6 to 8 children of her own. The older children are kept out of school to take care of the younger children at home. Thus the vicious cycle continues, never stopping. Untrained, near illiterate children grow into adulthood with no employment and no hope, because they have had no training.

One or two day nurseries would help to solve the problem. It would help the older children to stay in school. It would give hope and a new insight to the smaller children plus easing a tremendous burden off of the poor harrassed working mother.

You worked tirelessly and devotedly with SNCC when you were in Albany. From the capability you have shown in the past, I feel certain that if we can get some financial assistance, that you could do a tremendous job with this project in Albany, Georgia.

Yours truly,

Slater H. King, President
The Albany Movement

VOICE OF AMERICUS AND S. W. GEORGIA

Zev Aelony
Koinonia Farm
Americus, Georgia

September 27,1964

Mrs. Nannette Sachs
23 Garden Place
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Mrs. Sachs,

I'm sorry for the hang-up over whether it was me or not this evening. You know things change rapidly back and forth here, and today was a quiet, ordinary day and when I called this evening the air was cool and fresh, the stars bright, and some friends laughing over their lack of success in building an antenna to receive FM radio broadcasts, and fear just was out of place, though of course from up there you can't tell what's going on and your caustion was more than amply justified. From there you can no more be sure of the beautiful quiet of the Southern fall day -- the orchid-like pink coral flowers that sprang from the green lawn; butter-yellow-winged moths sitting on them, slowly turning to shadows until an orange moon rises -- than you can of the violence that erupted when a Negro youth from Smithville grew tired of waiting for an early-morning bus in the cold outside the depot and went to the Hasty House for a cup of coffee and on returning to the bus depot was beaten so bad he had to get the police to take him to the hospital; or when another youth, from Americus, was returning to his home in Hog Waller at 10:00 last Sunday night and was jumped by three knife-wielding white teenagers who cut ope his throat and forehead and stabbed him in the back, then ran in fear when he fought back; or when I went into the state patrol headquarters to get a Georgia license tag and was arrested for not having it and thrown in jail over night where I had the tar beat out of me by other prisonners (the sheriff was quite decent and got a doctor as soon as he found out what was up; I don't think he was in on it -- I menthion this because the newspaper story, written by one of the others on the staff, may seem to imply he did it) and released on $200 bond.

This latter brings me to one of the points of this letter. I had to get out as quickly as I could to avoid further trouble, and put up $200 cash of my own money (they wouldn't accept my bondsmen), which leaves me with $100 personal debt, unable to pay the paper $30 it needs for a project of mailing 5 issues as an introduction to potential white friends, and without operating funds for such things as insuring my car beyond Wednesday when the current insurance wears out, buying gasoline to get arouid to scattered women who make quilts and need to be in the co-op, getting kids who need to be in school to consider going to Georgia Southwestern, etc.. I would greatly appreciate if the SEDFund could reimburse me -- in effect go my bond -- both to relieve me of a personal load and to enable me to be more effective. I will be seeing a lawyer about recovering this next Wednesday evening, but it looks unlikely that anything can be done until the next session of the court on the third Monday in January. I also want to look into false arrest charges against the arresting officer, Gay, because there seems to be a pattern of such harrasment by him, and someone may be killed if he isn't stopped. As is, I still am sore and the cost to me and Core is about $300 ($200 for bail, $50 for x-rays,-- paid by CORE -- I haven't received the Doctor's bill yet, $2 for pills, $8 and some cents for bus fare to Atlanta to see the doctor, $2.75 for bus and cab fares in Atlanta, $4 for food the two days of the trip -- I pay room and board by the week so that was an added cost -- several dollars for long-distance phone calls, etc.) exclusive of lost time. Still, it would be a Georgia judge and a Georgia jury . . . .

$ 64.75

Now, the main thing I called you about -- a much more hopeful thing, at least in the long run. Georgia Southwestern will accept students without any regard to race for winter quarter, and with some relief on the part of at least some of the officials, though this must be kept extremely quiet -- no leaks untill after ~~fall~~ winter quarter begins, then of course its o.k., but for now it is essential that it remain secret in order to prevent any 'reception' from being organized for the students who will go. There are several who seem solid now, including some who are really top-notch students. I hope for a group of three to five to eventually go. All but one will need financial support when they begin going to school, however -- at most two will need $200 to $250 each for tuition, books, transportation, two (if Sammy goes) will need that plus $15 a week to live on ($300 for two quarters, $450 if they try to make up what they missed summer quarter). I need about a dozen copies of the application and recommendation forms for interested kids. This is probably the most important off well, it will be a real turning point for this area -- not only in the giant expansion of the Negro intelligentsia that will be opened up, but in that it will be a success for a nascent group of liberals for whom 'rade' is a dead issue and who have the potential to form a new integrated (not just desegregated) political-economic alliance in America. The high school thing and the shirt factory have been our first contacts with them, and if this works out it will really cement that relationship, because of the orientation of most of them towards the college. But the viscious circle 'Negroes can't go to college because they don't have the money; they don't have the money because they can't get the jobs' has to be broken. Once we get kids in and the segregation issue is passe we can tap normal scholarship funds; we can't get anyone in until we have scholarship funds, and that is where SEDFunds confidential assistance is crucial.

I'm glad you liked the paper -- Collins and the staff are getting up the next one, and I hope that the improvement will continue.

Well, it's 12:30 and I have to be off at 8:00 in the morning to see Greg in to school (friendly white boy here at the farm who has really been getting it in an increasingly serious way from the other white students), so I'd better end this.

Yours,
for a more beautiful
world,

Ze

Zev Aelony
Koinonia Farm
Americus, Ga.
Oct. 21, 1964

Mrs. Nannette Sachs
Mrs. Ann Singer
CORE SEDFund
15 Willow Place
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Friends,

I'm sorry to have put off writing for so long, but the only time I've had the last couple of weeks was a few slow days last week when I just decided to catch some sleep and do some reading (*the Deputy* by Hochhuth, a fantastic comment on the problem of taking a perhaps futile stand against evil, or 'working from within'; I know all the characters, they leve right here in Americus.). Partly, however the fault was with that $200. It allowed me to get some things done that I've long wanted to do but couldn't for money.(e.g. yesterday drove down to Albany for a conference with C.B. and in a few minutes took care of a mess of details which we've been talking about for over a month, as well as got a photo developing kit to make negatives we hope will allow us to print pictures in the VOA.).

I have, then, received both the $200 check and that for $64, and have sent a check for $50 to CORE for the x-rays.

Now, the students. Right now there are five who have applied. they are Sammy Mahone, Thomas Douglas, Thomas Jordan, Leon Bryant, and Lena Jesse. The first four of these are kids who have played leading rolls in the movement. All but Jordan have been in jail and Jordan was kept out last summer to do movement work. The last three are all especially good students. All but Bryant will need scholarship aid. In addition there are five students from Seaboard Side, what is probably Americus' most backward enclave, who want to go but whose parents don't want them to, but who are trying to get together to all talk to the parents at once. That is probably an all or nothig deal -- and a bad one for me, as there's no way I can minimize to the parents the fact that though we have every reason to hope that there will be no more than harrassment at the college and that the administration will not tolerate thatsort of thing, these kids will be frontline troops. As with the four in high school now (five including Greg, the white boy whose friendliness with Negroes has brough him Hell from the other students, including one of the sons of the principal), their ability to stick it out and make grades at the same time; and to make friends among faculty, administration and *perhaps* students, will determine the atmosphere future students will meet -- or even if there will be any future Negro students here. That's a lot for any parent to agree to, much less thanpeople who live in a tiny enclave of Negroes in a hostile white area and whose only relation to whites before has been fighting or serving. For these kids to go to white schools is a psychological and social revolution, and no mother wants to send her child to the front (and here the mohers have the say).

In addition there is a slightly older woman who dropped out of high school to get married, had two babies, and then with her husband's help went back to school and finished with a fantastic 96 average (after her return), They are trying to figure a way to make it possible for her to go, and if they do will need aid for tuition, books, and perhaps for a baby-sitter. She is Mrs. Minnie Hollis (Eugene) Ingram.

All of these people have the appropriate forms and I will have talked with them again and send the forms of those who will go by Sunday unless more problems arise.

There is a problem with the references, in that I am probably the only person in the movement here whom you know. I have suggested to the kids that they ask Mr. Bozeman, the high school principle (who suggested to me which kids would be educationally qualified), for a recommendation, and either John L. Barnum or his mother Mrs. Mable Barnum who are among the leaders of the movement; certainly the most articulate of the older leaders. I might also ask Sammy to write his opinion of the others, despite his obvious bias, because he is the acknowledged leader of the youth. Would you want that.

There are also kids who want to go to the trade school (we signed retainers for C.B. to represent them yesterday), and I am working on that, but am not pushing them because I'm afraid someone may get killed out there. Still, the trailer factories are expanding rapidly and opening the trade school could mean hundreds of jobs in the next decade. There might be a need for some legal help there (C.B. will not charge us).

The quilt project has been sort of idling -- I'm sending three more to Atlanta this afternoon -- with small numbers and no organization but the few checks that have come back have raised some interest and I intend to spend considerable tme getting it better organized after the elections. I would greatly appreciate any help you may be able to give in getting things set up there. I sent seven quilts for sale to Joseph Popper of 322 Central Park West in Manhattan and have gotten a check for one of them back.. I'd appreciate if you could check with him for me.

I haven't gone to the Albany Gestetner dealer because we haven't anything like the funds to touch a machine, but perhaps we should go down to get an idea of what there is. On the temporary the Voice of Americus bought a small hand addressograph for themailing and is imposing on Jim Jordan here for the offset printing. As long as this situation continues, the most pressing need is for something to cut the stencils with. Any elctric typewriter would allow even cutting of stencils -- even an old portable, Ideally an IBM selectric with changeable type or a Varityper would allow us to make headlines, italics, etc., but these would be only a dream unless a dealer were taking one in on trade (we would gladly pay shipping by bus!).

Immense thanks,

Peace, Zev

912
924 7253

Zev
Koinonia
Americus, Georgia
31709

Nov. 8, 1964

Mrs. Nannette Sachs
Mrs. Anne Singer
CORE SEDFund

Dear Mrs. Sachs and Mrs. Singer,

Sorry to have been so long between letters.

There are Six students who have sent in their applications to enter Georgia Southwestern College Winter quarter who will require aid, and a seventh who will not. Six of these are Negro, the seventh is Billy Wittkamper, a white youth whose presence, we hope, will assist the Negroes. It is extremely important that they all go, as they have come to constitute a self-reinforcing group -- when one weakens, the others say 'hay, man, you're not going to leave us holding the bag, are you?'

Leon Bryant, an excellent student and long-time leader of the movement, will not need aid, I think. The six who will are Billy Wittkamper; Thomas Douglas, Thomas Jordan, Lena Jesse, Minnie Hollis Ingram, and Sammie Manone. I have written to you of all of them before, I think. You should have also heard from eachof them individually, by now. Please let me know if there is any one of them you have not yet received an application from, or from whom you require other data.

Thomas Jordan
Billy Wittkamper

Love
Zev

P.S. $50 check for enclosed bill sent to CORE. Am tired, but fine; enthusiastic over great potential developing here! Wish you could come, see hope amid this mess!

536 E. Jefferson St.
Americus, Ga.
Nov. I3, I964

Mrs. Nanette Sachs
23 Garden Place
Brooklyn I, New York

Dear Mrs. Sachs,

As one of the seven Negroes planning to enter Georgia Southwestern, an all-white Liberal Arts college here in Americus, I would like to take time to explain to you the importance of these people getting into the school. Having grown up with these people and graduating in the same class together I think that I know the capacities that these people possess.

Last summer when demonstrations erupted here out of the growing unrest in the Negro community against the awkward system that exists throughout the south these are only a few of the young people who stood up to be counted, these are some of the people whi suffered harrassment, intimidation, police brutality, beatings and jailings. They are people who for the first time in this small Southwest Georgia city who were fed up with third-class citizenship, and they are people that show tremendous leadership within their communities. Many students who graduate from high school here have to go out of town and sometimes out of the state to go to college, that is if their parents have the money to send them, and to me this is senseless when there is a college right here but most people are afraid or their parents are afraid for them. I think that it is essential that these people seek scholarship aid because their parents simply cannot afford to send them to college. So in a sense by our going to this school, we will be as some people say "breaking the ice" and getting a better education which each of seek most of all.

In the Struggle,

Sammy Mahone

November 19, 1964

Miss Lena Mae Sessie
53-B Brinson Drive
Americus, Georgia

Dear Miss Sessie:

We wish to acknowledge receipt of your application for a CORE SEDF scholarship.

There are several omissions on your application which we would appreciate your writing us about. One, what high school did you attend? A transcript of your high school record is required before we can act on your application. To save time, I suggest that you ask the principal or dean to send us a copy immediately.

Also you did not include the name of a person who could act as a reference for your work in the civil rights movement. One or two references are required of every applicant. Again, to save time, I am enclosing two reference forms and I suggest that you personally give them to your reference(s) and ask them to return them immediately to us.

We are glad to receive your application and hope that it will be completed very soon so that the Scholarship Committee can act on it.

Sincerely,

Nannette Sachs, Administrator
(Mrs. Richard C. Sachs)

November 19, 1964

Mr. Sammy Mahone
418 Poplar Street
Americus, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mahone:

We wish to acknowledge receipt of your application for a CORE SEDF scholarship.to attend Georgia Southwestern College.

I am writing to Mr. Perdew for a reference and to your high school for a transxript. I suggest, however, that you follow up on both of these to make sure we receive them as soon as possible because the Scholarship Committee cannot act on your application until it is complete.

I have written to Zev Aelony about the absence of a transcript for your application. If there is any problem in securing a copy of it, you might consult him.

I hope we may have your completed application in the very near future.

Sincerely yours,

Nannette Sachs, Administrator
(Mrs. Richard C. Sachs)

November 19, 1964

Mr. John Perdew
536 East Jefferson Street
Americus, Georgia

Dear Mr. Perdew:

Mr. Sammy Mahone has submitted your name as a reference in his application for a CORE SEDF scholarship.

Would you please fill in the enclosed reference form as fully as possible giving data on Mr. Mahone activities in the civil rights movement and his character and leadership promise.

Since his application arrived somewhat late, we would appreciate it if you would return this reference at your very earliest convenience to expedite consideration of his scholarship request.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Nunnette Sachs, Administrator
(Mrs. Richard C. Sachs)

November 19, 1964

Sumter County High School
Rucker Street
Americus Georgia

Gentlemen:

Mr. Sammy Mahone, a graduate of Sumter County High School has applied for a scholarship from this organization.

We would appreciate your sending us a copy of his high school transcript which is required in order for us to act on his application.

Thank you for your contribution.

Sincerely yours,

Nannette Sachs (Administrator)
(Mrs. Richard C. Sachs)

November 19, 1964

Mr. Zev Aelony
Koinonia Farm
Americus, Georgia

Dear Zev:

The Scholarship Committee met on November 17 but could not take final action on the Americus applicants because the files were not complete.

As of this date, we have received applications from:

Billy Wittkamper
Lena Mae Jessie (no information as to high school)
Sammy Mahone

We have received no transcripts, no references and no applications from Thomas Douglas, Thomas Jorden or Minnie Hollis Ingram. (On his application, Sammy Mahone provided the name of a SNCC reference to whom I am writing.)

The Scholarship Committee is meeting again in the beginning of December and will take up the applications at that time if they are complete. I urge you therefore to have the three outstanding applications filed and to send us high school transcripts for all six. In the event that there will not be time to secure outside references for all of them, I ask you to send us a letter listing the six applicants and giving data on the contribution each has made to the civil rights movement and their promise for playing a future leadership role. Any information on their academic ability would also be helpful. You might state also for our files the reasons all six (or seven) want to attend in a bloc. Emphasize that they need support from one another in this undertaking, not that they are going to disrupt the status quo -- also that they will benefit from the level of education available at this college in contrast to the colleges they might otherwise attend.

I stress again that we must have all this material in our hands as soon as possible, December 1 at the latest.

Ann and I both send our best to you. Please, let us hear from you on the applications immediately.

Sincerely yours,

November 20, 1964

Registrar
Evanston Township High School
1600 Dodge Avenue
Evanston, Illinois

Dear Sir:

Mr. Williams S. Wittkamper, a graduate of Evanston Township High School has applied for a scholarship grant from this organization.

In order to act on his application, we must have a copy of his high school. We would appreciate your providing us with same as promptly as possible because he hopes to enter college in January.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Nannette Sachs, Administrator
(Mrs. Richard C. Sachs)

November 20, 1964

Mr. William S. Wittkampter
Rt. 2
Americus, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wittkampter:

We wish to acknowledge receipt of your application for scholarship assistance from this organization.

As soon as your record is complete, the Scholarship Committee will act on your application. We have written for your transcript and will secure a reference from Zev Aelony. However, it would add to the strength of your application if you could provide another reference from someone who knows your work in the civil rights movement.

To save time, I would suggest that you ask some who holds a position in the civil rights movement to write us a letter describing your contribution to civil rights work and your personal qualities. If this is not possible, I believe the Committee can rely on the single reference you supplied.

We shall write to you as soon as we have more information.

Sincerely yours,

Nannette Sachs, Administrator
(Mrs. Richard C. Sachs)

Box 1641
Albany, Georgia
November 27, 1964

Dear Zev,

I enjoyed talking with you last week about the Albany Georgia Nursery School. How thrilled I am that you are so excited about the nursery school and its potential as a training facility. After several weeks of searching we have pretty well decided on a building - a small well constructed house with four rooms and kitchen, and a large yard with a wonderful tree in the center. The house is located two blocks from a large low income housing project. It's a matter now of negotiating with the owner about repairs. We will know definitely in a few days.

I have enclosed a prospectus written several weeks ago. Since that time I have spoken with Mr. White, the head of the Negro Vocational High School, who has offered to adopt the nursery school as a project for his vocational students - in terms of necessary carpentry, electrical, and landscaping work, etc. Attorney King's secretary, a part time student at Albany State College, has made the offer of her sorority more definite. Several of the members have volunteered to help prepare the physical plant for use; others are initiating a toy and game collection program. Mrs. Christian and several of her friends have offered to make all the curtains, and to cut to size and sew all the children's blankets and sheets. She says she wishes they could do more, but a 60 hour work week and her failing health won't allow it.

So you can see the kind of response the nursery school is arousing. Now for some immediate needs: good children's books are virtually unknown; we need nursery unit blocks, hollow wooden blocks, musical (percussion) instruments, outdoor toys, play and climbing equiptment; dolls, doll clothes, etc.; we desperately need a tape-recorder (for language development), light office equiptment - typewriter and mimeo.

If you have any ideas or suggestions as to where I might be able to obtain some of these things it would be greatly appreciated.

Dennis has asked me to let you know that he has initiated the necessary steps to obtain the enrollment of Collins McGee in South Georgia Vocational & Technical School.

Looking forward to seeing you on your next trip to Albany.

Sincerely,

Wendy

Wendy Roberts

DEC 9 1964

Koinonia
Dec. 4, 1964

Dear Ben,

A nursery school-daycare center is being started in nearby Albany. It will ~~p~~ be a pilot project at which teachers will be trained for day-care-centers throughout the region, with the wives of our attorney & his associate running it. Both of them are college-trained. They are seeking $8,300 as their first year's budget, of which $4,400 has been raised so far. I am sending some things to Mrs. Singer & Mrs. Sachs (SEDFund) hoping their organization can be of assistance, and I am sending you a list of toys hoping CSEP will be able to supply some of these. You've been so great in getting books for the library that I thought you might be able to help especially in getting nursery school books & records or tapes (a tape recorder ~~+ record player~~ is especially needed both for playing tapes & for "language developement). Books are especially wanted "which apply to these children - you know, not just white & pink cherubs going to the suburban supermarket with Mama."

DEC 8 1964

Toys such as those of Community Playthings, Rifton, N.Y.; and Creative Playthings, Princeton, N.J., are especially wanted. Military toys, toys making fun of Negroes or other ethnic groups, etc., are out, of course. Used toys in good condition are wanted.

Oh, The paper still stands in desperate need of a typewriter. We got the card file for the library. The librarian says "Fantastic!"

Thanks loads!

Pide

Zev

[n.d.]

Joseph Popper has
quilts - 322 CPW
92nd St.

Koinonia Farm

Dear Mrs. Singer,
Mrs. Sachs,

I am sending the letter I mentioned from Wendy along with the prospectus, etc., that she sent. I just talked with her & she tells me that she now has a structure with four rooms plus kitchen & bath to house the center; it will probably also temporarily house the Albany library. She says it's an excellent place for a nursery school with plenty of space, a big yard in back "with a big gorgeous tree in it" and sound structure. It is just two blocks from a low-income housing project and in a neighborhood with many working mothers & no adequate child-care facilities.

The prospectus & resume cover most everything but I'd like to add a few points. The two women involved, the wives of our attorneys (1 white & 1 Negro) are both trained nursery school teachers as well as active participants in the movement. That their leadership should fall like a plum from the sky is little short of miraculous, That one is white & one Negro makes it even better as they will be an example to these young children to look beyond "color."

The time factor, however, is important. Wendy has, as of today, half of the supplies, services, & cash ($8,300) for the first year's budget. It is crucial to get up the rest quickly - as quickly as possible - so that the project can come in under the 90% Federal support section of the War on Poverty program; this is necessary if the project is to reach its maximum potential as a training institution that will spread such services all over S.W. Georgia. That in turn is necessary if women are to be able to make full use of the jobs we are getting opened up.

On the paper:

1. Space is becoming a problem & we are looking for a machine which could print a 17" x 14" sheet. A Gestetner

40%

$ 1525

91.50

900

#366

9X14 retail

$895+53%

500

model #380 (or a used #280 in good condition) could do this and there is an adequate source of supply of paper with a good appearance (bright white, clay filled, smooth surface) at about the price we've been paying, A Gestetner dealer in Albany is very friendly when we want to buy things, so we wouldn't have to worry about parts & supplies. A new #380, however, costs $1,300 (gleep?!). Together with a typewriter with changeable type (IBM selectric) or an electric with elite type & a machine with scrip type & one with 8-point (available here only new at $230), this would put us in a position to do everything we want, including pictures, mastheads, color, illustrations for advertisements, etc. (we would buy a page of photocopy stencils from the dealer for $2, cement them into the stencils where we want them). Perhaps there would be a chance of getting the equipment up there used? (I could probably Borrow a pick-up truck to haul it down). The typewriter situation is most urgent — which is why this is.

handwritten!

2. The paper is "coming along" in its current amateur way, but once every three weeks is the limit of available energies for amateurs. John Perdew, the Harvard journalism student who is going to marry Amanda away from us, is willing to take the thing on full time 'till next fall and train local people to run it as a self-sustaining weekly. If this plan is agreed on an office will soon be rented & telephone installed on borrowed & donated cash. The problem of printing & office equipment will then be rather desperate. We can make our own shelves if necessary, but will be in a bad way to borrow typewriters & printing press on a weekly basis! As is it usually means staying up till two or three in the morning for people who have to get up early to do farm work.

P.S. Please seek aid from C.S.E.P. for the nursery school, too, if you can. I'd like the things Wendy sent me back (or copies of them) to try for aid elsewhere, if possible. Thanks,

peace (I hope!),

January 26, 1965

Mr. Zev Aelony
Koinonia Farm
Americus, Georgia

Dear Zev:

We were disappointed not to hear more from your scholarship contingent. What happened? If they were not admitted, is there legal action to be taken?

I am also replying to your letter re child care facilities and mimeo machine. The day nursery project seems a most worthy one. We are out of money at this time, but I would like to retain the prospectus because I think that either we can help in the future or I might be able to turn up other prospects.

As I once mentioned to you, my father is a Gestetner dealer. I checked with him on the models you mentioned. He sais the #380 is more elaborate than anything he handles but of course he can get it (no possibility of a second-hand). The machine lists for about $900 (40% off the retail of $1,525). He would sell it to you for list and might make some contribution but it is still very costly. Do you think your Minneapolis boosters might help? CORE SEDF is out of money right now, as I mentioned. My father said it would be very important to enlist the cooperation of your local Gestetner dealer because my father could be penalized heavily for selling outside his territory even though without profit. For some reason I only discussed possibilities for picking up the machine with my father. His business is in Binghamton, New York, but the machine could be picked up in Yonkers, N.Y. at the plant and the $6 shipping charges saved. I don't know waht the situation wuuld be for shipping to Georgia. My father suggested the possibility of compromising on a #366 which would list for $500. He said it is the same macine but prints a 9x14 page.

If the above offers any promise for you, let me know. We would also like to know what happened to the applicants. Our best regards to you.

Sincerely,

Nannette Sachs

Zev
1318 -- 8th St., S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414
February 4, 1965

Dear Nannette,

I'm sorry not to have written sooner, but as you can see I've left Americus. I've come up here to get my M.A., and in the process of moving, finding a place, miraculously finding a teaching assistantship for next quarter, and so on, as well as getting astart on my thesis and doing some articles to help pay for bread in the mean time, I've simply been reacting to the most immediate necessities.

I don't think anybody will go to Southwestern until summer, but it is not Southwestern's fault; they played straight all the way. The kids with the most drive scored borderline on the tests and the others dropped out. Sammy went and talked with the dean, and he can go starting with the program for borderline students summer quarter. I think he will go if he's encouraged in it. I will write and encourage him, but I think the deciding factor would be if you would write and indicate that the SEDFund still is interested. His scores of 350 and 390, by the way would put him in the lowest 7% in the North, butat the 35% level in the South, I was told by a sad-faced college official!

Scott McNeill and Collins McGee, both of Koinonia are now running the Voice.

Thanks a lot for your patience in all this. Sorry about 'bugging out', but I couldn't see anybody going in the near future, so I figured this is the best time to work on the degree.

Best wishes to you and Ann,

Zev Aelony

March 1[illegible], 1965

Mr. Sammy Mahone
418 Poplar Street
Americus, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mahone:

Last month Zev Aelony wrote to us explaining that those of you who applied to Georgia Southwestern had not done too well on the college entrance examinations and had decided not to go ahead with your plans to integrate the school. He said, however, that you had talked with the Dean and would like to attend a summer school session. This letter is to tell you that our Scholarship Committee certainly hopes you will go to summer school at Southwestern, and will provide you with the money you need. Please let us know your plans, and, if you are going to the summer session, itemize your financial needs and tell us the date you will actually register.

Bob Mants has also expressed interest in going to Southwestern this summer, and I have written him urging him to apply and suggesting he get in touch with you.

Again, we want to encourage you to go to Southwestern, for yourself and for all the good reasons we both understand. Look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Martha Ann Singer, Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

lu
en

RETURN TO: CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
Room 902, 1 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y.

Application for Scholarship

I PERSONAL DATA

Name Sammy Mahone Address 418 Poplar St. Americus, Georgia

Date of Birth September 9, 1945 Are you a citizen? YES

Male ✓ Female ___ Single YES Married ___ Divorced ___ No. of children ___

II EDUCATIONAL DATA

A. If you are now or previously have been enrolled in a college, fill in the appropriate columns below.

	~~Present College~~ (or high school)	Previous ~~College~~
Name	High School	Sumter Co. High
Address		RUCKER St. AMERICUS, GA.
Major Subject		
Grade Average		
Date of Entrance		Sept. '61
Date of Leaving		JUNE '64
Reason for Leaving		Graduation
Amt. and nature of scholarship or loan aid		

Note: CORE SEDF will request a copy of your transcript. However, if you are able to enclose or send separately a copy, please do so.

B. If you are not presently attending college, give name, address and date of expected entrance of college to which you have been admitted.

Georgia Southwestern College – Winter, 1964

C. If your application is pending at one or more colleges, give name(s) and address(es). (Please note, however, that a scholarship cannot be granted until you have been accepted.)

Georgia Southwestern College

III FINANCIAL DATA

A. Do you need scholarship assistance in order to attend college? YES

B. Period for which you are requesting aid: Winter + Spring Quarters ~~Academic year from~~ '65 to [illegible]
Semester from ______ to ______
Other (Specify)

C. Estimate your expenses for period indicated:

Tuition	$120.00
Room & Board	$300.00
Travel	30.00
Books	[illegible] $50.00
Other (Specify)	30.00 (reg. Fee)
TOTAL	$530.00

D. Estimate amount you can contribute toward your expenses.

Sources:	
Parents	$75.00
Earnings	
Savings	
Other (Specify)	50.00 (Brother)
TOTAL	$125.00

E. Estimate amount of scholarship assistance you will need to continue your studies for the period indicated above. (Note: Scholarships are granted for periods of up to one year and may be renewed.) $400.00

F. Is your need for scholarship assistance related to your work in the civil rights field? YES If "yes," specify.
Voter Registration Worker – Editor of LOCAL NEWSPAPER (VOICE of Americus) – The College is now segregated

IV. CIVIL RIGHTS BACKGROUND

A. Briefly relate your activities in the civil rights field giving organizations, dates and offices held, if any.
I am a field secretary for the Student non-violent Coordinating Committee – past president of the youth Council

B. Do you plan to continue your work in civil rights? YES If you have any specific plans or interests, please state them briefly.
I plan to continue my work with SNCC as much as time allows + work toward encouraging more blacks to apply at the College

C. Recommendations. Please give name and address of one or more persons of recognized leadership or staff positions in the civil rights field who are familiar with your work in this area. (To qualify for a scholarship, you must be recommended by at least one such person.)

Name John Perdew - ZEV Aelony Organization Student Nonviolent Coordinating Comm. + CORE
Address 536 E. Jefferson St.

Note: If you need additional space to answer any questions, please use reverse side.

5/20/63

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND
1 Union Square
Room 902
New York 3, N. Y.

Recommendation Form for Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Scholarships

You have been designated by Sammy Mahone as a civil rights reference in application for an Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Scholarship from the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

According to the terms of the Scholarship, one of the main criteria is a record of activity and leadership in the civil rights movement. Preference goes to students whose need for funds to continue their education arises directly out of the work they have done in civil rights. We would appreciate your filling in this form and returning it as soon as possible to the above address. Thank you.

Your name John W. Perdew Address 536 S. Jefferson St., Americus, Ga.

Civil rights org. with which you are affiliated SNCC Position held field secretary

Capacity in which you know or have known applicant civil rights work - voter registration, community organization, newspaper work

Please describe activities in civil rights movement in which applicant has participated and indicate leadership position(s) held.
Mahone has worked in all phases of the civil rights activity which we have carried on in Americus: voter registration, general community organization, political campaigns, president of the Youth Council of the local movement, writing + editing a local newspaper, and direct action.

Please give your personal estimation of the value of the applicant's contribution to the civil rights movement and his or her potential for future activity and leadership.
His contributions have been valuable: a good understanding of how people think in Americus and a determination to do what he can to help the movement. He has spent almost all of his time outside of school working with the movement. Although he still needs consistent direction to be effective, he has shown consistent ability to organize and communicate and to take responsibility.

Please indicate any knowledge you may have as to the way in which applicant's need for funds is related to his work in the civil rights movement.
The main thing is he needs money because his family can give him no substantial help. Since he graduated from high school, and during high school, he spent the time, when he might normally have taken a job to save for college, working with SNCC. He would undoubtedly have

Please use reverse side or a separate sheet for any additional comments you wish to make.

trouble finding a job, because of his long association with the movement. 7/16/63

RETURN TO: CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
Room 902, 1 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y.

Application for Scholarship

I PERSONAL DATA

Name Lena Mae Jessie Address 53-B Brinson Drive Americus, Georgia

Date of Birth January 31, 1947 Are you a citizen? yes

Male ___ Female ___ Single ✓ Married ___ Divorced ___ No. of children ___

II EDUCATIONAL DATA

A. If you are now or previously have been enrolled in a college, fill in the appropriate columns below.

	Present College	Previous College
Name		
Address		
Major Subject		
Grade Average		
Date of Entrance		
Date of Leaving		
Reason for Leaving		
Amt. and nature of scholarship or loan aid		

Note: CORE SEDF will request a copy of your transcript. However, if you are able to enclose or send separately a copy, please do so.

B. If you are not presently attending college, give name, address and date of expected entrance of college to which you have been admitted.

C. If your application is pending at one or more colleges, give name(s) and address(es). (Please note, however, that a scholarship cannot be granted until you have been accepted.)

III FINANCIAL DATA

A. Do you need scholarship assistance in order to attend college? yes

B. Period for which you are requesting aid: Two Quarters ~~Academic year~~ from W-65 to S-65
Semester from ______ to ______
Other (Specify)

C. Estimate your expenses for period indicated:

Tuition	$120
Room & Board	$300
Travel	$ 30
Books	$ 50
Cost of registration Other (Specify)	$ 30
TOTAL	$530

D. Estimate amount you can contribute toward your expenses.

Sources:	
Parents	$125
Earnings	$200
Savings	
Other (Specify)	
TOTAL	$325

E. Estimate amount of scholarship assistance you will need to continue your studies for the period indicated above. (Note: Scholarships are granted for periods of up to one year and may be renewed.) $200.

F. Is your need for scholarship assistance related to your work in the civil rights field? _____ If "yes," specify. I am one of a group of americus students who are trying to intergrate the local college. as such we are not able to tap scholarship aid.

IV. CIVIL RIGHTS BACKGROUND

A. Briefly relate your activities in the civil rights field giving organizations, dates and offices held, if any. I have worked with the voters for registration, trying to get more registered negro voters, and now I am trying to intergrate a Segregated college.

B. Do you plan to continue your work in civil rights? yes If you have any specific plans or interests, please state them briefly. As a student at Georgia South western I will try to ~~be~~ corparate with my fellow students and during the year I plan to work with the Sumter co. movement.

C. Recommendations. Please give name and address of one or more persons of recognized leadership or staff positions in the civil rights field who are familiar with your work in this area. (To qualify for a scholarship, you must be recommended by at least one such person.)

Name ______________________ Organization ______________________

Address ____

Note: If you need additional space to answer any questions, please use reverse side.

5/20/63

RETURN TO: CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
Room 902, 1 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y.

Application for Scholarship

I PERSONAL DATA

Name Wm S. Wittkamper Address Rt 2 Americus, Ga.

Date of Birth 5-25-45 Are you a citizen? yes

Male ✓ Female ___ Single X Married ___ Divorced ___ No. of children ___

II EDUCATIONAL DATA

A. If you are now or previously have been enrolled in a college, fill in the appropriate columns below.

	Present College (or high school)	Previous College
Name	Evanston Township H.S.	
Address	1600 Dodge Ave Evanston Ill	
Major Subject		
Grade Average	3 (B^--B^+)	
Date of Entrance	61	
Date of Leaving	64	
Reason for Leaving	Graduation	
Amt. and nature of scholarship or loan aid	200.00 tuition - Book - other.	

Note: CORE SEDF will request a copy of your transcript. However, if you are able to enclose or send separately a copy, please do so.

B. If you are not presently attending college, give name, address and date of expected entrance of college to which you have been admitted.

Ga. Southwestern Americus, Ga

C. If your application is pending at one or more colleges, give name(s) and address(es). (Please note, however, that a scholarship cannot be granted until you have been accepted.)

III FINANCIAL DATA

A. Do you need scholarship assistance in order to attend college? yes

B. Period for which you are requesting aid: Academic year from 64 to 65
Semester from winter to summer
Other (Specify)

C. Estimate your expenses for period indicated:

Tuition	150.00
Room & Board	
Travel	
Books	50.00
Other (Specify)	
TOTAL	200.00

D. Estimate amount you can contribute toward your expenses.

Sources:

Parents	
Earnings	
Savings	
Other (Specify)	
TOTAL	

E. Estimate amount of scholarship assistance you will need to continue your studies for the period indicated above. (Note: Scholarships are granted for periods of up to one year and may be renewed.) 200.00

F. Is your need for scholarship assistance related to your work in the civil rights field? ____ If "yes," specify.

I think so. ZEV AELONY feels the same - that the cause for my needing scholarship assistance is related to my work in civil rights.

IV. CIVIL RIGHTS BACKGROUND

A. Briefly relate your activities in the civil rights field giving organizations, dates and offices held, if any.

Koinonia Farm has been my home for a number of years. Because of the stand we at Koinonia take we have been labled "Civil Rights org". And have been presecuted as such

B. Do you plan to continue your work in civil rights? yes If you have any specific plans or interests, please state them briefly.

Music + art

C. Recommendations. Please give name and address of one or more persons of recognized leadership or staff positions in the civil rights field who are familiar with your work in this area. (To qualify for a scholarship, you must be recommended by at least one such person.)

Name ZEV AELONY Organization CORE
Address KOINONIA FARM AMERICUS GA

Note: If you need additional space to answer any questions, please use reverse side.

(over please)

5/20/63

You asked me to comment on my High School grades, activities, interest, etc. My grades are average in every respect and where average in the last three years of my High School career, which I spent at Evanston Township H.S. (Evanston, Ill.) My Major I feel lies in the Arts. I have interest in painting, sculpture (my true field), etc. I have won several worthy awards in these areas in Evanston, Chicago, and local art shows. Music also is an interest to which a great deal of my High school training ~~are~~ is related to. Like art I took every course I could get in music; (from piano to Harmony composition). I compose quite a bit of music and on several occasions have been privileged to perform in concert at the high school in Evanston. Other branches of music in which I have interest are acting & directing musical drama.

I had the honor of being chosen student director for the big production of the year at the present High School. I feel I am at least partiality learned in art & music and ~~at~~ would only hope to continue my ~~education~~ education.

thank you

Will S Williams

Albany Georgia Nursery School

(A pilot program for Southern Nursery Schools)

We recognize the need for all day nursery schools in areas where there is a large proportion of working mothers, and this need is a desperate one in Negro communities of the South where the majority of women must work and where it is not customary for Negro children to enter the already existing establishments for white children. I propose to open in Albany, Georgia, an all day nursery school for fifteen children which would act as a training center for nursery school teachers throughout Georgia and other areas of the South.

The nursery school environment offers the pre-school child the variety of structured experiences necessary to create a positive transition from the home to the learning situation that the child meets when he enters the first grade. When I speak of "structured experiences" I speak of two areas in particular---language development and concept formation. These are two vital skills which a child must develop in order to participate in later learning situations. Activities in the nursery school must be carefully geared to a child's developmental level. They must be geared to enable the child to accumulate feelings of success, pride, and worth in the activities that he chosee. If a child enters the first grade with confidence in himself and what he can do, this will have a positive and marked effect on his attitude in relation to his education and his outlook regarding his possibilities for future success.

The real value of the nursery school lies in its potential as a training facility. The building that we propose to rent will also house the "Albany Community Library," a library formed because of (1) the reluctance on the part of the white citizens of Albany to allow Negro citizens use of the city library facilities after a court order demanded that the previously all white library desegregate and subsequently all chairs were removed, and (2) because of lack of quality of reading material in the existing white and Negro libraries. Aside from the area of the building designated for the nursery school and the library there is a room which will adequately serve as a meeting room and classroom.

This summer a proposed confederation of civil rights workers will come into Southwest Georgia to work with the Committee on Political Action (COPA) , a coalition of Negro leadership from the 2nd Congressional District which formed when Attorney C.B. King ran for Congress this Fall, to help in the setting up of community centers and summer schools. COPA officials have expressed great interest in using the Albany Georgia Nursery School to train people to set up nursery schools in their communities.

COFO in Mississippi plans to expand to cover the Blackbelt area. When they begin recruiting there would be a place on the application to indicate that one is interested in working with young children in setting up nursery schools. Special recruiting could be done at schools where there are good departments in child development and at schools which specialize in early childhood deducation---Bank Street College and Leslie in Boston etc. These student, rather than or after attnending the general COFO orientation session, would go to the Albany Georgia Nursery School where there would be an intensive training program with resource people from the North to better prepare these people to open nursery schools in the South.

There would be workshops in art, music, dance, literature, science, child development, concept formation, perceptual discrimination, structural aspects of the curriculum, room arrangements, routines, etc., as applied to the "disadvantaged" (I use this word for lack of another) child. Along with the COFO students from the North, representatives from communities in the South would also attend the training program. At the termination of the program both student and community representative(s) would return to the community to set up good quality nursery schools with the advantage of having worked in an established nursery school which is in an environmental situation similar to the one whidh they will be placed in. A second advantage is that student and community representatives will have worked and been trained together; there will a basis for discussion of method etc., how a particular community situation will differ from the Albany set-up. This basis will encourage a more one-to-one relationship between studant who is"coming in" and the community representative than might have otherwise existed.

Albany State College, a primary education school, is located very near the proposed home of the nursery school. Several students have expressed interest in doing part-time work, and we are in the process of attempting to develop a work-study program.

It is revealing to note that of the twenty-one Negro first and second graders who entered white schools this Fall, after a court order, only one child qualified to enter the highest or "well-prepared" section. All other Negro students were placed in the lowest or "poor-risk" section. The mother of the student who was "well-prepared" has here degree in in nursery school education and has been instrumental in helping to initiate the proposed school.

In Albany a series of meetings have been held to formulate progress to be funded under the Economic Opportunity Act. A day care center took first priority. The need is recognized in the South and there is a good possibility that federal support will be allocated to establish these nursery schools. A facility to train nursery schools teachers is imperative.

BUDGET

Albany Georgia Nursery School

Materials and labor donated

A group in Princeton, New Jersey, has agreed to supply children's books. I have submitted to them a list.

This same group and a group in Weston, Massachusetts, has agreed to supply musical instruments and phonograph records. Lists have also been submitted to these groups.

A phonograph was donated by a friend in Berkeley, California.

Also from individuals in Berkeley: several dolls, doll cradle, doll clothes and dishes, 3 wooden puzzels, several manipulative games, toy ironing board, toy telephones, construction paper, newsprint, scissors (one dozen nursery size), ample supply of large crayons, powdered tempera, puppets.

From interested people in Poughkeepsie, New York, a wooden toy train and a wooden toy derrick both obtained from Community Playthings in Rifton, New York.

Various women's groups here in Albany have volunteered to buy cloth and make curtains and also to cut and sew blankets and sheets (already donated) to fit children's size cots. One group has agreed to donate a ten gallon acquarium and fish.

Several men and young men here in Albany have agreed to donate labor to take care of carpentry repairs and to build the semi-shelter, book shelves and lockers.
A brick mason in Albany has agreed to donate his labor to build a sand box.

A doctor in town has volunteered his services. He will examine the children before they enter the nursery school and will give them periodic examinations throughout the year.

A file cabinet and typewriter have been donated.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has tentively agreed to pay for the rent of a building

Monthy donations and pledges from interested people in other parts of the country amount to $ 50 per month.

BUDGET

Albany Georgia Nursery School

Capital

Tables - 4	80.00
Chairs - 20	100.00
Cots - aluminum - 17/$13 per cot	221.00
Unit blocks - Half Nursery set	86.00
Hollow blocks - Half Nursery set	69.00
Electric heaters - 3	150.00
Thermostats - 2	40.00
Toilets - 2	200.00
Bathroom sinks - 2	50.00
Fire extinguishers - 2	22.00
Dishes - plates, soup bowls, cups small platters, veg. bowls	105.00
Silverware and utensils	75.00
Pots, pans, canisters, refrigerator containers etc.	40.00
Office supplies	15.00
Cleaning equipment mops, brooms pails garbage cans waste baskets	30.00
Lighting and electric equipment	60.00
Wagons - wood - 2	30.00
Rocking Boat	32.50

BUDGET

Albany Georgia Nursery School

Capital continued

Sandbox	
sand and lumber	20.00
Lumber - climbing equipment	130.00
walking boards	
demi-shelter	
tables - made with saw horses	
shelves - inside and outside	
gang plank	
hiding house	
lockers	
work bench for carpentry	
Bulletin boards	24.00
Wire fencing	28.00
Repairs to physical plant	500.00
TOTAL Capital	2107.50
total Operating	6260.00
TOTAL	8367.50

BUDGET

Albany Georgia Nursery School

Materials and labor donated continued

Rent - $50/mo	600.00
Monthly pledges - $50/mo	600.00
TOTAL donations	$ 1200.00
Nursery school fee $1.50/week - 15 children	$ 1170.00
TOTAL support	$ 2370.00
Total budget	$ 8367.50
Operating	
Capital	
TOTAL support	- $ 2370.00
FINAL TOTAL	$ 5997.50

~~Ben Brown~~
S.E.D.F.

ALBANY GEORGIA NURSERY SCHOOL

Equipment NEEDED

Inside furniture

children's chairs - 20
cots - 20
low tables - 4

Inside play

wooden unit blocks
easels - 4
house play equipment - dolls (both Negro + white), doll chothes, doll bed(s), stove, sink, dresser, dishes, utensils, iron, telephones(valuable for language development), mirrors (both hand and full length), doll carriage

set of stairs
small family sets (preferably Negro)
small farm and wild animal sets
manipulative toys
  wooden puzzels - raised "stand up" beginning puzzel
    animals T 503
    transportation T 501
   and others
  graded circles, squares, triangles - N100
  Montessori sound cylinders - T 608
  Montessori geometric problem T 587
  dressing frame
  color cubes
  nuts and bolts
  etc. - other manipulative games

Creative
Playthings

art supplies
  LARGE paint brushes
  LARGE softchalk
  squeeze bottles for glue
  Wilhold glue
  paste (for paper)
  paper - construction, light weight white, tissue paper, heavier duty white,brown wrapping, shelf paper - LARGE paper is preferable
  tempera (powdered) red, blue, yellow, black, white, only

misc.
  baskets - all shapes and sizes - make excellent containers for crayons, manipulative toys, etc.
  plastic dispans - 9
  plastic cups with covers to use for paint containers.

Albany Ga. Nur. Sch. - Equipment needed cont'd

Outdoor play

push trucks, cars, boats, etc.
hollow wooden blocks
jungle gym
nesting bridges (aluminum)
ladders
wagons
wheelbarrows
rocking boat

Dishes

Melmac dishes (may be obtained at Admiral Equipment on 5th Ave, NYC)
20 plates
20 soup bowls
20 cups
20 dessert dishes
4 small platters
8 vegetable bowls

Silverware

30 forks
30 teaspoons
10 tablespoons
10 table knives

November 29, 1966

Mr. Philip Weightmann
COPE AFL-CIO
815 16th Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Phil:

I do want to confirm some of the things I told you in our telephone conversation at the end of last week. First, I do hope that Fanny Neal and Walt Davis will be able to attend the workshop in South Carolina-December 2nd to 4th. There should be about 60 participants, most of them leaders of local county civic and voter leagues who have done good work in voter registration, but who need to know how to campaign to get out the vote.

Also, Jim McCain, Frank Robinson and Emerson Brown have been directly on SEDF's payroll since July. Spiver Gorden just before that. These are some of the most effective voter registration workers in the South. I am also enclosing a proposal for a voter registration drive in the Sixth Congressional District.

We also plan a special effort in the Sixth Congressional District in South Carolina which is now represented by John McMillen.

But I guess that we will talk about this when we get together in Washington. I do plan to be there the evening of the 8th and could come earlier if it fits in with your schedule. But I would perfer meeting with you and Abe alone. Get well quickly.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich,
Executive Director

MR:ha

December 5, 1966

Mr. Nat Goldfinger
Research Director,
AFL-CIO
815 16th Street N W
Washington, D.C.

Dear Nat:

I noticed in the AFL-CIO NEWS that you have criticized the Bureau of Labor Statistics proposals on revising employment and unemployment figures. Could you send me a copy of your statement. This is a critical area for SEDF.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich,
Executive Director

MR:ha

COPE

Committee on Political Education

GEORGE MEANY chairman WM. F. SCHNITZLER secretary-treasurer ALEXANDER E. BARKAN national director
815 16TH STREET, N.W. ★ WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006 ★ PHONE 393-0220

January 9, 1967

JAN 10 1967

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund for Racial
Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. Rich:

Thank you for the booklet you sent to Mr. Weightman entitled "Political Strength - How to Get It".

Mr. Weightman is out of the city at present and probably will not return until the middle of the month. Therefore, he will not be able to see you tomorrow or Wednesday. When I speak with him, I will have him get in touch with you.

Very truly yours,

Sue Di Nenna

Sue DiNenna
Secretary to
Mr. Weightman

/sd
opeiu #2
afl-cio

January 17, 1967

Mr. Phil Weightman
COPE - AFL-CIO
815 16th Street N W
Washington, D. C.

Dear Phil:

Can we get together sometime soon? I can come to Washington at your convenience if I have a little advance
notic
notice. I do hope that you are better.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich,
Executive Director

MR:ha

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

PHONE: NATIONAL 8-3870

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January 17, 1967

JAN 18 1967

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
Scholarship, Education and Defense
Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Marvin:

This is to respectfully request another copy of your manual entitled, "Political Strength - How to Get It."

I gave the other copy to a friend before reading it.

May I take this opportunity to express my thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

William E. Pollard
Staff Representative
Department of Civil Rights

WEP/jg
opeiu #2 afl-cio

January 19, 1967

Mr. William E. Pollard
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations
815 Sixteenth Street N W
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

I am sending you six copies of the new booklet, that is if you don't "respectfully request them."

Hope to see you soon.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich,
Executive Director

MR:ha

ENC.

Send to
Paul Jennings
President, IUE
1126 16 Street N.W.
Washington D.C.

March 28, 1967

Mr. Walter Reuther
President
Industrial Union Department
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Reuther:

Since the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 more than 900,000 Negroes have been registered to vote in the southern states covered by the Act.

In most cases the newly registered voters are in communities where there is little or no experience in political campaigning or in the other skills required to make the vote effective. Yet there is a widespread expectation, both in the communities and in the nation as a whole, that significant voter registration will result in meaningful change in the political climate. With the electoral defeats in many counties in the 1966 primaries, there was a disillusionment with the political process and a tendency to accept the "no-win is possible" hypothesis of SNCC.

We in SEDF do not accept this hypothesis. We know that political know-how is the product of education and experience. While we cannot supply experience to compensate for decades of disenfranchisement, we can provide education and training that will speed integration of the Negro into the political process in a positive and responsible manner. Opportunities for minority group members to assume leadership positions are growing and responsible leaders are asking us for training and assistance in assuming these opportunities.

Last summer we conducted the first Citizen Education Workshop in Frogmore, South Carolina. One hundred thirty political activists and campaign workers from eight southern states spent almost a week learning the fundamentals of politics - how to organize a precinct, how to conduct a campaign, how to insure a fair count at the polls. Almost as important as the information imparted was the opportunity for political leaders from different communities to share problems and a sense of purpose. SEDF assembled top-notch resource persons, including Horace Sheffield,

COPY

Fourteen candidates who attended SEDFRE workshops have been elected to office

of the UAW, Norman Hill of the IUD, Fannie Neal of COPE, Manhattan Borough President Percy Sutton, and Leon Shull of ADA, who donated their services. From successful Negro candidates, workshop participants learned that election victories do not come quickly and often not until a candidate has tasted defeat once or twice. An evaluation of the Summer Workshop is enclosed.

The success of the first workshop brought requests for follow-up at the state and county level. Statewide workshops have been conducted in South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana. The political impact of this educational program was felt in the South Carolina elections where the Negro and labor vote was decisive in electing Senator Hollings and Governor McNair. Another outgrowth of the program is the SEDF pamphlet, POLITICAL STRENGTH - HOW TO GET IT, which is a clear and concise guide to organizing a community for a political campaign. The pamphlet has been widely used and widely praised. ~~This week~~ Recently COPE requested 1,000 copies for the Mississippi AFL-CIO.

We now propose to bring these workshops to 25 key counties, ~~in these states~~. With effective political organizations in these counties, Negro voters can really have a voice in public affairs ~~politics~~; in the local party organization and in the election of local candidates. This is also the springboard to exerting influence on the state and national level. A sample agenda for the workshop series is enclosed.

The total cost of the series of 25 county workshops is estimated at $14,000. This includes two weeks of planning with local groups, faculty travel, and general administrative expenses. Because SEDF is in close and continuing contact with leaders in these counties, the preparation time and expenses can be kept to this minimum amount.

We also plan a week-long workshop for the late spring for candidates and newly elected school board members from the southern states. The purpose of the workshop is to familiarize the participant with responsibilities of the office, sources of assistance (both national and local) and problems which others have faced and surmounted. A similar workshop for members of county commissions is planned for the early fall. The plans for these workshops have not yet been completed but we estimate the cost of these two workshops to total $17,000.

We hope that the International Union of Electrical Workers ~~Industrial Union Department~~ will make a significant grant to this program as an investment in the training of an important new group of American citizen leaders.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Nils R. Douglas
Chairman of the Board

MR/lp
Enclosures

COPY

April 13, 1967

Mr. Jacob Clayman
Industrial Union Department
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Jake:

It was a good meeting the other day. I know that you will do all that you can to help us.

You will be interested to know that the ILGWU has voted to make us a grant of $7,500.00. It is my understanding that this is an annual grant.

Sincerely,

Marv Rich
Executive Director

MR/lp

COPY

INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT

815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006 • EXECUTIVE 3-5581

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT

April 18, 1967

Mr. Marvin Rich, Executive Director
Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund for
Racial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y. 10038

Dear Marvin:

Your letter to Walter Reuther asking for IUD financial assistance to your Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Equality has come to my attention.

All of us in this office are impressed with the worthiness of your program, the skill with which it has been planned and executed, and especially your zeal and integrity.

Unfortunately, Marvin, we cannot respond positively to your request. The fact is that we spend a considerable sum of money in projects which we have initiated which are not altogether too dissimilar from your work.

Further, the demands upon IUD are so great and our expenditures are so heavy, that we frankly find it necessary to restrain some of our natural impulses.

Good luck to you Marvin in your work and I am genuinely sorry that we cannot add something to your coffers to further the program upon which you have embarked.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Jacob Clayman

Jacob Clayman
Administrative Director

JC:rbs

opeiu2

VICE PRESIDENTS: GEORGE BURDON • WALTER J. BURKE • CHARLES COGEN • JOHN L. CRULL • JOSEPH CURRAN • KARL F. FELLER
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33

May 11, 1967

Mr. Don Slaiman
Director
Civil Rights Department
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Don:

Just a brief note to ask if anything has been done about getting social security material which we can use. Also, what about the meeting with the COPE people. We would like to plan our program for the fall now.

Cordially,

Marv

MA/lp

May 22, 1967

Mr. David Cohen
IUD - AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dave:

It was good to see you at the ADA Board Meeting. Give my best to Carla and the baby.

Enclosed is a copy of my letter to Bobby Kennedy. I hope there is something you can do to help on this one.

Also, you promised to send me an analysis of Senator Percy's bill on home ownership. While you are doing it would it be possible for you to get me Joe Califano's report on welfare. As you may remember, the White House did a study of the availability of welfare recipients for work. Califano announced the conclusions but I would like to see the full study.

Thanks loads.

Sincerely,

Marv Rich
Executive Director

MR/lp
Enclosure:

June 21, 1967

Don Slaiman, Director
Civil Rights Department
ALF-CIO
815 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Don:

It was good seeing you yesterday. I hope the meeting with Al Barkan will be set up quickly.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT

815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006 • EXECUTIVE 3-5581

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT

June 23, 1967

Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education and Defense
Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street - Room 1030
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin:

The Leadership Training Series looks good. I think it would be very helpful if you could use Carla for the Alexandria series. She knows the subject and the area.

Sincerely,

David

David Cohen
Legislative Representative

DC:jdp
opeiu#2 afl-cio

VICE PRESIDENTS: GEORGE BURDON • WALTER J. BURKE • CHARLES COGEN • JOHN L. CRULL • JOSEPH CURRAN • KARL F. FELLER
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A. PHILIP RANDOLPH • W. VERNIE REED • FRANK ROSENBLUM • P. L. SIEMILLER • LOUIS STULBERG • JERRY WURF

33

July 27, 1967

Mr. David Cohen,
Legislative Representative
Industrial Union Department
AFL-CIO
815 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dave:

It was good seeing you on Tuesday. Now I'm going to remind you about the C.C.A.P. Board of Inquiry on Hunger. Can you get me on?

My best to Carla.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Record 715

[illegible]

[July 1967]

PHILIP WEIGHTMAN RETIREMENT TRIBUTE

1126 16th St., N.W., Room 315
Washington, D.C. 20036

296-8593

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ROY WILKINS, *Executive Secretary NAACP*
HON. MADELINE E. WILLIAMS, *Recorder of Deeds*, Essex County, New Jersey

Dear Friend:

Philip M. Weightman, Assistant Director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, brings to an end his long and constructive career in the labor movement with his retirement as of July 1, 1967.

Throughout his career Phil has worked hard and patiently, and with dedication to build strong bridges between the labor movement and the Negro community, as well as to bring a deeper awareness and involvement in the political field. In state, local, and federal offices throughout the country these bridges stand as a testimony to the work he has done. Long before the Voting Rights Act, Phil was criss-crossing this land with the message "register and vote".

We believe that you and Phil's many other friends want him to know how high is our affection and respect for him. To that end, a dinner is planned in his honor July 21, 1967, at the Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Phil, in his usual humble way, had only one expressed request--that all proceeds go to the Voter Education Project in which he has a continuing interest. Since this Project came into being out of a discussion between Phil and Roy Reuther in 1961 and, with the help of other dedicated leaders, was set up under the sponsorship of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., we certainly feel this would indeed be a fitting tribute to the service rendered by Philip M. Weightman.

Please join us in making this a successful tribute. Enclosed is a self-addressed envelope and reply card for your convenience.

Fraternally,

Ralph Helstein

Ralph Helstein, Co-Chairman

A. Philip Randolph

A. Philip Randolph, Co-Chairman

RH:APR/CC
Enclosures

TELEPHONED TO WESTERN UNION ON JULY 20, 1967
FOR DELIVERY ON JULY 21, 1967

TELEGRAM SENT TO PHILIP WEIGHTMAN
COPE AFL-CIO
815 16 Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.

DEAR PHIL,

UNFORTUNATELY, TRAVELLING THROUGH THE SOUTH ON SEDFRE BUSINESS. SORRY THAT I COULD NOT BE AMONG THE MANY WHO WILL BE PAYING TRIBUTE TO YOU TODAY BUT I SHALL BE WITH YOU IN HEART AND SPIRIT. THE ENTIRE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT WILL BE AT A LOSS TO FIND ANYONE ABLE TO DO WHAT YOU HAVE DONE IN BUILDING A BETTER AMERICA FOR ALL AND NEGROES IN PARTICULAR. YOU SHALL NEVER BE FORGOTTEN. BEST PERSONAL REGARDS

MARVIN RICH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE
FUND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY, INC.

INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT

815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006 • EXECUTIVE 3-5581

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT

RECEIVED
SEP 22 1967
SEDF

September 15, 1967

Dear Delegate:

As a participant in the recent Urban Coalition Convocation, we thought you would be particularly interested in the enclosed issue of Agenda in which we address ourselves to the crisis in our cities.

The Declaration of Principals adopted by the Coalition called for the creation of a million jobs in the public service sector at the earliest possible moment. Congressman James G. O'Hara proposes such an emergency work program in his bill "Guaranteed Employment Act of 1967." The bill provides for one million new jobs, at fair wages, for the unemployed and underemployed. Congressman O'Hara's introduction to the bill, H. R. 12280, is also enclosed. It has our support; we hope it will have yours.

Other selections by Vice President Humphrey, Mayor John Lindsay and Bayard Rustin, make this issue, we think, an exceptionally useful tool for employing the whole of America for a better America.

We can furnish the magazine at ten cents an issue and the statement without cost. Both are available in quantity. Feel free to write us for additional copies.

Sincerely,

Jack T. Conway

Jack T. Conway
Executive Director

Enclosure

VICE PRESIDENTS: PETER BOMMARITO • WALTER J. BURKE • CHARLES COGEN • JOSEPH CURRAN • KARL F. FELLER • GORDON M. FREEMAN
MAX GREENBERG • JOHN F. GRINER • A. F. GROSPIRON • A. F. HARTUNG • RALPH HELSTEIN • PAUL JENNINGS
THOMAS J. LLOYD • WALTER L. MITCHELL • PAUL L. PHILLIPS • WILLIAM POLLOCK • S. FRANK RAFTERY • A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
W. VERNIE REED • FRANK ROSENBLUM • P. L. SIEMILLER • LOUIS STULBERG • GLENN E. WATTS • JERRY WURF

33

January 30, 1968

Mr. Walter Reuther
Industrial Union Department
815 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Reuther:

Of all the strategies devised to achieve equality in America, one that is most persistently and widely advanced, is that of full and effective participation in the political process. This strategy inevitably involves coalition between labor, religious and civil rights forces.

Despite the highly publicized remarks of certain leaders renouncing integration as a goal and declaring the irrelevance of traditional political process, Negroes in communities all over the country are realistically committed to achievement of their goals within the context of American society. They are finding the skillful use of the full range of American political and social action techniques can be relevant and effective.

Thanks to federal intervention and intensive campaigns, Negro registration has increased many-fold to the point that Negro voters outnumber whites in a number of counties of the South. However, inexperience, bred of disenfranchisement has meant that the growing number of civic and voters leagues have realized only limited success as yet in the political arena.

The Negro community is only on the launching pad as far as many of the basics of political life are concerned. Know-how is lacking in such fundamentals as how to build a year-round organization, project candidates and develop issues. How to approach and attract liberal and union support--an essential in so many districts where the registration is nearly balanced--is a new and cogent question.

SEDFRE has developed its Citizenship Education Program (CEP) to provide training and education in the political process for the citizen-leaders of the civic and voter leagues. The workshops cover such vital subjects as: providing services to the local communities, improving precinct organizations, increasing registration, forming a campaign organization, getting out the vote,insuring an honest count and providing an adequate financial base.

SEDFRE has also tried to develop the skills of potential candidates for public office in developing the issues and responding to the needs of the community, widening the appeals, where possible, beyond the Negro community to unions, church groups and others. Also developing skills of public presence, including the ability to handle the press and television interviewers.

Twenty-eight of those trained in our workshops already have been elected to public office and a number of others are candidates at the present time. Last year we trained 2,300 citizen-leaders in a variety of skills.

A special workshop was held in August, 1967 for newly elected Negro school board members. It was organized at the request of several officials who sought guidance in how to maximize their opportunity to influence the educational system. The workshop explored the important issues of the day in educational policy and administration, with special emphasis on the problems of disadvantaged students and sources of government aid.

Behind the success of the SEDFRE program is our ability to attract able and articulate faculty attuned to the needs of the participants and to devise pertinent written materials such as our widely used primer "Political Strength-How To Get It." Another manual is in preparation; it will focus on fund raising and public relations. Among those who serve as trainers in the workshops are: Percy Sutton, Borough President of Manhattan, Horace Sheffield of the United Auto Workers and Earl Davis and Fannie Neal of Committee on Political Education (COPE).

For the coming year we plan one workshop for newly elected officials, six state-wide workshops and twenty-five workshops in selected counties and continuing consultation and follow-up with local groups and candiddates. Total budget for this SEDFRE program, including staff salaries and expenses,materials and workshop costs is $57,750. For all programs our budget is $504,000.

We would hope that the Industrial Union Department would make a significant contribution to this important program. Your past support of our interracial work has been most important in the continuing effort to build a better society for all our people.

We would be pleased to meet with you at your convenience to discuss this project in more detail.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

cc: Jack Conway

March 18, 1968

Mr. Jack T. Conway
Executive Director
Industrial Union Department
AFL-CIO
815 16th Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Jack:

I received a copy of the March AGENDA. It was excellent. I wonder if it would be possible to secure 250 copies for workshops which we will be running in the next six weeks. I think it will be most useful.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT
AFL-CIO

WALTER. P. REUTHER, PRESIDENT

815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
AREA CODE 202-293-5581

RECEIVED
JUN 27 1968
SEDF

June 26, 1968

Mr. Marvin Rich, Executive Director
Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund
for Racial Equality, Inc.
164 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10016

Dear Marvin:

Thanks for sending me a copy of your pamphlet "Negotiation A Tool for Change". I consider it to be a splendid piece which is done simply, succintly and with a high degree of understandability.

Marv, our IUD problem is money at this moment. I consider your overall program to be a very meaningful one and deserving of support. If and when our financial condition changes for the better one day, I would want to seriously consider the prospect of being of help to you. Just exactly when that time will come I am not in a position to appraise now.

I am looking forward to seeing you one of these days in the not too distant future. In the meantime my very best wishes.

Sincerely,

Jacob Clayman

Jacob Clayman
Administrative Director

JC:rbs

opeiu2

VICE PRESIDENTS:

PETER BOMMARITO
WALTER J. BURKE
CHARLES COGEN
JOSEPH CURRAN
KARL F. FELLER
GORDON M. FREEMAN
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GLENN E. WATTS
JERRY WURF

file ?

Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council

on

Minimum Wage

February 21, 1967
Bal Harbour, Florida

The amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, which went into effect on February 1, represent the greatest single victory in the current war against poverty. They extend the protection of federal law to more than 8 million additional workers and another million will receive federal legal protection on February 1, 1968. They raise the minimum wage, in steps, to $1.60 an hour.

On February 1, 3.8 million workers who were previously covered by the $1.25 minimum received increases to bring their wages to $1.40 an hour. Of the newly protected workers, another one million received increases to bring them to a $1.00 an hour wage. These increases for nearly 5 million of America's lowest-wage workers will add up to approximately $1 billion of buying power in the next twelve months.

This great forward step, however, requires effective enforcement.

Unfortunately, many low-wage workers are underpaid millions of dollars each year by unscrupulous employers who flout the law. Last year some 430,000 workers were underpaid a total of $90 million and merely one-third of these underpayments have been recovered -- yet these figures include only those employers whose violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act were discovered. It is estimated that only one-half of actual violations have been uncovered.

The new improvements in the law expand the volume of potential chiselling and enormously enlarge the enforcement task. While the number of protected workers is increased by almost 30 percent, the number of covered establishments is raised by nearly 60 percent. About 700,000 establishments -- including laundries, hospitals, schools, construction firms, moderate sized retail stores, restaurants, hotels and large farms -- come under FLSA coverage for the first time, in addition to the 1.2 million establishments previously covered by the law.

A substantial increase in the number of wage-hour investigators is essential. The President's Budget Message to the Congress recognized this need and requested some additional enforcement funds -- a necessary first step in translating the promise of the new minimum wage legislation into reality.

We urge the Congress to appropriate the increased funds needed to meet the enlarged problem of FLSA enforcement.

-more-

We urge the Secretary of Labor to pursue effective enforcement of the Act to the maximum feasible extent.

We commend President Meany's directive to all AFL-CIO state and local central bodies to establish standing committees on wage-hour enforcement -- to assist low-wage workers, whether or not they are union members, in processing complaints -- and to announce the availability of this service to their communities.

We will resist the attempt of several governors to remove tens of thousands of low-wage state employees from the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Finally, we want to make it crystal clear that the AFL-CIO is determined to achieve its long-range goal of a Fair Labor Standards Act that completely meets today's needs. That means a $2 minimum wage, universal coverage of all workers in interstate commerce, a 35-hour week and double-time for overtime.

-30-

Rogin Heads New Labor Center Study

Lawrence Rogin, until recently director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, has been appointed to head a new national center for labor studies at American University and will direct a national survey of labor education.

The new labor education materials and information center and the national survey were initiated Jan. 1.

The center, which has been in the planning stage for a year by AU and the National Institute for Labor Education, will be financed by grants of $38,000 each from NILE and the Ford Foundation. The national survey will be financed by a $70,000 grant from the U.S. Office of Education.

Rogin also was named a full professor in American University's School of Government and Public Administration.

ADA

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

1223 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
NAtional 8-4606

Montgomery
Falls Church
Fairfax
Arlington
Alexandria
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NEAL POTTER
ANNIE T. REID
MARK ROBERTS
HENRI SOKOLOVE
RUTH WALLICK
ARNOLD ZANDER

December 12, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
33-43 14th Street
Long Island City, New York 10006

Dear Mr. Rich:

The Washington Chapter of Americans for Democratic Action would like to invite you to participate in a discussion on the subject "The Civil Rights Movement" to be held at 8:00 p.m. Tuesday, January 10, at St. Augustine's Episcopal Church, 600 M Street, S. W.

This discussion is part of a series entitled "Civil Rights or Civil Strife?"--a series designed to explore the problems of race and hostility in the United States and in the Washington area. The attached tentative program will give you a picture of the make-up of your proposed panel and of the discussion series.

We are using the following format for the panel. The first speaker--in your case Mr. James O. Gibson--will give a short introductory statement outlining the problem as he views it. After this statement, you and the other panel members will discuss his position or outline one of your own.

We certainly hope that you will participate in the discussion and look forward to receiving a positive reply from you.

Sincerely,

Carla Cohen

THE DISCUSSION SERIES COMMITTEE
Carla Cohen, Chairman
James O. Gibson
Beryl Radin

Enclosure

December 22, 1966

Mrs. Carla Cohen
ADA
1223 Connecticut Avenue N.W.
Washington, D. C.
20036

Dear Carla:

As I indicated to Mrs. Strout on the telephone I will attend the discussions scheduled for Tuesday evening, January 10th.

However, I would appreciate knowing a bit before hand more details about the program including active participants and what you expect of the various participants and the meeting as a whole.

As a fee I would like to receive the paper used in the PGL meeting.

Love,

Marvin Rich,
Executive Director

MR:ha

1646 Argonne Place
DC 22994

September 29, 1967

Mrs. Carla Cohen
Americans for Democratic Action
1223 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

I am enclosing a proposal which is submitted to us from Boston CORE. They are a fairly good group and do have a fair amount of experience in housing. I am not including all their press clippings and other things they sent. However, I would like your evaluation of the proposal. The amount they request is relatively modest, but it is not the type of grant that we ordinarily make. Normally we spend the money ourselves, but I would like your professional opinion.

Thanks so much for putting me up over the weekend. Aaron is great.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure as stated
cc: Moore/Smith

November 26, 1968

Mrs. Carla Cohen
1646 Argonne Place
Washington, D.C.

Dear Carla:

Can I stay with you during the ADA Board meeting on December 7th?

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

#1

AUG 15 1967

Boston Congress of Racial Equality Housing Study Group

SEMINAR PROPOSAL TO SEDF

August 14, 1967

Boston Congress of Racial Equal Housing Study Group

Administrator: John Young, Chairman - Boston CORE

Cynthia Scott, Chairman - Housing Study Group, CORE

Ron Bedford

Winston Peak

Hamilton Wyche, Horn Realty

Jacquolyn Nurse, CORE

Cynthia Workman, CORE, Citizen's Housing and Planning Association

Doris Bland, National Council of Churches Comm on Church and Race

Cecilia White, St. Mark's Social Center

Rosalie Williams, CORE

Consultant: Peter Roudebush, Architect and
Urban Designer

August 14, 1967

BOSTON CORE HOUSING STUDY GROUP

For several years, the state of the Roxbury community has been the concern of Boston CORE. For many years the Housing Committee of CORE utilized its energy in trying to better the housing within the Roxbury community. The Housing Committee threw its resources behind tenant formed groups, established relationships with several private groups dedicated to better housing in Boston, and joined with the NAACP to fight for integration within the Boston Housing Authority's staff and housing projects. In December 1964, Boston CORE appealed to all agencies interested in housing in Roxbury to join us in a drive to force the City of Boston to recognize and act on four demands drawn up by CORE and tenant groups within Roxbury.

Our past activities and involvement over the years have framed for us what is termed the "History of the Boston CORE Housing Committee. The new housing group is made up of former members of the Housing Committee and interested persons from the Greater Boston Community.

Boston Core Housing Study Group July 21, 1967

History, Boston Core Housing Program

Core's former Housing program utilized picket lines, sit ins, community organization, pressure groups, rent strikes, legislation and negotiation to force compliance with housing codes from landlords and finally stricter enforcement of the same laws by the city. Using these tactics, we had hoped to see improvements in some ghetto housing. We had expected that vigorous strict enforcement of the housing codes would increase the amount of available standard housing in the ghetto. We had hoped that "instant housing", urban renewal, desegregation of public housing would have the effect of increasing the amount of housing available outside of the ghetto.

Unfortunately, we were naive in attempting to attack substandard housing problems relying on intervention based on activist tactics. We ignored politics as much as possible, we neglected to study carefully the economics involved. We had no planned program for organized groups of tenants other than the tactics of protest.

In spite of our limitations, some progress was made. Rent strike legislation, with a great deal of help from other organizations

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Boston Core Housing Study Group

History - Continued

was passed. City Hall was forced to revamp and restaff the city Housing agencies and remove some of the worst practices of the agencies. The Boston Housing Authority is attempting, still feebly, to integrate its staff and housing. Such progress, although limited, lead the Housing Study Group to believe that with proper grounding in housing problems, CORE could make a greater impact in leading the search for solutions to the problems, and in aiding the practical application of such solutions. We are proposing that our new program correct some of the mistakes of the original program and that we move toward a positive and visible end. We would not limit ourselves to code enforcement - we would look for ways to rehabilitate. We would not limit ourselves to rehabilitation if producing new housing was in any way a possibility. We would involve ourselves with landlords, banks, insurance companies, contracting agencies and tenants. We would make the attempt to combine our philosophies with technical knowledge.

Boston Core Housing Study Group

PROPOSAL

We propose to sponsor ten seminars to study the fundamental problems of new housing to be developed for the Roxbury community. Home ownership as patterned after the white community is impossible due to the discriminatory practices of financial institutions and to the well known low income levels ordinarily found in a ghetto community. After discussion of several possible solutions to financing home ownership in Roxbury, the study group decided to focus on cooperative housing. We felt that this form of home ownership would help to foster community responsibility, develop understanding of real estate and property values, and lower the cost of housing for the people involved.

SEMINARS

We have chosen the seminar format as the medium that can reach the community and the study group together. The seminars will be conducted by professionals and businessmen recruited from the community and from nearby university schools concerned with the issues involved in housing. We expect that the combination of social awareness in the study group, professional and theoretical knowledge in the university people and practical and professional abilities in our community businessmen, will provide some very interesting answers to the major problems of cooperatives: Cost of labor, materials, and property management. We intend to utilize the experience and resources of SEDF to advise us on setting up the seminars. We request that observers from SEDF attend at least the first three seminars to assist us in making these seminars as effective as possible.

Boston Core Housing Study Group

Community Involvement

We intend to foster community involvement in the seminars through advertisement, use of the local radio info spots, and through a brochure that will be sent to the community agencies and to businessmen involved in housing in the community. We hope to advertise both the seminars and our proposed undertaking of assistance to any group of tenants interested in cooperative housing or homeowners interested in technical assistance for rehabilitation purposes.

Future Plans

During the seminar period, we will be setting up workshops based on seminar issues so that all who are interested can explore further with us application of the professional knowledge to Roxbury's problems. The purpose of the Housing Study Group is to write a proposal to be funded by a foundation or some combination of federal and private funds to establish :

1. A small staff capable of offering technical assistance to low income tenants and homeowners in obtaining financing for rehabilitation and cooperatives. The staff will also research inexpensive materials, and alternate methods of construction.

Boston Core Housing Study Group

2. The Housing Study Group as a sponsoring agency for ghetto residents requesting assistance in developing a cooperative housing venture.

We also hope to develop methods of assuring tenant involvement in cooperative housing by focusing attention on the use of community skills in lessening the cost of the cooperative; encouraging the tenant to design the layout of new housing, or, if rehabilitation - the modernizining; developing the idea of rotating management of the coop among tenants on a yearly basis.

Boston CORE Housing Study Group

Schedule for Seminars (Seminars will run 3 hours)

September 23

Collective Ownership

September 30

Cooperative Housing -(Workshop, Trip to Dixwell)

October 7

Financing and Insurance -(Workshop to be announced)

October 14

Real Estate

October 21

Housing and the Law

October 28

Planning I - Federal State and Local Procedure

November 4

Planning II - Community Planning

November 11

Rehabilitation - I

November 18

Rehabilitation II (Workshop to be announced)

November 25

Construction (Workshop to be announced)

Boston Congress of Racial Equality Housing Study Group

SEMINAR LEADERS

Chester Hartman, Urban Planner

Edward Hamada, Attorney, American Friends Service Committee

Neal Mitchell, Jr., Assoc. Professor, Graduate School of Design, Harvard

Ed Hatch, Executive Director, Architectural Renewal Committee

Bart Kaltenbach, Architect

Dennis Blackett, Director, Housing Innovations, Inc.

Peter Raudenbush, Architect, Urban Designer

Hamilton Wyche, Contractor, Horn Realty Corporation

Justin Gray, Urban Planner

Roger Evans, Attorney

(Other names will be submitted as confirmation is received)

Have these
agreed - or
is this a list
of suggestions?

Boston Congress of Racial Equality Housing Study Group

SEMINAR - FINANCING AND INSURANCE

Discussion of government policies and programs relative to financing rehabilitation and/or cooperative projects; analysis of financial practices in ghetto community; consideration of the four main areas for financing housing:

Federal
State
Local
Private

Boston Congress of Racial Equality Housing Study Group

PANEL DISCUSSION - COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP

A panel of four persons, professionally knowledgable in the listed areas to discuss the concepts and merits of various forms of ownership as they apply to the present conditions existing in the ghetto community:

Cooperative Housing

Condominiums

Private Housing

Public Housing

Boston Congress of Racial Equality Housing Study Group

SEMINAR - COOPERATIVE HOUSING

Exploration of the history and concept of cooperative housing. A discussion of possible ways of developing community sponsored cooperatives, methods of financing, legal responsibilities, the problems experienced by local groups, and the types of management.

Boston Congress of Racial Equality Housing Study Group

SEMINAR - REAL ESTATE

This seminar will explore the basic requirements of real estate knowledge necessary to an organized approach to rehabilitation:

Economic life of proposed rehabilitated building

Assessment of both building and neighborhood

Property Management

Boston Congress of Racial Equality Housing Study Group

SEMINAR - HOUSING AND THE LAW

A description of the legislation affecting collective ownership. Discussion of the rights of tenants and owners under state and city laws. Analysis of state and local legislation affecting land development, acquisition and zoning.

Boston Congress of Racial Equality Housing Study Group

PLANNING I

An analysis of current Federal, State and City Planning procedures and funding and its workings in the Roxbury area, including model cities, current new ideas in planning being tried elsewhere; i.e., New York - Logue Report - New York City - Kennedy/Percy Program.

PLANNING II

Community Planning - Analysis of the Roxbury Community, its present businesses, resources, social, educational and recreational facilities, the effect of co-ops on Community structure, methods of strengthening good qualities and lifting out bad qualities; new labor sources, new employment, industries, businesses, etc.

Boston Congress of Racial Equality Housing Study Group

SEMINAR - REHABILITATION - PART I

A discussion of long term and short term goals, the reduction of costs by the use of available, unskilled labor (prospective co-op members), selection of sites, cost estimates based on FHA standards.

SEMINAR - REHABILITATION - PART II

This second seminar will go into the technical aspects of rehabilitation - structural, intermediate and critical defects. The effect of state and local code regulations on rehabilitation and an examination of some of the limiting factors involved in past and present rehabilitation plans for Roxbury.

Boston Congress of Racial Equality Housing Study Group

SEMINAR - CONSTRUCTION

Cost - An analysis of feasibility study, the available labor:

- Union
- Apprentices and Journeymen
- Non-union - semi skilled
- Contractors - general and sub-contractors
- part time laborers

Available Material

- New experimental material systems
- Standard materials

CORE Housing Study Group - Estimated Budget

24 Seminar Leaders @ $15.00		$ 360.00
Mailing - (500 x $.05 x 10)		250.00
Brochures (1,000 copies)		100.00
Visit to New Haven		
*(Dixwell - Florence Virtue Cooperative) 15 CORE Housing Study Group members		
15 members @ $10.35/round trip	155.25	
15 x $ 5.00/lunch/bkfst	75.00	
		230.25
Preparation for Seminars		
Secretary ($50/wk. x 12 wks.)		600.00
Telephone ($10/mo. x 3 mos.)		30.00
Miscellaneous Expenses Stationery, mailing, folders, pencils, etc.		180.00
Seminar Expenses		
Food - 11** x $25.00 (Coffee, Sandwiches)		275.00
3 Workshops x $5.00 (Coffee)		15.00
		$ 2,040.00

*Staff members of the Dixwell Cooperative have committed themselves to one day during the seminar period to take the Study Group on a tour of the cooperative, discuss insurance and mortgage arrangements, construction procedures and generally, the management of cooperatives.

**One pre-seminar, 10 seminars.

ADDENDUM

to

History, Boston CORE Housing Program

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Commission Against Discrimination
41 Tremont Street, Boston 8

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1963

FROM
BEN G. SHAPIRO
COMMISSIONER
MASS. COMMISSION
AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

The signing of this agreement with the Boston Housing Authority, National Association Advancement of Colored People, and Congress Of Racial Equality once again places Massachusetts in the forefront of the nation in dealing with racial problems in housing and re-affirms the long-held belief of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination that conciliation -- people meeting on the common ground of common sense and mutual progress -- is the most appropriate means of resolving racial confusions within a community through conference, conciliation and persuasion.

This case clearly demonstrates the advantage enjoyed by a solution, reached through these means. It has been more than eighteen months since the complaint of discrimination and segregation in public housing in Boston first was filed with the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination.

As the Commissioner appointed to handle the case, it is with no small sense of pride in my Commission, in the many persons who participated in the solution and in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to see that our state is continuing to enhance its image, not in "social" but "sensible" legislation.

To establish such an agreement and to effect such a change is difficult. To reach agreement where all parties concerned and the community itself can see actual benefit is extremely difficult -- but not impossible.

Under the law, we of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination cannot bring to the public attention matters which are under conciliation. Consequently, little or nothing was heard of the efforts by so many people trying to eradicate a system of racial imbalance in public housing. But in a sense, this is our tradition since we honestly believe our role is to work with and for humans -- not for headlines.

I wish to express warm appreciation for the cooperative efforts of the parties directly involved, namely; the Boston Housing Authority, the NAACP, and CORE. The process of negotiation was facilitated by the helpful counsel of Mr. Lee H. Kozol, Assistant Attorney General, Chief of the Division of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties; who assisted me in the negotiations and drafted the basic document signed here today; by the understanding of the problem imparted by Mr. Ellis Ash, Acting Administrator of the BHA; and by Rev. Robert J. Drinan, S.J., whose dealings with all parties were most useful.

Now, with the agreement reached, implementation becomes the major factor. The primary responsibility of this is with the members of the Boston Housing Authority assisted by a hand-picked advisory group of community leaders.

ONE YEAR OF PROMISE

November 1963

CORE begins systematic canvassing of Roxbury buildings.

12 March 1964

CORE announced results of Roxbury housing survey of 75 buildings. City agencies were charged with laxness in code enforecement. Newsmen were conducted on tour of slum housing. (GLOBE, HERALD, RECORD, 13 March 1964)

15 March 1964

Mayor Collins responded to CORE's charges by appointing Salvatore Messina, Director, Office of Neighborhood Improvement, to coordinate inspection of all housing code violations. Collins promised legal action against landlords who failed to comply with Fire, Health, and Building Codes. (GLOBE, HERALD, 16 March 1964)

17 March 1964

CORE sent Mr. Messina reports on 121 code violations in 32 buildings.

19 March 1964

Meeting between Mr. Messina and representatives of CORE, NAACP, and the Urban League. CORE representative raised the issues of the city declaring substandard dwellings "unfit for human habitation," and the blocking by injunction of the rental of such units, Mr. Messina agreed to "check into" this. Messina said the city will take to court landlords who will not abate code violations. (GLOBE, HERALD, 20 March 1964)

23 March 1964

Letter from Salvatore Messina to CORE stated, "If compliance [with the code] does not come after the first meeting with the various landlords, all complaints will be referred to the department involved for legal action."

25 March 1964

Mr. Messina reported that "legal action has been started against those [landlords] refusing to comply with the code standards." (GLOBE, 26 March 1964)

31 March 1964

Roxbury tenants accompanied by CORE representatives went to Mr. Messina's office for reports on code enforcement. Messina promised "greater cooperation with CORE" and said abatements requiring corrections of building code violations within 5 days had been issued to the landlords. Legal action, Messina said, would follow immediately if the offenders do not comply. (HERALD, 1 April 1964)

16 April 1964

Meeting at Mayor Collins' office between the Mayor, Mr. Messina, and representatives of CORE, NAACP, and the Boston Real Estate Board. CORE representative raised with the Mayor the need for coordinated code enforcement, declaring of substandard buildings "unfit for human habitation," the blocking by injunction of the rental of such units, and the beginning of systematic area-wide code inspection in Roxbury. NAACP representative proposed a joint meeting with the coordinated code enforcement agency when it is established. (minutes of the meeting.)

17 April 1964

Letter from Mr. Messina reported the opinion of the city corporation counsel, Arthur G. Coffey, that the city had the authority to declare a dwelling unit "unfit for human habitation," that the city Health Department had the authority to "take out an injunction to prevent the renting of apartments with code violations."

29 April 1964

CORE letter to Mayor Collins and Salvatore Messina pointed out that the code violations reported to the city in early March were still unabated and specifically called for the city to 1) initiate court action against the landlord, 2) block the rental of apartments with serious code violations, and 3) use the city's authority to "have the necessary improvements made and charged to the owner."

14 May 1964

Meeting at Mayor Collins' office between the Mayor, the department heads of ONI, BRA, Building, Fire, Health, Police, with representatives of CORE, NAACP, and Boston Real Estate Board. CORE again called for coordination of city code enforcement, the blocking of rental units with serious code violations, use of city authority to have repairs made and charged to landlords, and the beginning of area-wide systematic code inspections. (minutes of the meeting.)

19 May 1964

Mayor Collins was asked "to set a deadline for landlords to get run-down tenement houses up to minimum standards or face legal action...." following the charge by Father Robert F. Drinan, S. J., Dean of the Boston College Law School, that "though the city has the authority to do so it has never declared a building unfit for human habitation." (HERALD, 20 May 1964)

May-November 1964

CORE concentrated its attention on direct dealings with landlords, while still informing city agencies of violations found.

19 November 1964

CORE telegram to Mr. Messina urged the city to block by injunction the rental of seriously substandard units at 101 Waumbeck Street, Roxbury; these included violations dating from March 1964.

1 December 1964

Apartments at 101 Waumbeck Street rented despite the continuance of serious code violations.

2 December 1964

Meeting between Mr. Messina and representatives of CORE, NAACP, and the Massachusetts Freedom Movement. CORE again asked for use of city authority to declare substandard units "unfit for human habitation," to block the rental of such units, and to have repairs made and charged to landlords. (minutes of meeting.)

SINCE MARCH 1964

The Office of Neighborhood Improvement has inspected code violations brought to its attention.
Some landlords have made necessary repairs.
The Mayor has established a coordinated inspection system.

Many violations, some dating from March, remain.
There is no coordinated procedure for dealing with code violators who fail to fix their property voluntarily.
The city does not use its authority (G. L. c. 111, s. 5, & Sanitary Code Art. 11, Sec. 33. 2) to declare substandard units "unfit for human habitation."
The city has not used its authority (G. L. c. 11.s. 5) to block by injunction the rental of substandard units.
The city has never used its authority (Sanitary Code, Art. 11, Sec. 36. 1) to have repairs made and charged to landlords.
The city has revealed no plans to initiate a systematic code-inspection program.

THEREFORE, we believe it time to demand that the city:

1) Use its power to declare dangerous and unhealthy buildings "unfit for human habitation."
2) Use its power to block by injunction the rental of units with dangerous health and safety violations.
3) Use its authority to have repairs made and charged to landlords.
4) Begin a systematic area-wide code inspection program in Roxbury.

What we ask is in the present power of the city to do.

What we ask can be done promptly.

What we ask is just and fair.

WE DEMAND IT BE DONE, NOW.

Congress of Racial Equality
373 Blue Hill Avenue
Roxbury, Massachusetts
445-9458

aw Sewage in Cellar, Leaking Roofs ---And Owners Get Away With It in Hub

(The Congress of Racial Equality last week called attention to serious slum conditons and violations of city housing codes throughout the Roxbury area. The Globe sent a reporter and photographer to make a first-hand inpection. Here is the report.)

By ROBERT LEVEY

Last July things weren't smelling so good in the basement of a dreary, brick tenement on Roxbury's Hammond st.

A few tenants complained, and then complained some more. The problem was raw sewage seeping onto the cellar floor — pooling up — smelling bad.

Last July the landlord, who lives far from the poverty and privation of Roxbury, but collects rent from many apartments there, heard about the filth and smell in the cellar on Hammond st.

It certainly couldn't be called the fault of the tenants that a sewer pipe in the cellar was broken. So the slum operator took care of the complaint by sprinkling some lime on the soaking floor.

The filthy pool is still there but doesn't smell so bad and the tenants are getting tired of complaining.

Property 'Milked'

You go upstairs in this mess of a dwelling and the conditions are ghastly and disreputable. The first strong impression is that the property has been "milked" by slum lords.

The great slum tradition of darkened hallways is upheld. There are either no lights, broken fixtures, or low-wattage bulbs that each save the owner perhaps a twentieth of a cent per hour.

And in the best slum tradition, stairs are broken or weak, railings are faulty and paint and plaster are dried and cracked and blackened with soot.

The terribly typical picture is broadened when you notice cracks, stains and holes in ceilings. That's where water from upstairs comes through from time to time.

It is a sort of surprise fountain and when your floor is flooded, the water drains on down to the apartment below. That way the misery is shared.

The misery and terror of rats and roaches is shared, too. Vermin find harborage in the holes in floors, walls and ceilings . . . typical holes that you find in lots of slums.

Victims Negroes

Only Negro people live in these awful buildings and rents without heat run from $40-65 for four rooms. And heat can be expensive in drafty tenements when you're pouring can after can of range oil into a space heater.

Only a week ago fire tore through a building in the area. Four persons, two of them youngsters, died.

Fire officials said the blaze totally involved the four-story dwelling within minutes after it broke out on the second floor.

A lot of people believe today, and tell their children to believe that the reason these conditions exist is because of the good-for-nothing people who live in slums.

The slum lords who milk the property say this. To the frozen mentality of this sort, defective burners and flooding plumbing are blamed on the residents of tenements.

Paint that flakes and wallpaper that dries and peels because it has been there for decades is blamed on the occupants.

But they are wrong. Even Sam Messina, who heads the Office of Neighborhood Improvement for the city, maintains "most of these offenses are caused by negligent slumlords."

Messina sees slow progress being made but the drag on getting the properties up to legal standards are the courts, he is convinced.

Courts at Fault?

"If we were getting heavy fines imposed and upheld by the Superior Courts, we could be much more successful in getting cooperation from slumlords," he says.

Messina is sometimes at odds with the Congress of Racial Equality, which is the main community thrust against the run-down real estate.

C.O.R.E. volunteers have been investigating complaints for a year. During that time this volunteer group has recorded 6217 violations of fire, health and building codes in 126 buildings owned by 48 different landlords.

A year has passed since a concerted campaign began and the C.O.R.E. workers are frustrated.

They have gotten some results, but just getting a plastering job done in a decrepit property is a major project and virtually all the landlords are still avoiding meeting legal and human standards in the maintenance of their property.

C.O.R.E. is not looking for frills. They just want violations of law corrected.

For instance, if you tour some Roxbury tenements where complaints have been made, you'll see white streaks and splotches of plaster here and there.

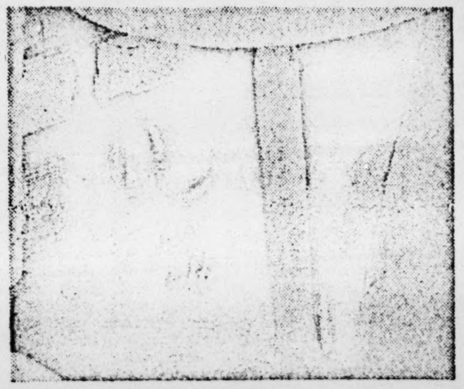
This is because after endless pressure and threat from the city and from C.O.R.E., landlords have done some patching and thus met the sanitation code which prohibits allowing holes to develop in walls, floors and cellings.

It is a practical rule, roaches and mice and rats always seem to end up in the retreats created by these holes. They like to live there.

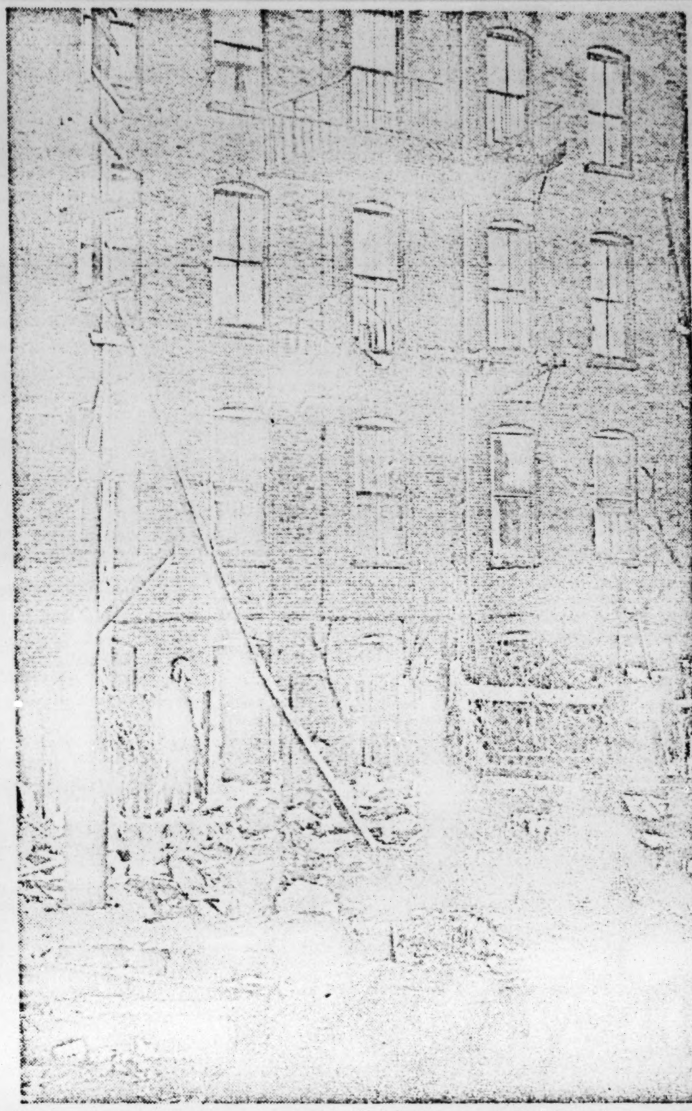
Daubing, Patching

A slum lord can do his daubing and patching, he can have an unskilled man come in and try to do a skilled job on plumbing or loose window frames.

"You bother him (the slum lord) enough," says one tenant, "and he'll send someone up to fix things and it won't be right 'cause he won't know what to do and things will be broken again in a week."



EXPOSED PLUMBING, holes in the wall and a nail sticking through the floor of a bathroom in a Hammond st. apartment.



BARELY LEGAL fire escape arrangements and a cluttered back yard of low standard apartment building on Hammond st.

The Boston Globe—Tuesday, January 12, 1965 47

Libel Suits Feared

Boston Refuses to Name Its Negligent Slumlords

By ROBERT L. LEVEY

The City of Boston decided Monday to step up its campaign against deceptive and negligent slumlords, but on the same day refused to provide the Globe with a list of the worst abusers.

The accelerated campaign against slumlords emerged from a meeting of Mayor Collins and the city's Police and Code Enforcement Committee.

It preceeded by 24 hours a meeting scheduled at 12:30 to-

Corporation counsel Arthur Coffey said Monday he had instructed the Health and Building Departments and the Office of Neighborhood Improvement not to release the names of landlords with large numbers of violations recorded against them because "it could leave the city open to libel suits."

Coffey said that he feared that listing the names of violators who had not yet been in court was a questionable practice in which the city should not indulge.

At present, very few of the violations ever reach the stage

Asked finally: "As far as you're concerned, these names won't be made public?," Coffey replied plainly, "No they won't."

As far as the Mayor's announced campaign against slumlords, it indicates the city's desire to take stronger actions in the area of code enforcement.

The main thrusts of the mayor's announced drive will include:

—Injunctions to prevent rentals of apartments declared unfit.

health and building officials in code enforcement and anti-littering programs.

—a doubling (to $400,000) of the Building Dept. budget for demolishing useless buildings.

Mayor Collins called the drive "an all-out war against violators."

In itemizing the city's drive against slumlords, the mayor touched on many of the points of concern which CORE is planning to discuss with him at today's meeting. .

In fact, three of the four main points which C.O.R.E. intend to press are covered in the Mayor's announcement.

These are placarding unfit dwellings, using injunction to prevent rentals of these dwellings and beginning systematic inspection of Roxbury slum properties.

The remaining point which C.O.R.E. hopes to have been conceded by the mayor is the use of the city's authority to have repairs made in unfit property by the city and then billed to the negligent landlord.

Some large cities, particularly Philadelphia, have used this method to speed up slum repairs. City claim that the major objection to such an ar-

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The Boston Globe—Friday, January 15, 1965

Women's Voters League Demands Codes Action

By ROBERT LEVEY

The city's enforcement of housing codes is "particularly ineffective," the Boston League of Women Voters Thursday charged in a letter to Mayor Collins.

The League said it would support proposed legislative measures "which would lead to greater compliance with our building, housing, health and fire codes."

The League listed endorsement of measures proposed by the Congress of Racial Equality during its year-long fight against slumlords.

League president, Mrs. Joseph Flashman, wrote: "We urge you, as Mayor of our New Boston, to provide forceful leadership in this direction."

Measures endorsed by the League included :

piration of a given period of non-compliance with the codes to designate the city as receiver of rents."

—Adequate police surveillance of abandoned buildings.

—Measures requiring all buyers of residence properties to list on the deed both a business and a home address.

The League also maintained that "the unusually high number of fatal fires resulting in a great loss of lives could be eliminated by more effective, vigorous enforcement of the codes."

The letter also asked that the League be brought up to date on a survey by fire, health and building commissioners of abandoned property in the city which was announced in October following a fire which

PENALTIES? SLUMLORDS DON'T WORRY

By ROBERT L. LEVEY

There are at least 40 businessmen operating in Boston who fit the description of "slumlord."

A News Analysis

By law they are criminals. If building, health and fire codes were fully enforced, some individual slumlords would have 300 or 400 violations recorded against them. If fully prosecuted and convicted, they could be fined up to $50 per day for each violation until the violation was abated.

Last year Health Department records indicate that a total of six landlords paid a total of $482 in fines for abuses on their property that they failed to correct—abuses that by the city's own standards threatened life and health.

$180,000 in fines were imposed last year and some abusers went to jail.

In a nutshell, the very last thing a slumlord in Boston has to worry about is punishment.

If they ever get to court, the court treats them kindly. If a lower court happens to impose a fine of a few hundred dollars, experience shows that an appeal to Superior Court will see the fine knocked down to $50 or sometimes even nothing.

As with all social ills, there is a vicious circle involved. The mayor's office says better court action is needed. The courts say that if the landlords make necessary repairs before the charges reach a hearing, then you must dismiss the case.

The landlords can do just enough to avoid trouble in one building and let things continue to degenerate in properties that haven't been inspected.

And the landlords eternally blame the tenants for all the problems and they howl that it's the landlords who are the ones being unfairly badgered.

But when you forget about the vicious circle and concentrate on the real issue, the ugly heart of the problem emerges. You see businessmen buying up old property to turn a fast buck.

They don't care about community stability, social progress and all that hogwash. They regard their tenants as lost causes to begin with. But if you can get cheap property with low taxes and milk $40 or $60 out of each unit and provide no heat, no janitor service and no electricity, the profit margin can be pretty good.

When the property is completely drained and dilapidated, you can forget about it, board up the building and let the city take the property for back taxes.

These slumlords work hard. They are under pressure. You always feel pressure when you operate a baby step ahead of the law.

But they're tough businessmen with good lawyers and as one city official says, "They thumb their noses at us."

If you are a callous operator and know nobody will every really catch up with you, it's fun to thumb your nose.

partment and Building Department officials know who they are and are continually asking the operators to meet the provisions of the law.

But as one health official says, "How do you catch up with them? One of our biggest problems is tracing ownership of these slum properties. The landlord has the deed entered as part of a realty trust or he has the name of a straw on the deed with an improper address. We have trouble just finding them."

The Office of Neighborhood Improvement, set up by Mayor Collins two years ago, faces the same dead end very often.

Even when they catch up with the landlords, they have no power to prosecute and must rely on letters and threats of prosecution by other city departments.

The slumlords are ready for this and the big dodge begins. A man can own 100 units of property and can stall proceedings against him by making a few half-hearted gestures at repairs in one apartment.

Sam Messina, head of the Office of Neighborhood Improvement, says, "If we don't have a man out at the property every day, a landlord

been doing its own investigating and negotiating with landlords.

City officials acknowledge that the efforts of CORE have had some effect. A few of the landlords are beginning to cooperate, but all concerned agree that little real progress has been made.

The city officials are not inclined toward making a public fuss over the slum landlord problem. They would rather continue with a system of quiet negotiation with the long-time offenders.

The city is satisfied that in emergency situations, when heat or plumbing break down, they have facilities to make temporary repairs. But as far as the overall problem, the negligent landlord is getting extremely patient treatment.

Some cities have responded more properly, with special courts to try housing cases, with revolving city funds to make repairs and then charge the landlord, but these programs are remote in Boston, which has yet to fully enforce the codes and laws already on the books.

Slumlords are confident this won't change. Boston's attitude toward absentee landlords who own slum property hasn't hurt business yet.

The Boston Globe

'Some Tin Behind the Sink to Keep the Roaches Out'

Two of the Worst Houses— and Their Landlords

By JANE HARRIMAN

We went out to look at some houses Wednesday.

They weren't very nice. They had been listed by C.O.R.E. as being two of the worst houses in Boston. One was in the South End and one was in Roxbury.

We didn't like what we saw. Two inspectors from the board of health who dropped in at the South End house while we were there, didn't like what they saw. And the tenants . . . well, they don't like what they have to see every day and night.

After we'd seen the houses, we talked to the men who own them, and asked why things weren't better. Both men gave us a good story, but it was one they'd told before.

The South End house was at 11-A Pembroke st. From a distance, from the outside, it looked pretty good. When we got up close, we saw the trash in the back yard, the rotting window frames, and the filthy dark hallway.

"There was a fire next door," the woman who lives there told us. "The firemen threw that stuff out. The landlord hasn't cleaned it up."

We didn't ask her why the hallway was dirty, why the stairs outside her apartment were blocked by cans of kerosene for the heater in her living room.

We knew the answer: When you live in an apartment where the toilet collapses on your six-year-old daughter, and rats greet a pregnant friend who's on her way out to a prenatal clinic, you've got more important things to worry about.

No one had repaired the toilet. The tank was tied together by a piece of string and part of a metal coat hanger.

The pipes were bandaged with adhesive tape, but they were leaking anyway. The bowl was cracked. The linoleum on the floor was coming up.

"I got some new linoleum for Christmas," she said, pointing to the clean floor coverings in the hall and living room. "I went out and bought a gallon of paint and my kids and I painted and papered the walls."

She was not a tall woman, and she couldn't reach the ceilings even if she stood on a chair. Maybe the ceilings had been white once. We couldn't tell.

What little paint was left on them, was black with many years' dirt, and peeling off. Shaggy ceilings—that's what they were, and paint chips were falling all over the place. You'd have to spend all day pushing a vacuum cleaner to keep up with them.

The kitchen was draped with wire. The light fixture was clinging to the ceiling by a slim wire, and from it, a thick wire cable was looped down across the room to the refridgerator.

There was a water pipe coming out of the light fixture. The health inspectors couldn't figure out what that pipe was for.

"When I turn on the oven," the woman said, "I can't shut the oven door or the pilot light goes out and fills the whole place with gas."

"I can't open the windows. They won't move. If you try to push them, they fall out. Last Summer, during a wind storm one fell out by itself. It just missed hitting the kids who were playing on the sidewalk underneath.

"The man downstairs, he put some tin behind his sink to keep the roaches out, and some tin behind his stove where the rats came in. I don't know how he did it. Maybe I can get him to give me a hand."

The house in Roxbury, at 164 Howard av., was worse. The front door to the building

There were holes in the wall, deep ones. The woman who lives there was trying to patch some of them, but her 5-year-old son had put his finger prints in the plaster.

She'd been given a gallon of paint to paint the filthy walls of all five rooms. It hadn't gone very far, one gallon, and she didn't have much time for painting, with nine children, the eldest only 12 years old.

"I feel bitter about this whole thing," said the owner of the South End apartment house.

"I just bought the building a month ago and bang! C.O.R.E. comes in here with a list a yard long. It takes time. I have my problems too. I bought the building so I could renovate it. I own 15 buildings in Boston. I'm completely remodelling tnem."

He pulled out a stack of blueprints.

"Look, I'm putting in ceramic tile baths. The building you saw, I'm losing my shirt on that place. I told you, I just bought it 2 or 3 months ago.

"I'm going to fix it up, but you don't do it over night. You have men working for you on contract, plumbers and such. They have to go from building to building. It takes time."

"I'm going to do what the Board of Health tells me to—but I can't do more and still rent the place for $45 a month. I'm going to get $60 to $80 dollars a month for the places I fix up.

"Look," he said, as we were leaving, "It's not a nice place to live I know that. I lived in places like that when I was working my way through college. Believe me, I know, but you only get what you can pay for in this world. I'll fix the place up Monday."

"The furnace, it broke down. I keep the stove in the kitchen going. The stove warms up the kitchen good."

The kitchen was warm, but you don't sleep in the kitchen. In the bedrooms there were neither sheets nor blankets on the beds.

"We all been sick," she said. "I try to keep the baby warm, but he got pneumonia in one lung."

Two of her sons were home from school. They had colds, and you could hear them coughing.

The holes in the floor had been patched, with big sheets of scrap metal. The edges of the metal were rough and jagged.

There was no light in the front hall, and if there was a light in the bathroom, we didn't see it. In one bedroom wires were trailing from light socket on the wall.

"When I moved in, the toilet didn't work, so they put on a new tank."

We could hear the new tank

building. The manager was very surprised to hear that things weren't going well.

"I just took over the building about four months ago. I just got a bill for $700 worth or new plumbing. I've been by that apartment many times to see if everything was all right. I'm glad you told me about these needed repairs. I'll get

When we told a C.O.R.E. official what the landlords of these two houses had said, he laughed.

I've heard it all before. Things are going to be fixed up in just a few days. The South End house owner has promised us he'll begin repairs within a week. He's been

November 29, 1965

CASE HISTORY OF A BOSTON SLUMLORD AS RECORDED BY BOSTON CORE

At the beginning of our case the slumlord owned these buildings:

164-6-8-70 Howard Avenue
29-31 Quincy Street
30-4-8 Vine Street
64 Brunswick Street
21-3-5-7-9-31 Leyland Street
77-9-81-3-5-7 Hammond Terrace
238-40-2-4 and 312 Warren Street
91 West Rutland Street
45 Forrest Street
1-2 Kearsarge Av., 15 Kearsarge Terr.
101-3-5-7 Waumbeck Street
79 Savin Street
93-5-9-105-7 Hammond Street

The first complaint from Core to the landlord was as follows:

February 5, 1964

Letter described the conditions at 312 Warren Street: Rats, roaches, mice, inadequate heat, trash in basement, leaky plumbing, falling plaster, ceiling holes, wall holes. Rent - $80-85 monthly.

February 28, 1964

Buildings at 21-3-5-7-9-31 Leyland Street inspected by Core and letter sent to landlord on March 11 as follows: mice, roaches, sewage in basement, faulty plumbing, falling plaster, ceiling holes, wall holes. Rent - $80-85 monthly.

March 20, 1964

Tenants delayed direct action project against slumlord because of landlord's illness. (Press Release of March 20, 1964)

March 21, 1964

Letter to landlord describing conditions at 30-4-8-40 Vine and 45 Forrest St: Not enough garbage cans, defective wiring, bad plumbing, leaking ceilings, rats, roaches, mice, broken windows, trash in cellar. Rent - $80-85 monthly.

March 23, 1964

Letter to landlord concerning Kearsarge Terrace and Kearsarge Avenue describing same general conditions as above. Rent - $70-90 monthly.

March 28, 1964

Letter sent to Core's lawyer from Core describing conditions apartment by apartment at 21-31 Leyland Street in preparation for action to be taken by tenants and Core.

March 1964

Complaint record for 101-3-5-7 Waumbeck Street included: inadequate heat and hot water, plaster cracks, wall holes, defective stoves, roaches, ceiling leaks, porch destroyed by fire removed leaving doors leading to porch unlocked. Rent: $90-100/

CASE HISTORY OF A SLUMLORD (CONTINUED)

March 31, 1964

Tenants from Leyland Street and Waumbeck Street presented their continued complaints in person at City Hall to the ONI. Complaints were made of repairs which fell apart after a week, a fire caused by workmen repairing a porch and rudeness from housing inspectors from the City.

April 8, 1964

Meeting held with landlord's attorney, Core's attorney, Housing Chairman of Core and the Director of the ONI showing records from both Core and the ONI to the landlord's lawyer of violations still existing in buildings at Waumbeck, Warren and Leyland Streets.

April 10, 1964

Letter describing terms under which tenants would not begin a rent strike sent to landlord from Core's lawyer. Full repairs within a reasonable amount time.

April 11, 1964

The landlord picketed for failure to repair hundreds of violations existing at buildings located at Leyland, Warren, Waumbeck and Hammond Streets.

April 21, 1964

Landlord fined $2500 in Boston Municipal Court after 10 continuances. The Building Department took him to court regarding 101-103 Waumbeck Street.

April 25, 1964

Re-inspection of Waumbeck, Leyland and Warren Sts. by Core showed no repairs started or completed to any substantial degree.

April 30, 1964

Tenant meeting held at which tenants at 312 Warren Street and at 21-31 Leyland St. decided to begin a rent strike. Letter sent to Mass. Freedom Movement asking them to handle all rent strike money.

May 1, 1964

Letter from Core lawyer to bank holding mortgage on Leyland St. concerning the terms under which tenants would not begin rent strike.

May 7, 1964

Letter sent to landlord requesting that he stop harassing the tenants on rent strike or legal action would be taken. Verbal insults and attempts to force entry.

May 7, 1964

Letter sent to landlord requesting that he stop harassing the tenants on rent strike or legal action would be taken. Verbal insults and attempts to force entry.

May 13, 1964

Inspection by Building Department of 101-103 Waumbeck St, showed repairs still not begun.

May 27, 1964

Rent strike terminated by tenants of Leyland Street with over 150 complaints repaired.

May 27, 1964

Letter sent to landlord describing conditions existing at 164-170 Howard Avenue. Rent. $55-60 monthly. (Furnace heat, all furnaces defective)

June 11, 1964

Core's listing of landlords still showed our particular landlord with most violations un-repaired at Waumbeck and Warren Streets,

June 23, 1964

Appeal by Rubin to Superior Court on fine of $2500 withdrawn. Work completed according to Building Dept. Fine reduced to $0. (101-103 Waumbeck Street.)

July 11, 1964

The landlord's home was picketed as a result of continued refusal to make repairs needed under the Sanitary Code (ONI) on Waumbeck Street. The landlord's office was picketed earlier in the day. Also complaints of inadequate repairs at Leyland St. was again brought up, Temporary repairs had been accepted by the tenants in good faith believing that permanent repairs would follow.

August 5, 1964

Report of Core Housing Committee contained notice of sewage in cellar at Leyland St. A telegram to the Health Dept. threatening to picket them caused the cellar to be cleaned out the next morning.

September 16, 1964

Eviction notices received by four tenants, two at Warren and two at Waumbeck Sts. No repairs, no hot water and hall lights had been removed.

October 1, 1964

Letter from Core Chairman to Core lawyer describing conditions still remaining at 312 Warren Street: no lights in hall, no hot water, no heat, rats, roaches, weak ceilings, defective wiring, weak front door to apartment.

October 5, 1964

Inspection by Building Department of 105-107 Waumbeck Street showed unsatisfactory maintenance of property.

October 15, 1964

$650. of rent strike money collected on Waumbeck St. sent to landlord's lawyer to pay for repair of the back wall as agreed to by Core.

November 7, 1964

Tenants of 101-103 Waumbeck Street received a letter notifying them that all lights, heat and hot water would be cut off and they were asked to vacate within 10 days.

November 7 & 8

Reinspected apartments at 101-103-105-107 Waumbeck St. and found the following: Back porch weak, ceiling holes, cracked walls, roaches, defective plumbing, defective wiring, inadequate heat, defective stoves, no rear exists on some apts. back wall leak, wall holes.

November 19, 1964

Telegram protesting eviction of tenant at 103 Waumbeck St. and requesting that apartment be placarded and held off the market since violations of the codes still existed.

November 20, 1964

Telegram from ONI to Core stating that appropriate action was to be taken regarding violations existing at 103 Waumbeck Street.

December 14, 1964

Telegram from Core to ONI noting the rental of apartments at 101 Waumbeck St. still containing violations of the Housing codes. These tenants had been sent eviction notices but moved themselves.

Summary: Please note that at no time did the Health Department of the City of Boston take this landlord to court for violation of the Sanitary Codes. The Building Dept., a separate agency, took him to court on structural violations only as this is their department. The majority of the violations consisted of Sanitary Code violations coming under the Health Dept.

Also, please note: Leyland Street went from February 28, 1964 to July 11, 1964 with recurring problems on July 11. As of this date, Leyland Street still has sewage in the cellar.

Waumbeck Street begun on March 12, 1964 was still in bad shape as of December 14, 1964 and has just been noted by the Building Department as adequate as of

Summary (Continued)

October 15, 1965. 105-107 Waumbeck Street has been continued in court by the Building Department, until December 16, 1965.

312 Warren Street was begun on February 5, 1964 and has continued through many different tenants and one change of landlord up to this date without repair of major problems with the exception of the boiler that blew up one night necessitating the replacement of same.

As you can tell from the above report, the combined efforts of the Building Dept., the Office of Neighborhood Improvement of the City of Boston, the tenants of several buildings and Core over a period of 10 months failed to achieve substantial repairs to the three buildings on rent strike or to the buildings dealt with on an individual basis. What tenant can be expected or should be expected to go through this alone?

Approximately 610 persons lived in the 42 buildings Core dealt with that were owned by Mr. J. I. R. during that 10 month period. The conditions in every one of these buildings were illegal according to the Sanitary Code established by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and in one way or another detrimental to the health and safety of adults and children alike.

We deliverately concentrated on the rent strike buildings since these tenants put forth the most effort and were in the most vulnerable position.

These slum conditions are not confined to the Negro or to the Roxbury area; we have seen them in Jamaica Plain among whites, we have received calls from as far away as Chelsea. Can we afford to think that people will allow themselves to be crushed between slumlords and urban renewal indefinitely?

These housing bills offer the beginning of a housing program aimed at eventually eliminating the kind of exploitation practiced by this landlord. The City cannot or will not take the responsibility. The Courts of law recognize no rights of the tenant. The minimum reforms asked of you as legislators in House Bill 4040 can make it possible for individual tenants to use this bill as their right to decent housing.

Boston Congress of Racial Equality
373 Blue Hill Avenue
Roxbury, Massachusetts
445-9458

COREspondent MAR. 10, 1966

CORE Helps Tenants

For over a month CORE has been working with six families from Lyford St., Roxbury, in their fight for decent housing. CORE has pressured the landlord, Joel Weinstein, and the city of Boston. Some of the tenants boldly confronted Weinstein in a sit-in at his office. The landlord's response has been angry words and an eviction notice. The city took Weinstein to court and the lacking heat was restored, but the city has ignored other health code violations.

In January and February CORE tried to negotiate with Weinstein, demanding proper lighting in the halls and extermination of roaches. Weinstein had not paid his light bill and had lied to CORE about this. He made a half-promise of extermination after roaches from Lyford Street had been put on his desk. During one of the coldest periods of February the landlord removed the motors from two of the tenants' furnaces, making it impossible for them to get heat. He told the Health Department that the furnaces needed repairs. He told CORE he had removed the furnace's motors because two of the tenants had been withholding their rent. In protest against violations in their apartments, three of the tenants had been on informal rent strike.

The only aid the city has given these families from Lyford St., aside from inadequate Health Department inspections, has been the hearing in Dorchester Court in late February at which Weinstein was ordered to put the furnaces in working order. The negligence of the city, coupled with the irresponsibility of the landlord, makes the daily life of the tenants a struggle. Two of the tenants took their children and sat in Weinstein's office one morning during the period when they had no heat. One of these mothers said, "I'm going to sit here until he gives me some heat. I don't care about the police, but they better not touch my baby."

March 23, 1966

Testimony from Mrs. Jhonny Bridges, and Mrs. Katie Marshall tenants of Wales Realty Corporation, Grove Hall in Roxbury.

To: Senator Harmon, Representative Quinn and members of the Special
Legislative Committee on Housing.

For two weeks we have been trying to get professional extermination of the buildings at 10, 12, 14 Castlegate Road in Roxbury. The beginning of this protest started when the cellar in #10 Castlegate flooded up to the first floor apartment. An Inspector from the Housing Inspection Dept. of Boston came out, inspected the cellar, three apartments and left. The cellar was drained but no action was taken about other complaints - huge rats, 3" long roaches, broken locks, unsafe porches, holes in walls, ceilings, and floors, no bulbs in common hallways. Rents in these buildings range from $95 to $105 per month.

A man came and sprayed the floors once last week for the roaches, patches of plaster were put over rat holes. In some parts of the ceiling were knocked down for repairs later. Porches were cleared. Mr. Simon of Wales Realty told the workmen exactly what he would pay them for - he would pay only for putting the plaster in not for sanding or smoothing and painting of the plaster which would create a lasting repair.

The above is the extent of code enforcement in these buildings that require extensive rehabilitation simply to bring them up to standard.

As of today, the tenants have been deprived of heat and hot water by the landlord for the past three days. Boston Core has a report on this #10 building dated last August listing as complaints, bad back porch, roaches rats and inadequate garbage disposal system.

We have sat in at City Hall, picketed City Hall, complained to the landlord all without action on our very minimum complaints - that the buildings we live in be brought up to the standards set up by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the City of Boston. We understand that this hearing covers rehabilitation. At the rents we are paying ($95 - $105 per month) rehabilitation is possible for this landlord.

TO: WALES REALTY CORPORATION TENANTS

FROM: WALES REALTY TENANT COUNCIL

SUBJECT: VIOLATIONS OF THE CITY AND STATE HOUSING AND SANITARY CODES

Tenants of 10-12-14 Castlegate Road owned by Wales Realty Corp. are going on rent strike in protest against conditions that endanger their health - flooding in the cellar with sewage material; rats, roaches, broken plumbing and unsafe wiring among many other problems. They pay between 100 and 105 per month. They visited the Mayor with their complaints over a month ago and today have the very same problems with perhaps a few minor changes. The cellar flooded again yesterday, April 19. As a result of their dissatisfaction with the repairs they have started the Wales Realty Tenant Council, a group they hope will be able to handle all complaints from Wales Realty tenants so that all demands carry the weight of many people behind them.

We need your help! Rent strike is now legal and we are going to use it to try to get our buildings up to the value of $100 per month per apartment. Below are our demands, if you agree and want the same, join us:

1. A full time janitor living on the premises
2. Paint and wallpaper every two years with a reduction for one month to half a month's rent if the landlord does not paint.
3. A contract with a professional exterminator using proper equipment.
4. That every law covering the maintenance of good, standard housing be observed by this realty company. (Copies of laws available.)
5. Buzzer systems be repaired or reinstalled where formerly present. Doors locked and keys issued to all tenants.
6. Mailboxes to be repaired and tenantsgiven two keys.
7. Only licensed contractors, plumbers, electricians or carpenters be used for repair work.
8. All public areas to be continuously lighted.
9. Garbage and trash to be handled in accordance with fire, health and sanitation laws.
10. All buildings be maintained to promote clean, healthful living conditions such as are maintained in the Wales Realty Corporation office on Blue Hill Avenue in Roxbury.

To join the Tenant Council means that you want all these things, that you are willing to give some time to sitting down to discuss means of getting these things but that you may or may not wish to join the rent strike.

Call Core - 445-9458 and we will have someone visit your apartment ~~for~~ with more information.

Wales Realty Tenant Council
Castlegate Road
Dorchester, Mass.

Boston CORE
373 Blue Hill Avenue
Roxbury, Massachusetts
445-9458

SEDPRE

ANNUAL REPORTS, 1972, 1973

Box 1
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State Historical Society of Wisconsin

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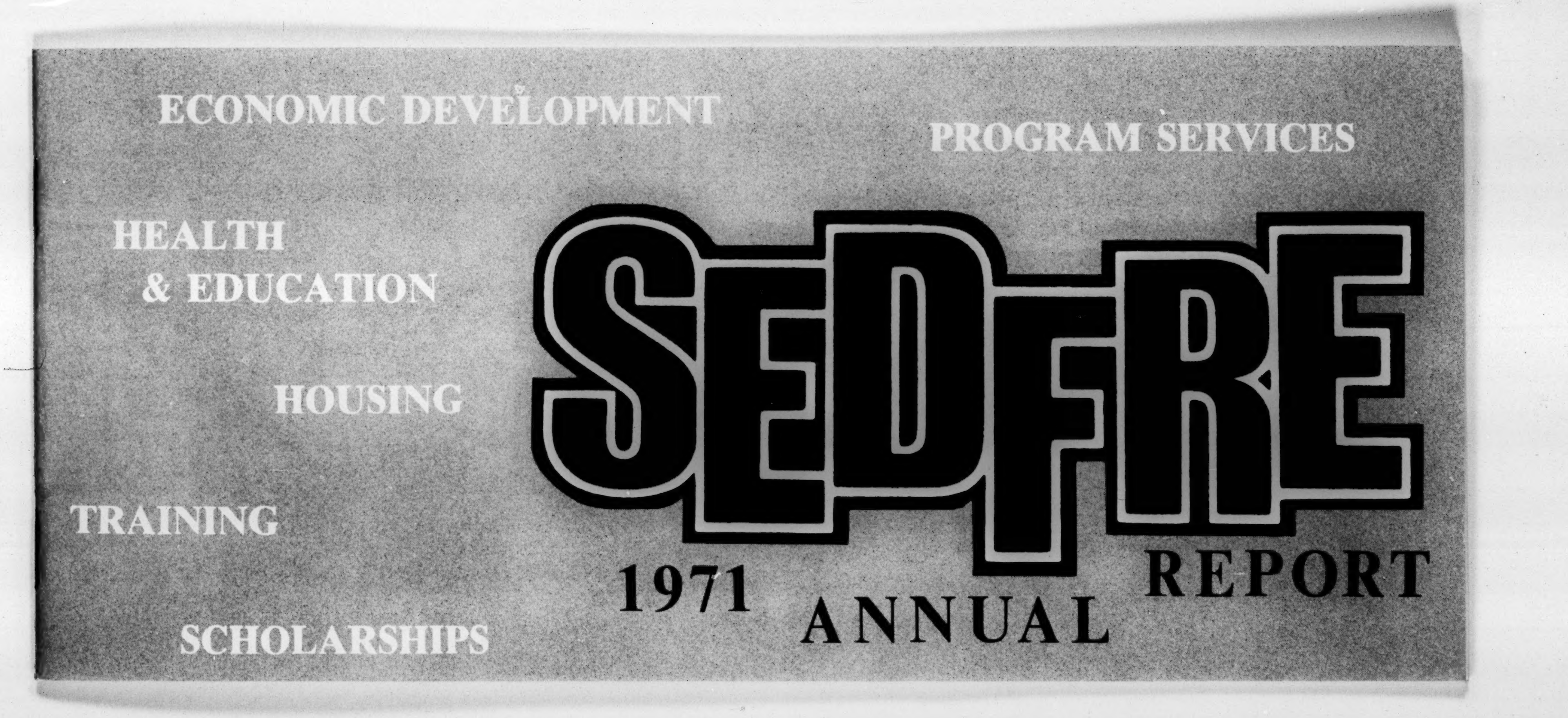


SEDFRE

1971 ANNUAL REPORT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM SERVICES

HEALTH
& EDUCATION

HOUSING

TRAINING

SCHOLARSHIPS

Mr. Norman

Mr. Moore

Dear Supporter:

What follows is in capsule form a department-by-department report of our staff's activities during 1971.

We are proud, and justifiably so, of the accomplishments of the past year. Prouder still that it is now ten years that we as an organization have been building self reliance among the racial minorities and economically deprived of this nation.

But all this has not been accomplished cost-free. As you will note in the Auditor's Report contained within these pages, we operated last year at a deficit of $62,910 in our general fund.

The depressed state of the nation's economy can explain a portion of this large deficit. But it matters not where excuses or rationales are found. The problem must be overcome.

If SEDFRE is to continue its program of vital services, this and future deficits must be eliminated. Those in the freedom struggle whom we serve – a health program in South Carolina, a housing co-op in the Bronx, an Economic Development Commission in Alabama– are counting on us. We, in turn, are counting on you.

Sincerely,

Andrew Norman

Andrew E. Norman,
Chairman of the Executive Committee

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore, Executive Director

TRAINING

The Training Department encompasses most of what SEDFRE has really been about these past nine years: providing self-help skills, awareness and resources to new leaders playing a part in creating constructive change. Included are such skills as how to conduct a meeting . . . how to organize an action committee . . . how to communicate effectively with one's peers.

An example of our work this past year with the previously un-enfranchised is our training sessions for the Baltimore Model Cities program. There we conducted a five-week series of weekend workshops for 90 present or potential members of councils established to guide a Pilot Schools Project. We assisted them in understanding the role of the council in guiding these six elementary schools, trained them in the concept of

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson talks informally at a workshop run by SEDFRE for the Newark, N. J., Model Cities agency.

team building, communication, program planning and evaluation, budgetary analysis, and problem solving. And we provided information of various drug-abuse programs and the availability of Federal funds for the so-called educationally-disadvantaged.

SEDFRE trainers are often called upon on a one-time basis to assist those in need of help. Such was the case with the workshop we held for the Penn Community Services, Inc., in Frogmore, S. C., this past August. With its Conference Center as headquarters, the 100-year-old Penn is a focal point for cultural, educational, social and health activities in a two-county region of the Carolina Sea Islands that has traditionally had a high proportion of black land-owners. Under the general description of "organizational development," top SEDFRE staff was called in to assist the board and staff of Penn in focusing their philosophy, improving their structure, coping with internal political and personal problems, and determining new directions.

The Baltimore and Frogmore sessions are typical of hundreds conducted by the Training Department during the past year for newly-elected minority officials, and for community leaders engaged in the day-to-day business of creating a climate for change . . . in Alabama, Connecticut, Mississippi and New York. On the other hand, the department continued its long-time commitment to creating racial awareness for those who traditionally have been part of the Establishment. For example, SEDFRE participated in a week-long series of workshops for Army Chaplains. Its stated purpose was to get the 96 participants to understand institutional racism as practiced in the military, and then to act on that understanding by broadening their ministry to actually combatting racism wherever they see it.

HEALTH & EDUCATION

The Health and Education Department was established during the year due to the expansion of a variety of SEDFRE services previously included in our Technical Assistance Program.

Two on-going efforts accounted for our growing involvement in the health field. In South Carolina we conducted three weekend workshops for 45 members of the Advisory Council and Executive Committee of the Beaufort/Jasper Comprehensive Health Service – a two-county, federally-funded, private agency formed the year before to meet the health needs of poor, rural, black people in this coastal region. SEDFRE assistance

Participants at a Baltimore session for school-board members discuss current educational materials.

focused on the specifics of policy-making and advising, with both information and skill-development emphases. The participants were helped to spot important issues, devise strategies, and to recognize and utilize available resources. And in New York City, we worked on a 32-week program in conjunction with the Manpower Career Development Agency and Polyclinic Hospital to train 10 people to become Community Health Aides and thereby make the medical facilities of this large metropolitan institution more responsive to the needs of neighborhood residents.

Educationally speaking, the list of SEDFRE services is wide ranging. Take Head Start, for example. In six New England states, upstate New York and New Jersey, we worked during the year with 1,150 staff members and parents at day-care centers to increase parent involvement in guiding the educational programs for their children. Then there were three separate weekend workshops—Baltimore in November, 1970; Louisville in April, 1971, and Wilmington in May, 1971 – for minority school-board members. These were a follow-up to similar workshops we conducted the previous year in Alabama, Connecticut and Indiana, designed to increase the skills, effectiveness and accountability of both elected and appointed school officials. Each session was designed with the guidance of local people in response to local needs, with an average of 50 participants at each session. The topics discussed included the use of Federal funding, integration plans, Black Studies programs, budget analysis, personnel practices and reaching agreement on educational goals and strategies.

The department also had a full-time staff associate assigned to South Carolina during the past year as a

specialist in citizenship education. SEDFRE services in South Carolina included conducting a year-long series of human relations workshops for blacks and whites — held, it should be noted, in cooperation with the League of Women Voters and various church and civic groups.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The focus of this department is to assist local black officials in gathering the resources to bring jobs, money and skills to their communities. Our work in Fayette, Mississippi, and Greene County, Alabama, during the past year typifies the expanding demand for action and results in many of the 102 predominantly-black counties in the South – a demand that elected officials be held accountable to their constituents.

In Fayette, SEDFRE has helped bring job-intensive plants (Commercial Chemical Corp., ITT-Thompson Industries and St. Catherine Gravel Co.) to a new industrial park. The result is full employment for at least 60 workers.

In addition, we helped organize and train some 400 families in the rural Cannonsburg/Churchhill sections

Officials of the Greene Co., Ala., Economic Development Commission at the start of construction on the new Fibro Products factory.

to form a connection with the Adams Co. Water Association, and then walked through a proposal that resulted in an FHA grant and got the job done. Our work with the City Planning Commission has revolved around zoning, sub-division and building regulations, including a plan to re-develop the Fayette downtown area. Under the Omnibus Crime Bill, we developed applications that resulted in 60-40 per cent matching Federal grants for two-way radio equipment, new uniforms and a squad car for the Police Department. And, together with the Medgar Evers Fund, SEDFRE began negotiations for 150 single-family homes under H.U.D. Section 236.

One of the 39 local people now working at a Levi's installation in Greene Co., Ala.

In Greene County a full slate of black officials was sworn into office in January, 1971. Since then, we have acted as a middle-man or marriage broker in bringing in a Fibro Products plant that is soon to employ 30 in the manufacture of the Easy Bath sit-down shower. There's also a new Levi's factory that has 39 people making men's bell-bottom blue-jeans. We also helped local officials get the money – through a grant from the Presbyterian Economic Development Council of $77,100 – for staff, research and operating costs for their own Economic Development Commission.

Other grantsmanship assistance we provided resulted in $30,000 from O.E.O. for medical services, including free prescriptions, for the people of this fourth-poorest county in the nation; $25,000 from O.E.O. to cover the local share of administering the Federal food-stamp program; $20,000 from H.U.D. to establish a local Housing Authority that has already contracted for the construction of its first 50 units; $15,000 from private sources for a Junior Deputies education and action program for 16-year-old boys working in cooperation with the newly-elected Sheriff Thomas Gilmore.

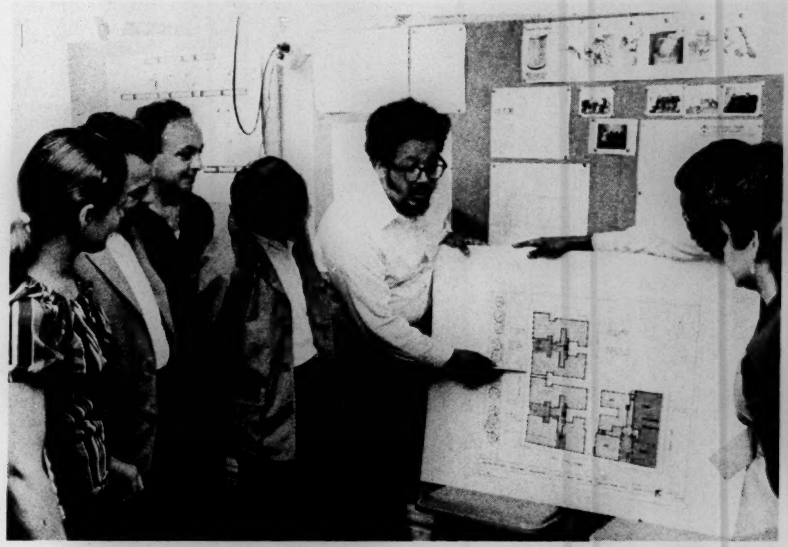
Each of these has its own particular indicator of progress or success. But overall, economic development is measured in terms of dollars and cents. For example, the average monthly payroll at the Levi's plant in Greene Co. is $10,000 – most of it spent locally. What it has meant in Fayette is this: local sales-tax collections rose from $58,000 in 1968 to $270,000 in 1970. And that's money used *by* the people, *for* the people.

HOUSING

The Housing Department's focus this year was on improving the living conditions and economic situation of slum-dwellers in New York City. The way it works is for one-third of a building's tenants to agree to form a cooperative. F.H.A. buys the building. Then a loan is secured from a local bank to supply seed money so that the tenants can buy back the building. And work starts on a top-to-bottom overhaul – based on plans drawn up and approved by the tenant-cooperators.

This effort began in 1970 with 197 families – mostly Puerto Ricans – in three buildings opposite Crotona Park in the Bronx. In cooperation with Urban Home Ownership, a non-profit agency, the tenants were assisted in organizing themselves into a cooperative association that then bought and rehabilitated their own run-down, 40-year-old buildings.

As the work progressed there, the concept was expanded. During 1971, we began to assist 154 families in two buildings up the street, and another 234 at six buildings on nearby Evergreen Avenue – where rent averages $110 a month for a two-bedroom third-floor walk-up.



SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY

HOW TO BE AN EFFECTIVE BOARD MEMBER

SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY

NEGOTIATION

A TOOL FOR CHANGE

How to Raise Money for Community Action

Problem Solving for Groups

Principles and Practices

SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY

HELP! I HAVE TO WRITE A REPORT

PUBLIC RELATIONS

HOW TO USE IT

SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY

How to Apply for Grants

PROGRAM SERVICES

The role of the Program Services department is to provide SEDFRE staff with research, resource materials, writing, art and production skills – primarily for training purposes, but also for putting together grant proposals, foundation letters, evaluations and program reports. During the year the department's emphasis was on building up SEDFRE's most sought-after publications: the how-to series of manuals for community groups. Four new titles were added (on being an effective board member, grantsmanship, writing reports and problem solving for groups). In addition, a more elaborate guidebook, "Some ABC's of Community Organization," was produced.

Special program materials were designed and produced for the Regions I and II Head Start parent training programs. One item, tenants Q & A on co-op rehabilitation was developed for the Housing department. Other resource materials initiated during the year were the "Directory of Black School Board Members, Elected and Appointed," and two economic surveys of rural southern counties.

These activities will continue, of course. But there is also a need for hard, factual material to accompany the more general series of pamphlets – for example, a unified statement on some of the real problems confronting Head Start parents to go with the general manual on problem solving. The department has its work cut out for the months ahead.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Ira Simmons, left, and D'Army Bailey, right, both former SEDFRE Scholars, were elected to the City Council in Berkeley, California, in April of 1971, along with Mrs. Illona Hancock and Mayor Warren Widener.

Scholarship is our first name. It has been for the past nine years. However, because of a lack of funds, the Board has decided to take on no new students during the coming year and to concentrate our resources on helping those to who we are already committed. Thus, during 1971, some 114 college and high school students were assisted by SEDFRE's two-pronged student aid effort, which has reached out to a total of 295 over the years.

The Eleanor Roosevelt Scholarship Program is the largest part of that story. Last year it provided tuition and expenses for 45 college and graduate students who had proven their dedication and commitment to serving as change agents by placing themselves on the front lines of the freedom struggle. As in the past, most of the students we assisted last year came from the South, and went to school there as well—at Albany State, Jackson State, Spelman, Dillard, Howard, Southern and Tulane, to name a few. Others attended such schools as Harvard and Rutgers.

They majored in such areas as economics, political science, sociology and nursing, while at the same time continuing their social involvement as members of campus organizations active in social concern issues. And some of those 17 who graduated this year continued this involvement as they began careers as teachers, lawyers, researchers, social workers or anti-poverty administrators. Still others are now in law school; another is working on a Master's degree in Black Studies, and one is taking a Master's in Public Health Administration.

The other half of the SEDFRE Scholarship story, not included in the total above, is the Vocational Advisory Service. Now in its second year of operation through SEDFRE, it provides "gap money" to enable 69 motivated, high-risk students to continue their enrollment in various high schools and colleges in the New York area.

Financial Summary
Year Ended August 31, 1971

Income	
Contributions	
Specific programs	$ 90,301
Unrestricted	295,408
	385,709
Consulting fees and contract services	364,842
Interest and dividends	5,683
Total income	756,234
Expenses	
Specific programs	
Eleanor Roosevelt Scholarship Program	72,290
Leadership Development Program	339,683
Technical Assistance Program	118,415
Program Services	36,647
Economic Development	7,906
Housing	9,159
Unallocated administration	235,044
Total expenses	819,144
Excess of Expenses over Income	(62,910)
General Fund Deficit—beginning of year	(47,140)
Fund Balances (Deficits)—August 31, 1971	
General Fund (Deficit)	$(110,050)
VAS Student Scholarship Fund	83,115
Meridian Community Center Fund	20,866
Combined Fund Balances (Deficits)	$(6,069)

SEDFRE

SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY, INC.

315 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10001 ▪ (212) 741-0800

contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

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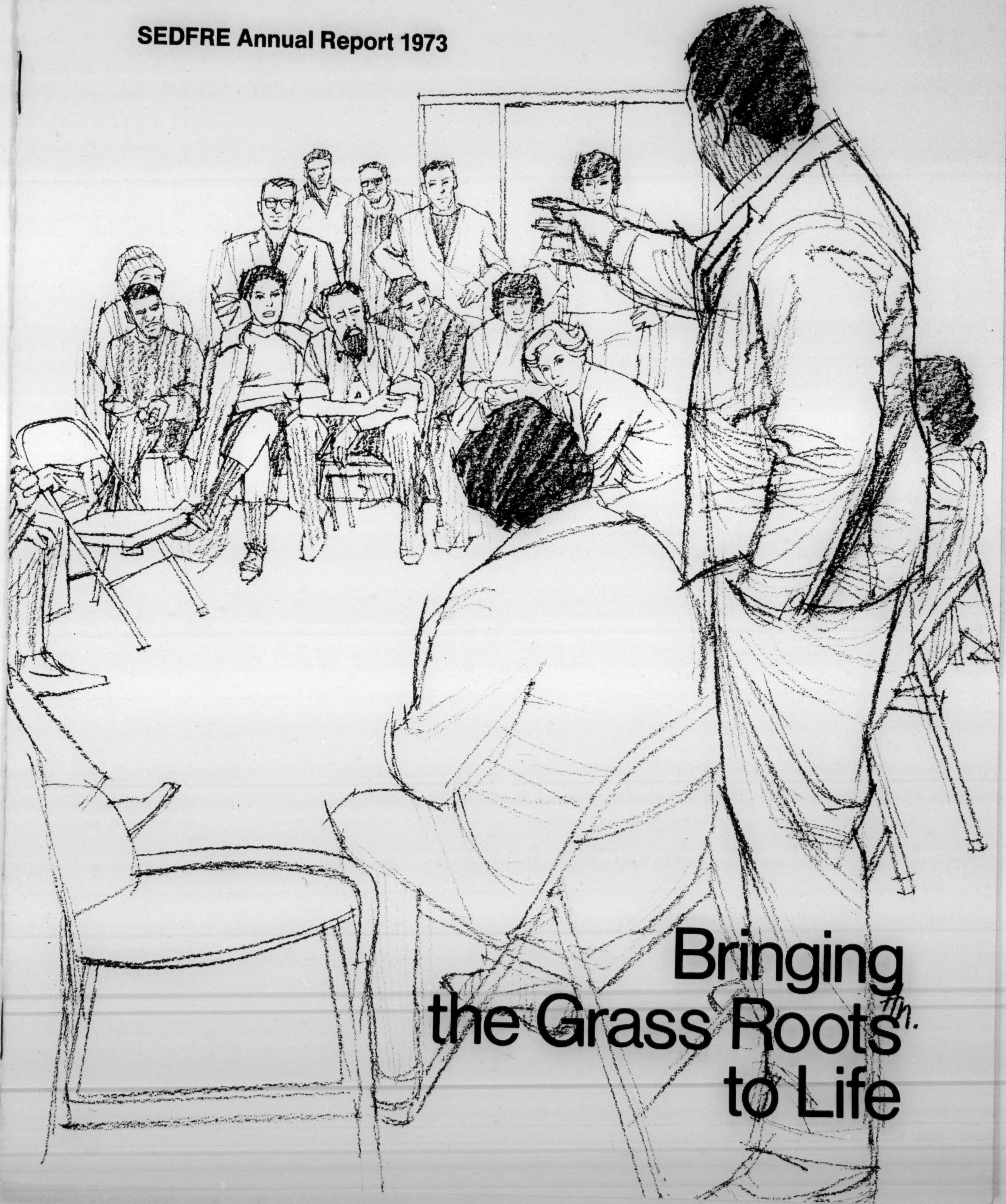
SEDFRE Annual Report 1973



Bringing
the Grass Roots
to Life

fm.

Foreword

Against a backdrop of federal decentralization of policy-making, impoundment of legally appropriated funds, and general revenue sharing, SEDFRE, in the past program year, was able to help a variety of local organizations thread their way through the new bureaucratic maze or, where possible, make the transition from public to private support.

For poor rural communities with recently elected Black leaders, the question of where to turn for aid and development during this period of federal disengagement became urgent; it was one with which SEDFRE was well equipped to deal.

Though the leaders of these local agencies and administrations deserve full credit for their success, SEDFRE's efforts in many cases could be fairly described as the responsible catalyst.

With SEDFRE-taught skills, hundreds of local leaders were able to bring a new effectiveness to their agencies and government, not merely dispelling any doubt of their capacity to govern, but bringing unprecedented vitality and effectiveness to the local scene.

Your support of SEDFRE in the past year has been of great help to these organizations. Your continuing support will enable many communities, blighted by a history of poverty and racism, to move forward even against the unpredictable currents of government policy and the national economy.

Andrew E Norman

Andrew E. Norman
Chairman of the Executive Committee

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore
Executive Director

scholarship, education and defense
fund for racial equality, inc.

315 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10001

EXISTING LAND USE

Economic Development

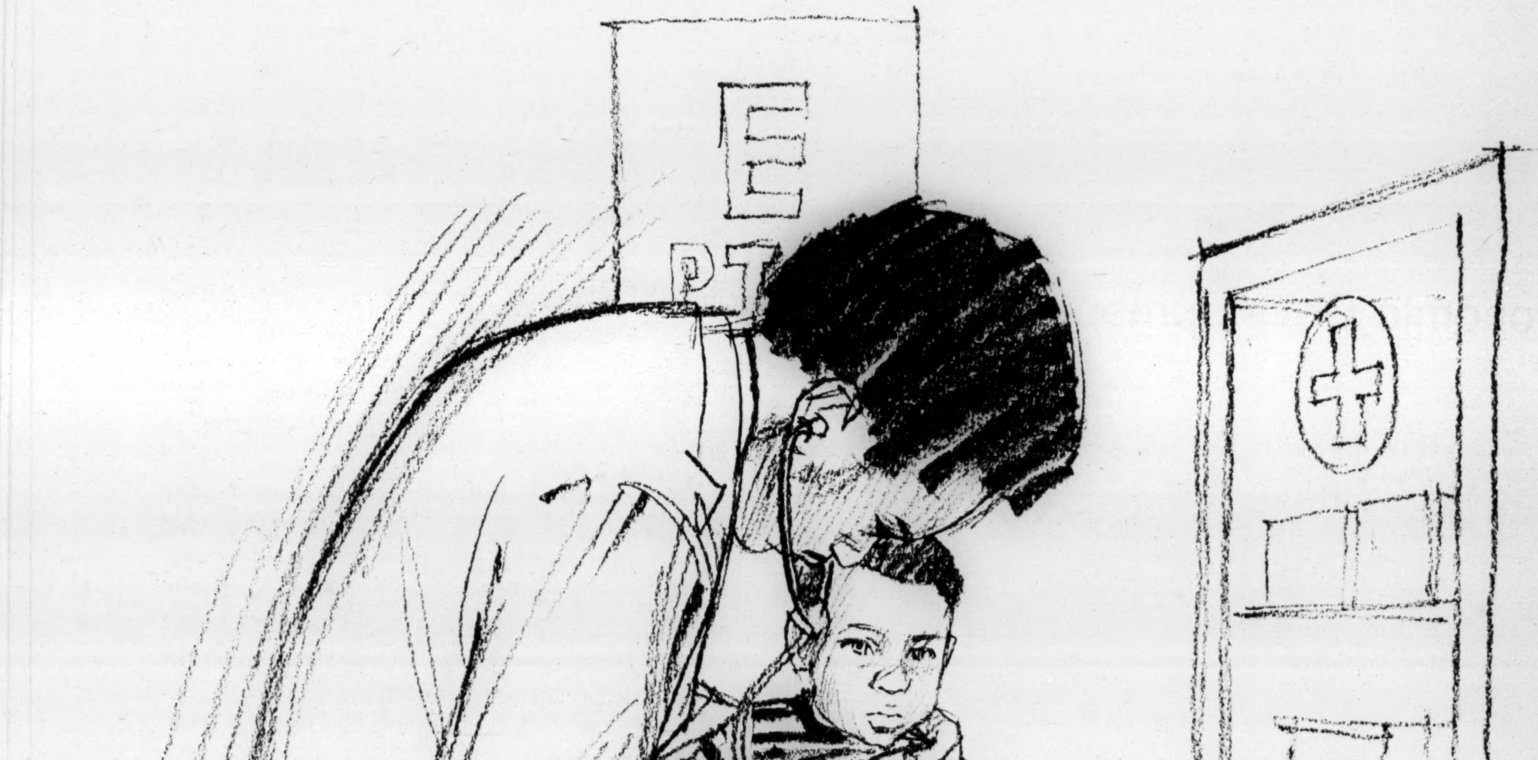
With inflation, the economic problems of the poor increased during the past year, while public interest declined in working toward their solution. Moreover, major changes in federal policy and procedures dried up much — though not all — of the funding that had been available in recent years to help communities provide basic services to their residents.

SEDFRE's efforts in economic development involved teaching the new federal game plan to recently elected Black officials in the rural South. Individually, in one after another of the new town and county governments, and then collectively at a weekend workshop in Atlanta early this summer, new mayors, councilmen-and-women, school board members, and other officials learned the new policies and administrative procedures affecting the community redevelopment effort.

Through ongoing training and technical assistance programs, help was delivered in large and small packages:

- In *Greene County, Alabama,* a three-year comprehensive development plan was completed, and priorities set on fourteen most-needed services. A feasibility study on the County's extensive wood resources neared completion and efforts were being made to finance the next step of developing a job-related wood industry.
- SEDFRE sent teams to *Uniontown, Alabama* and *Gretna, Florida* to provide a basic assessment of their needs in education, housing, health, and jobs.
- *Surry County, Virginia,* with the first Black majority on its Board of Supervisors, received technical assistance in a variety of practical government procedures such as auditing, preparing town and county budgets, and identifying resources for information and further help. In the spring, SEDFRE drafted a revised Overall Economic Development Program for Economic Development Administration assistance. EDA enthusiastically approved this report and indicated that considerable grant monies would be made available to Surry to build its first industrial park.

One of the most effective ways SEDFRE has been able to help these new officials, located in isolated rural areas in many states, has been to put them in touch with one another. Now, they may readily share their experiences in coping with desperate financial situations, getting answers from reluctant state officials, and bringing the community into the planning process.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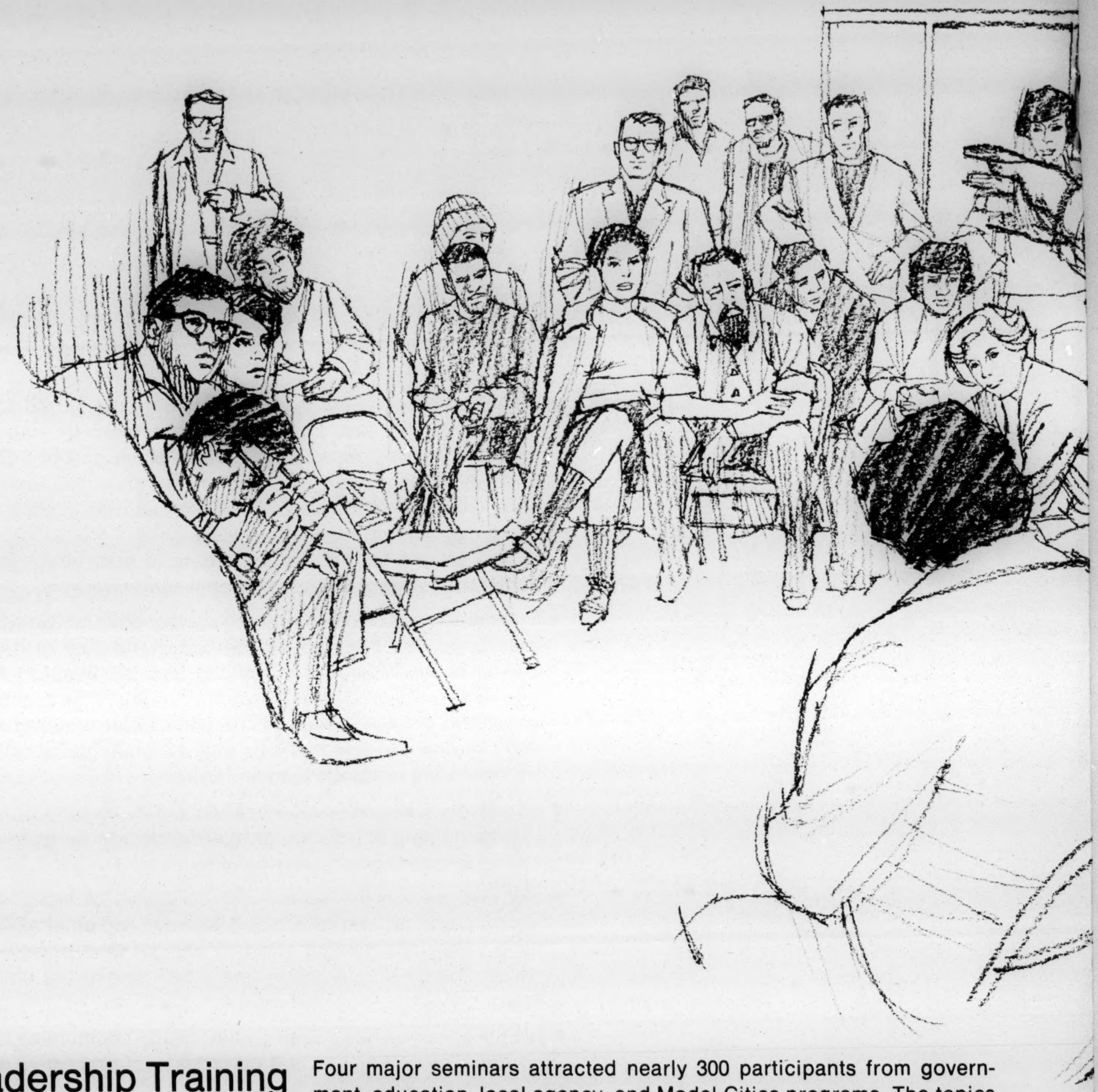
Health

SEDFRE's efforts in health were made during a period of phasing out or sudden withdrawal of federal commitment to many community health programs. Consequently, an important part of SEDFRE's work was helping local agencies develop the skills to move to independence. Other activities were carried on as well, amid a growing national recognition of the inadequate access of the poor to health services, the poverty factors that contribute to poor health, and the need for new categories of paraprofessional health workers.

- To enable their *health centers* to survive after the withdrawal of federal funds, SEDFRE trained the board and staff of the Hill Health Center in New Haven, Connecticut and the Beaufort-Jasper Comprehensive Health Center in South Carolina in the processes of conversion to private financing. The latter effort required the development of new training methods and materials because some of the trainees were unable to read and write.
- SEDFRE worked in several *health careers training* projects including the training of minority group members to be patient advocates in a New York City voluntary hospital.
- SEDFRE trained the supervisory personnel of health departments of 20 cities in organizational development and other skills necessary for a better-coordinated effort to *combat lead poisoning,* a major cause of mental retardation and death among the children of the poor.
- SEDFRE trained *Head Start Center health committees* in aspects of nutrition, mental health, and other areas of preventive medicine.
- Technical assistance was provided to *local health agencies,* including the Allegheny County (Pennsylvania) Health Department and the Paterson (New Jersey) Neighborhood House to help overcome the organizational problems that had prevented the achievement of their goals.

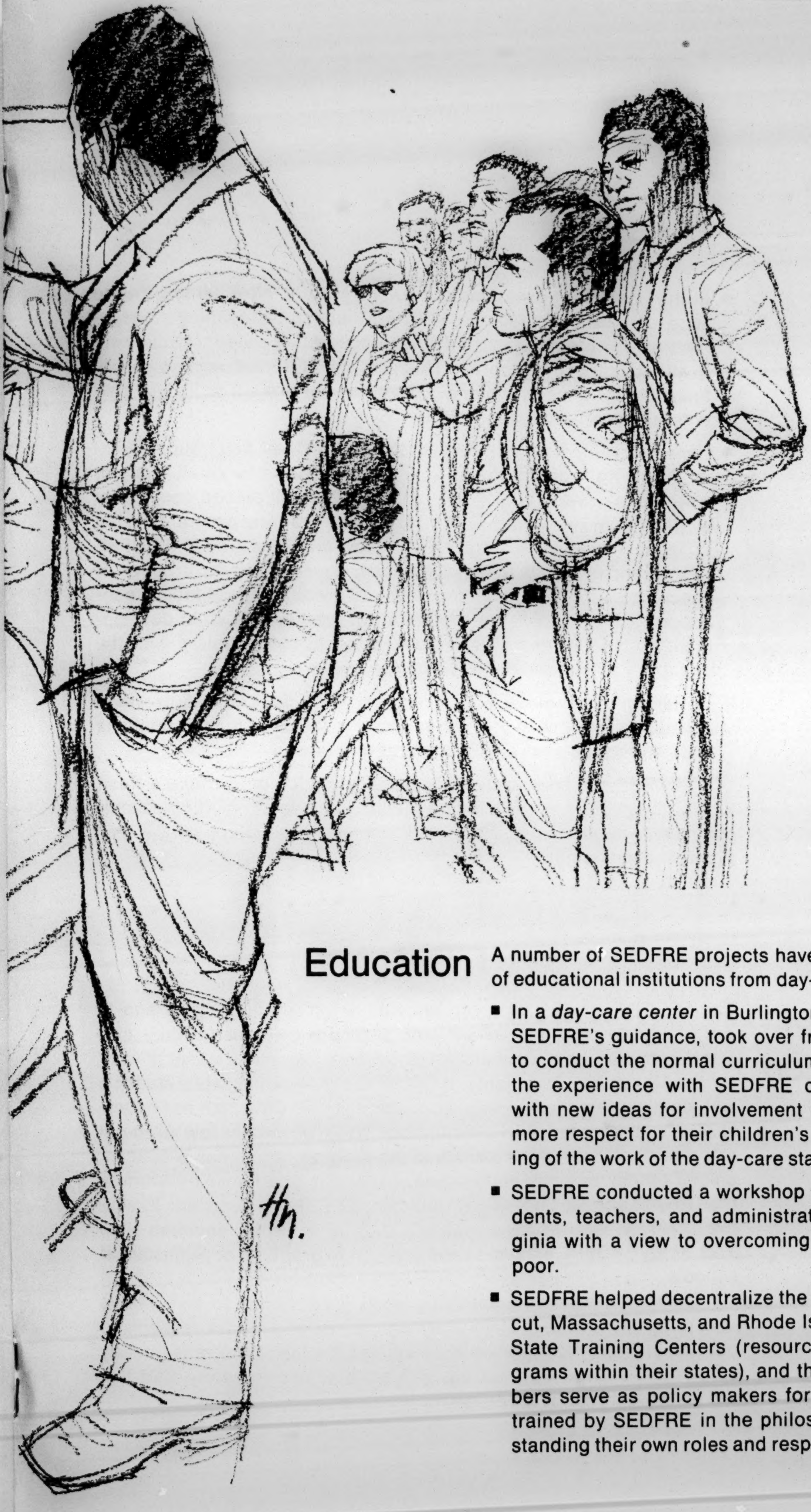


Leadership Training

Four major seminars attracted nearly 300 participants from government, education, local agency, and Model Cities programs. The topics included:

- Training trainers:
  Giving participants skills which they, in turn, could pass on to the staffs of their own agencies.
- Grantsmanship and proposal writing:
  Teaching trainees how to draft proposals and steer them through government and foundation offices.
- Community development through private institutions:
  Teaching techniques for soliciting funds from sources such as banks which do not normally invest in community projects.

Plans are now being made to expand SEDFRE's seminar series both in content as well as through a wider geographic distribution.



Education

A number of SEDFRE projects have been improving the effectiveness of educational institutions from day-care centers to colleges.

- In a *day-care center* in Burlington City, New Jersey, parents, under SEDFRE's guidance, took over from the regular staff for two hours to conduct the normal curriculum. After discussion and analysis of the experience with SEDFRE consultants, the parents emerged with new ideas for involvement in the education of their children, more respect for their children's abilities, and a better understanding of the work of the day-care staff.
- SEDFRE conducted a workshop on *human relations skills* with students, teachers, and administrators of suburban Fairfax City, Virginia with a view to overcoming subtle racism and hostility to the poor.
- SEDFRE helped decentralize the *Head Start* operations in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. In addition, staffs of the new State Training Centers (resource centers for all Head Start programs within their states), and their Advisory Groups (whose members serve as policy makers for the State Training Centers) were trained by SEDFRE in the philosophy of Head Start and in understanding their own roles and responsibilities.

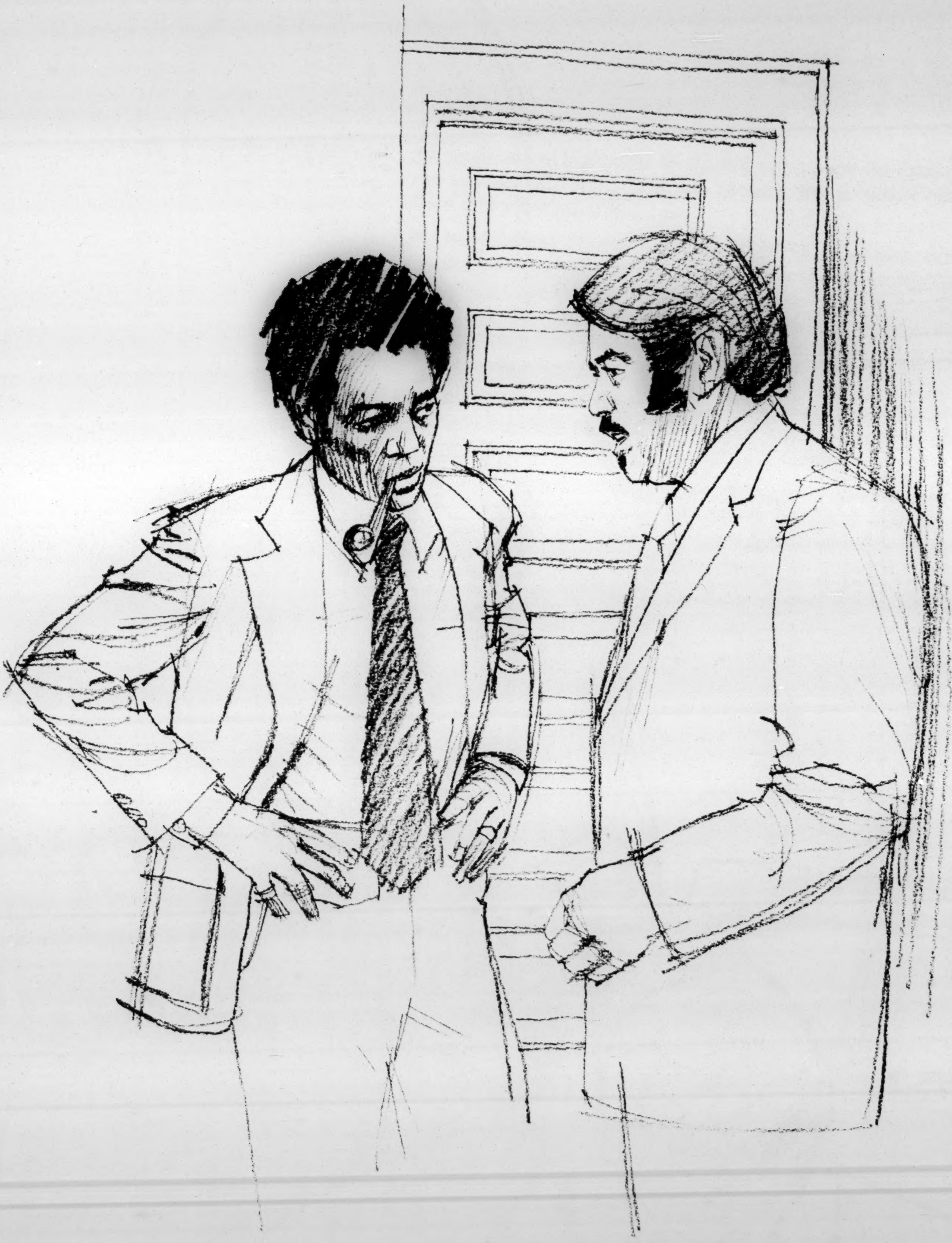
- In the Head Start programs of New York State, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, SEDFRE focused on teaching *management skills* to Head Start staff and on generating *parent involvement* in all aspects of the program. This year, SEDFRE will work to secure financing for a major materials development project to involve parents in the early education of their children.
- *Career development* is a part of SEDFRE's Head Start Supplementary Training Program that is changing the lives of a small group of mothers in poverty circumstances. SEDFRE has placed community workers from Head Start centers in degree-granting programs in ten colleges in New York State, New Jersey, and Puerto Rico. SEDFRE has worked closely with these colleges, encouraging the creation of special new courses, and the granting of credit for the students' non-academic knowledge. The students will graduate as child development associates and, it is hoped, return to their centers with the capability to improve Head Start programs.
- At Harlem's only college, *Malcolm King College,* SEDFRE provided consulting services to the instructors of a course in human relations and helped lead a retreat for students and faculty.

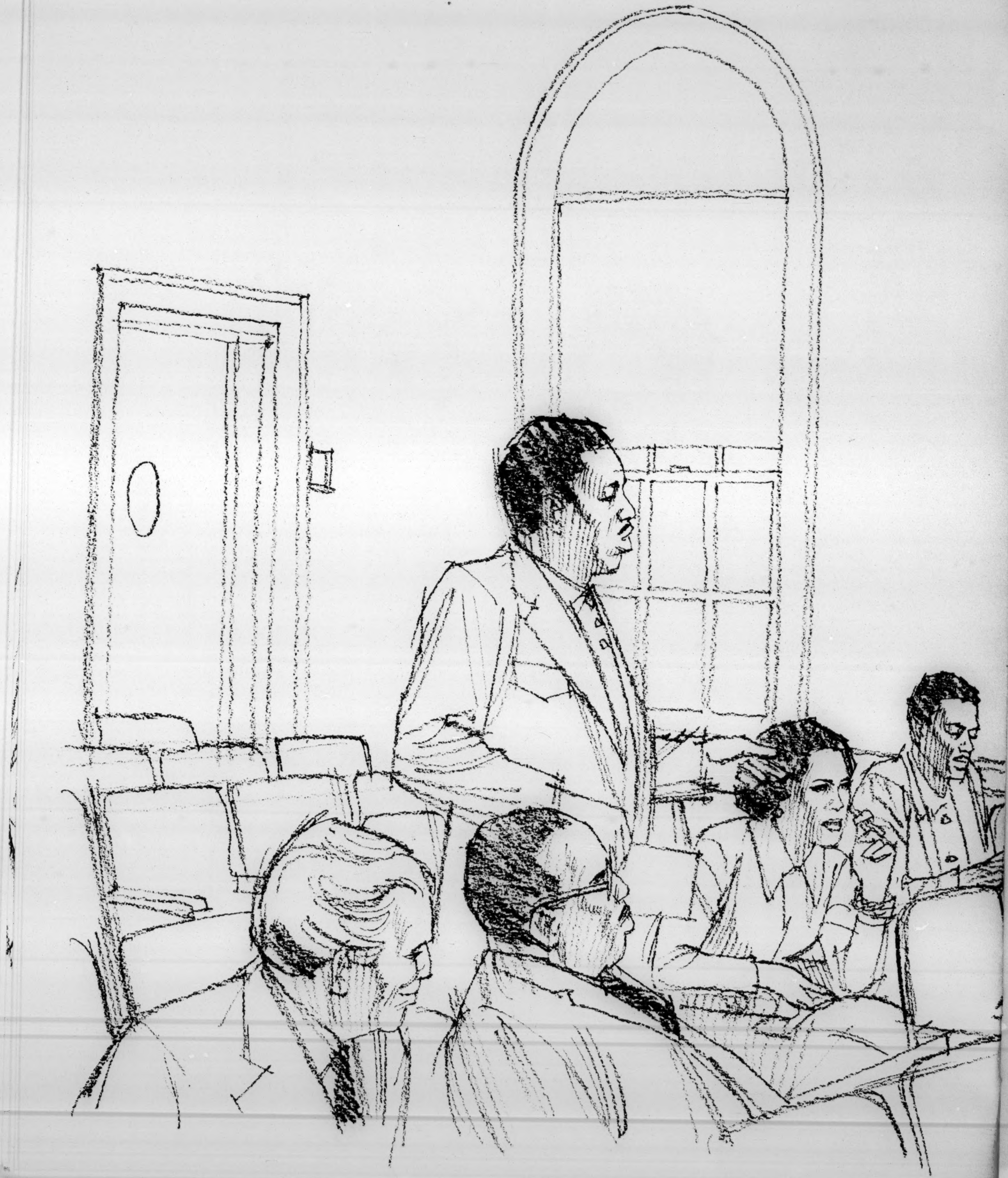
SEDFRE will soon convene a panel of educators to take a fresh look at the major problems facing public education, including school-community relations and alternative schools. The object will be new program development.

Scholarships: A difficult decision

The SEDFRE scholarship program was established 11 years ago to assist young students expelled from Southern colleges for their civil rights activities, or who otherwise lost school years as a result of work for the Movement. Recipients of SEDFRE scholarships were students who demonstrated leadership, commitment, and drive, but not necessarily the best academic preparation. Their unusually low drop-out rate, however, proved the validity of the program which has produced, among others, two city councilmen, a director of a major program of the Urban League, and Kenny Johnson, SEDFRE's Assistant Executive Director, who holds a master's degree in urban planning from Yale. Many SEDFRE scholars have gone on to graduate or professional schools.

SEDFRE's financial difficulties made it necessary to discontinue accepting new students three years ago, although we have recognized our responsibility to maintain scholarships for those students already enrolled in college with our aid. We believe, unfortunately, that this will be the last year of the program.





A Look Ahead

As the financial highlights on the following page indicate, this has been the year of SEDFRE's greatest activity. But a deficit still inhibits us from important pursuits.

- The progress of important new SEDFRE programs, such as human relations training for officials of correctional institutions, is being slowed because of the shortage of funds. This latter program, begun successfully last year in the Virginia prison system, could make a significant contribution to prison reform if adequate funds become available.
- The shortage of funds is depriving many local health centers of much-needed SEDFRE assistance in developing the skills to make the transition from public to private financing.
- With its impressive record in community redevelopment, many communities are looking to SEDFRE for technical assistance. But here again, while the demand is great — and steadily increasing — the shortage of funds is holding us back.

If the opportunities of the coming year are to be fully realized, SEDFRE will require increased support from both private foundations and individuals.

Financial Highlights

Current Assets	**Total**
Cash on hand and in bank	$ 91,144
Marketable securities — at cost	22,600
Receivables	
Grants — HEW	58,227
Contracts	20,343
New York City Head Start	17,498
Others	4,741
Prepaid expenses	2,919
Total Current Assets	217,472
Furniture and office equipment at cost (net of accumulated depreciation amounting to $5,997 in 1973)	15,050
Other Assets	
Savings account	15,283
Deferred charges	21,085
Security deposits	3,905
Total Other Assets	40,273
TOTAL ASSETS	$272,795

Current Liabilities	**Total**
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 79,123
Notes payable	50,238
Due to delegate agencies	97,514
Unexpended balance of HEW grant ended after August 31, 1973	58,541
Current portion of severance pay liabilities	15,228
Total Liabilities	300,644
Reserve for severance pay (net of amounts shown under current liabilities)	9,127
Fund balance (deficit)	(36,976)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT)	$272,795

REVENUES EARNED	**Total**
Federal Grants revenue — HEW	$932,413
Local Grants — New York City Head Start	41,102
Contributions, leadership fees and etc.	413,611
	1,387,126
EXPENDITURES	
Personnel	325,914
Consultant and contract services	422,515
Travel	167,163
Space costs and rentals	35,829
Consumable supplies	15,474
Rental, lease or purchase of equipment	3,989
Other costs	368,271
	1,339,155
EXCESS OF EARNED REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 47,971
Fund balance (deficit)—beginning of year	$(84,947)
Excess of revenues over expenditures	47,971
Fund balance (deficit)—end of year	$(36,976)

Board of Directors

WILLIAM S. ELLIS
Chairman of the Board

ANDREW E. NORMAN
Chairman of the Executive Committee

KATRINA McCORMICK BARNES
EDWARD NORTON
Vice Presidents

EZRA LEVIN
Secretary

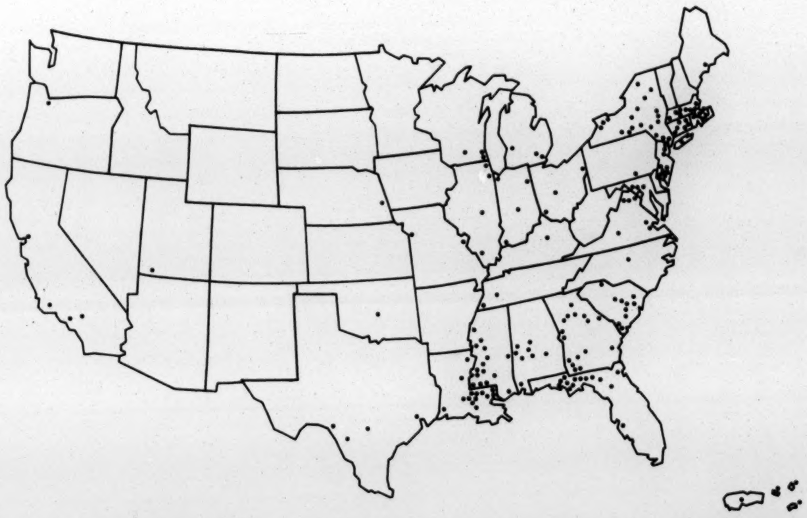
SHELLEY APPLETON
Treasurer

RONNIE MOORE
Executive Director

KENNY JOHNSON
Assistant Executive Director

LUCIA COBB
CONSTANCE COLLINS
CHARLOTTE DEVREE
ERNEST DUNBAR
STEPHEN L. FORSTENZER
SUSAN K. GINSBERG
ERNEST GREEN
KARL D. GREGORY
JAMES GRIFFIN
WILLIAM W. HARLEAUX
CLAUDE HECKSCHER
ALVERTIS ISBEL
ARTHUR KIMMELFIELD
CHARLES MASON
JAMES T. McCAIN
EDWARD W. NORTON
WILLIAM ROBINSON
NANNETTE SACHS
HARRY SCHWARTZ
MARVIN RICH
ELAINE SLATER
ROWLAND WATTS
JAMES WILEY

Where SEDFRE has worked since 1963



SEDFRE, Inc.

315 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York 10001
Telephone: (212) 741-0800

230 Peachtree Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: (404) 688-2070

Contributions to SEDFRE, a public foundation, are deductible under the Internal Revenue Code.

scholarship, education and defense
fund for racial equality, inc.
315 Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10001

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CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

Board of Directors

President

Andrew Norman,
Associate Editor, *Current*

Members

Adele Addison, concert soprano

John Allison, attorney,
Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison
and Tucker

Shelley Appleton,
Vice President, International Ladies
Garment Workers

James Baldwin, novelist and essayist

Katrina McCormick Barnes
(Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes, Jr.)

Charlotte Devree
(Mrs. Howard Devree)

Rabbi Martin Friedman,
Temple B'nai Jeshrun,
Paterson, New Jersey

The Reverend Frederick James,
Chairman, Social Action Committee,
African Methodist Episcopal Church

Edna Lemle
(Mrs. Henry Lemle)

Henry Morgenthau, III

Dr. William Stuart Nelson,
Vice President, Howard University

Elaine Slater
(Mrs. James Slater)

The Reverend Gardner Taylor,
Former Chairman, Protestant Council
of New York

Norman Thomas

Pearl Willen
(Mrs. Joseph Willen),
Chairman, Workers Defense League
President, National Council of Jewish Women

BOARD MEMBERS
CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND

Name	Address	Telephone
John Allison	521 Fifth Avenue New York, New York	MU 7-3080
Shelley Appleton	275 Seventh Avenue New York, New York	WA 9-2600
Katrina McCormick Barnes	419 East 50th Street New York 22, New York	PL 2-7365
Rev. Frederick James	Mt. Pisgah A.M.E. Church 215 West Barlette Street Sumter, South Carolina	773-7729
Henry Morgenthau, III	97 Lakeview Avenue Cambridge 38, Massachusetts	
Dr. William Stuart Nelson	Howard University Washington 1, D.C.	DU 7-6100
Andrew Norman	Current Magazine 905 Madison Avenue New York, New York	YU 8-7900
Elaine Slater	Barlow Lane Rye, New York	TR 5-2182
Rev. Gardner Taylor	Concord Baptist Church 833 Marcy Avenue Brooklyn, New York	MA 2-1818
Norman Thomas	Post War World Council 112 East 19th Street New York, New York	GR 7-5970
William Vanden Heuvel	International Rescue Committee 460 Park Avenue South New York, New York	OR 9-0010
Pearl Willen	470 Park Avenue New York, New York	MU 8-1470
Adele Addison	5 Riverside Drive New York, N. Y.	
Charlotte De Vree	5 Gramercy Park New York, N. Y.	
Rabbi Martin Freedman	152 Derrom Avenue Paterson, New Jersey	

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED

WAIVER OF NOTICE

FIRST MEETING OF INCORPORATORS AND MEMBERS

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, being all of the members and all of the signers of the certificate of incorporation of the above named corporation, do hereby waive all notice of the time, place and purpose of the first meeting of the members and incorporators.

We designate November 12, 1962, at 2:00 P.M. as the time and Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., as the place for holding the meeting, and consent that such business be transacted thereat as may lawfully come before said meeting.

DATED, November 12, 1962.

X
Shelley Appleton

Katrina McCormick Barnes

X
Andrew Norman

Mrs. James H. Slater

X
Rev. Gardner Taylor

Pearl Willen

FIRST MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

-of-

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED

The First Meeting of the Board of Directors of CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED (the "Corporation") was held at the office of Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y., on November 12, 1962 at 2:30 P.M.

There were present:

Katrina McCormick Barnes

Andrew Norman

being a quorum of the Board.

Present by invitation:

John P. Allison
Shelley Appleton
Richard S. Missan
Marvin Rich
Pearl Willen

Mr. Norman acted as Chairman of the meeting and Mr. Missan recorded the minutes.

The Chairman stated that the first order of business was the election of additional directors of the Corporation. He pointed out that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Corporation, fifteen directors would constitute the first Board. He stated that it would be in order to elect additional directors besides the four now in office. The Board decided that it would be desirable to elect six additional directors now and the balance at a future time.

The following persons were nominated to serve as directors of the Corporation to hold office until the next annual meeting of members and until their successors are elected and qualified:

John P. Allison
Shelley Appleton
Rev. Frederick James
Dean William Stuart Nelson
Norman Thomas
Pearl Willen

There being no further nominations, the aforesaid persons were unanimously elected as directors of the Corporation to serve until the next annual meeting of members and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Messrs. Allison and Appleton, and Mrs. Willen then joined the deliberations of the Board.

The Chairman stated that it would be desirable for the Board to elect officers of the Corporation. He stated that in light of the unfortunate death of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt who had agreed to serve as President, it would be necessary for the Board to elect a new President as well as other officers. After discussion, it was decided that each of the Board members should consider, between the date of this meeting and the next Board meeting, potential candidates for the offices of Chairman of the Board, President, and Vice-President. The Board decided, however, that it would be opportune at this time to elect a Treasurer and a Secretary of the Corporation. Mr. Appleton was nominated as Treasurer and Mr. Missan was nominated as Secretary. The aforesaid persons were thereupon unanimously elected to the aforesaid respective offices, to serve until the next annual meeting of the Board and until their successors are elected and qualified.

The Chairman said that it would be in order for the Corporation to open a bank account. He presented to the Board a form of secretarial certificate required by Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company in connection with opening an account at that bank.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, it was unanimously

> RESOLVED that the Corporation open a general bank account at Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company and that the form of secretarial certificate required by said bank and presented to this meeting by the Chairman be, and it hereby is, in all respects approved and confirmed;
>
> RESOLVED that the resolutions contained in said secretarial certificate be, and they hereby are, in all respects approved, ratified and confirmed;
>
> RESOLVED that the proper officers of the Corporation be, and they hereby are, authorized, empowered and directed to execute and deliver such secretarial certificate to said Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, and that a copy of said secretarial certificate be appended to the minutes of this meeting.

The Chairman then suggested that in light of the fact that the Corporation planned to solicit funds from the public, it would be necessary for the Corporation to register with the Department of Social Welfare of the State of New York, and the Board directed the Secretary and/or the Treasurer to procure the necessary forms and to effectuate the necessary registration on behalf of the Corporation.

A general discussion of the business and affairs of the Corporation followed, including a review by Mr. Allison of the tax status of the Corporation, and a review of proposed projects and activities of the Corporation.

The Chairman then declared that in light of the unfortunate death of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt who had agreed to serve the Corporation as its first President and who had been of inestimable help and support in the incipient stages of the Corporation, it would be opportune for the Board to consider adopting resolutions of tribute to Mrs. Roosevelt.

After discussion, upon motion duly made and seconded, the following preambles and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

> WHEREAS, the Board has been saddened by the death of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt who had agreed to serve the Corporation as its first President and who had heretofore devoted, unselfishly, considerable time and effort on behalf of the Corporation.

Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors

> of the Corporation hereby expresses its profound sorrow and sense of great loss on the death of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and wishes also to express its gratitude and appreciation for her unstinting efforts on behalf of the Corporation.

There being no further business, the meeting was thereby adjourned.

Secretary

MINUTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED

A Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED (the "Corporation") was held at the office of Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., on November 29, 1962 at 12:30 P.M.

There were present:

John P. Allison
Katrina McCormick Barnes
Rev. Frederick James
Elaine Slater
Pearl Willen

being a quorum of the directors of the Corporation.

Present by invitation:

James Farmer
Richard S. Missan
Marvin Rich

Mr. Allison acted as Chairman of the meeting and Mr. Missan recorded the minutes.

MINUTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED

A Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED (the "Corporation") was held at the office of Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., on November 29, 1962 at 12:30 P.M.

There were present:

John P. Allison
Katrina McCormick Barnes
Rev. Frederick James
Elaine Slater
Pearl Willen

being a quorum of the directors of the Corporation.

Present by invitation:

James Farmer
Richard S. Missan
Marvin Rich

Mr. Allison acted as Chairman of the meeting and Mr. Missan recorded the minutes.

The minutes of the Meeting of Incorporators and Members of the Corporation, and of the First Meeting of the Board of Directors, both held on November 12, 1962, were thereupon read and approved by the Board.

A revised version of the By-Laws, incorporating the changes approved at the First Meeting of the Incorporators and Members, was presented to the Board and approved.

Mr. Missan reported that the Corporation had opened a general bank account with Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, pursuant to authority granted by the Board at its First Meeting.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, a committee, consisting of Dean William Stuart Nelson, Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Slater, was appointed by the Board to establish procedures for the granting of a series of "Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Scholarships" to be presented to students who have had difficulty in completing their college requirements because of civil rights activities. The committee was authorized and empowered to announce publicly the existence of the scholarship fund and to recommend worthy recipients for grants.

A general discussion of the business and affairs of the Corporation ensued.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, upon motion duly made and seconded, it was adjourned.

Secretary

MINUTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED

A Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED (the "Corporation") was held at the office of Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y., on January 18, 1963 at 12:30 P.M.

There were present:

John P. Allison
Shelley Appleton
Katrina McCormick Barnes
Andrew Norman

being a quorum of the directors of the Corporation.

Present by invitation:

Richard Haley
Richard S. Missan
Marvin Rich

Mr. Allison acted as Chairman of the meeting and Mr. Missan recorded the minutes.

The minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Directors, held on November 29, 1962, were thereupon read and approved by the Board, subject to one correction to be made by the Secretary which would refer to the invitation tendered to Messrs. Kenneth Clark and Herbert Levy to join the scholarship committee. Mrs. Barnes, the Chairman of the committee, reported that Messrs. Clark and Levy had accepted the invitation to join the committee. Mrs. Barnes then read a report entitled "Suggested Criteria For Students Requesting Scholarship Aid And Thoughts On The Subject". Suggestions were made with respect to the report, and a revised report was to be prepared. The Secretary was directed to append the scholarship report, after revision, to the minutes of the meeting. The nature and the amount of the scholarships to be granted were discussed by the Board. It was decided that scholarship aid, including supplemental benefits, would be granted, upon recommendation of the scholarship committee, to applicants meeting the aforesaid criteria. The amount of aid to any one grantee would be limited to $1,500.00, including supplemental benefits.

Mr. Rich delivered a financial report. Mr. Applet~~t~~on was authorized to look into potential sites for office space.

The Board next discussed candidates for the Board.

After discussion, upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried William J. vanden Heuvel was unanimously elected as a director of the Corporation, to serve until the next annual meeting of members and until his successor is elected and qualified.

The Secretary was instructed to notify Mr. vanden Heuvel of his election.

A committee of directors consisting of Messrs. Appleton, Taylor and vanden Heuvel were appointed to consider the names of persons who might serve the Corporation as directors and officers, particular consideration to be given to prospects for President and Vice-President of the Corporation.

A general discussion of the business and affairs of the Corporation ensued.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, upon motion duly made and seconded, it was adjourned.

Secretary

MINUTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED

A Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED (the "Corporation") was held at the office of Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., on February 21, 1963 at 12:30 P.M.

There were present:

SHELLEY APPLETON
KATRINA MC CORMICK BARNES
DEAN WILLIAM STUART NELSON
ANDREW NORMAN
NORMAN THOMAS

being a quorum of the directors of the Corporation.

Present by invitation:

NANETTE PIERSON SACHS
RICHARD S. MISSAN
MARVIN RICH

Mr. Missan acted as Chairman of the meeting and recorded the minutes.

The minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Directors, held on January 18, 1963, were thereupon read and approved by the Board. Mrs. Barnes, Chairman of the scholarship committee, then presented a report on suggested criteria for scholarship aid. After extensive discussion, suggestions were made with respect thereto, and a revised report was to be prepared.

Mr. Appleton delivered a financial report.

Possible candidates for the Board were then discussed.

After such discussion, upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, Henry Morgenthau III. was unanimously elected as a director of the Corporation, to serve until the next annual meeting of members and until his successor is elected and qualified.

A general discussion of the business and affairs of the Corporation ensued.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, upon motion duly made and seconded, it was adjourned.

____
Secretary

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

-of-

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION
AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED

A Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED (the "Corporation") was held at the office of Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y., on April 5, 1963 at 12:30 P.M.

There were present:

Shelley Appleton
Katrina McCormick Barnes
Dr. William Stuart Nelson
Andrew Norman
Elaine Slater
William J. Van den Heuvel
Pearl Willen

being a majority and quorum of the Board.

Present by invitation:

Charlotte De Vree
James Farmer
Richard S. Nissan
Marvin Rich

Mr. Norman acted as Chairman of the meeting and Mr. Nissan recorded the minutes.

The minutes of the previous meeting, held on February 21, 1963, were thereupon read and approved by the Board. Mr. Appleton, Treasurer of the Corporation, then delivered a report of the financial affairs of the Corporation.

Mrs. Barnes, Chairman of the Scholarship Committee, reported that two scholarships had been granted as follows:

Patricia Stephenson Due	$500.00
Samuel Holden	$500.00

Mrs. Barnes further said that the Committee had prepared its revised report on the suggested criteria for scholarship aid, and the same was, upon motion, approved by the Board.

The following persons were nominated to serve as directors of the Corporation to hold office until the next annual meeting of members and until their successors are elected and qualify:

Adele Addison
Charlotte De Vree
Rabbi Martin Freedman

There being no further nominations, the aforesaid persons were unanimously elected as directors of the Corporation to serve until the next annual meeting of members and until their successors are elected and qualify. Mrs. De Vree joined the deliberations of the Board.

The Board then discussed the advisability of the establishment, pursuant to Article III of the By-Laws of the Corporation, of an education committee and a legal defense committee, and proposed projects for such committees were discussed. Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, it was unanimously

ESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the orporation hereby approves the establishment of an Education Committee of the Corporation, to have such powers and to consist of such persons as may from time to time be determined by the Board;

RESOLVED that Henry Morgenthau III and Charlotte De Vree be, and they hereby are, appointed to serve on the Education Committee;

RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Corporation hereby approves the establishment of a Legal Defense Committee of the Corporation to have such powers and to consist of such persons as may from time to time be determined by the Board; and

RESOLVED that John P. Allison, Andrew Norman and William Van den Heuvel be, and they hereby are, appointed to serve on the Legal Defense Committee.

Nannette Sachs was thereupon authorized to disburse up to $100.00, within her discretion, to pay travel expenses of Jerome Williams in connection with the trip of Mr. Williams to Kentucky to appear at a trial arising out of prior civil rights activities.

The Board then fixed May 10, 1963 as the meeting date for the annual meeting of the Members of the Corporation to be followed immediately by a meeting of the Board of the Corporation.

A general discussion of the business and affairs of the Corporation followed.

There being no further business, the meeting was thereupon adjourned.

Secretary

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

-of-

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED (the "Corporation") was held at the office of Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., on May 10, 1963, at 12:00 P. M.

There were present:

John P. Allison
Shelly Appleton
Katrina McCormick Barnes
Charlotte Devree
Henry Morgenthau, III
Andrew Norman
Elaine Slater

being a quorum of the Board.

Present by invitation:

~~James Norman~~
Mrs. Henry Lemle
Richard S. Missan
Marvin Rich
Nannette Sachs

Mr. Appleton acted as Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Missan recorded the minutes.

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Board, held on April 5, 1963, were thereupon read and approved by the Board. Mr. Appleton, Treasurer of the Corporation, then delivered a report, pursuant to Section 46 of the Membership

Corporations Law of the State of New York, of the financial affairs of the Corporation.

The Chairman then stated that it would be in order for the Board to elect officers of the Corporation.

After discussion, upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, it was unanimously

> RESOLVED, that James Baldwin be, and he hereby is, elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Corporation, to hold office until the next annual meeting of the Board and until his successor has been elected and qualified pursuant to the By-Laws of the Corporation;

and

> RESOLVED, that Andrew Norman be, and he hereby is, elected President of the Corporation, to hold office until the next annual meeting of the Board and until his successor has been elected and qualified pursuant to the By-Laws of the Corporation.

Mrs. Devree then gave a report of the Education Committee. Mrs. Barnes thereafter delivered a report of the Scholarship Committee. A discussion of the aforesaid reports thereupon ensued.

The Chairman then stated that it would be in order for the Board to fix the number of Directors constituting the Board. He informed the Board that the Charter of the Corporation permitted up to twenty (20) directors, the number of which, within such limitation, could be increased (or decreased) from time to time by the Board.

After discussion, upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, it was unanimously

> RESOLVED, that pursuant to Article IV of the By-Laws of the Corporation, the number of Directors constituting the Board be, and it hereby is, fixed at seventeen (17).

A general discussion of the business and affairs of the Corporation followed.

There being no further business, the meeting was thereupon adjourned.

Secretary

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND

AGENDA

Meeting of Board of Directors

June 20, 1963

1. Minutes of May 16th meeting

2. Treasurer's Report and Financial Statement

3. Introduction of New Members

4. Report of Scholarship Committee

5. Fund Raising

   a. Response to Foundation Appeal

   b. Other

6. Report on meeting with Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation

7. Report of Education Committee re Employment Project

8. Report on Assistance to Mississippi Co-opters

9. New Business

   a. Representation at CORE Convention

   b. Proposal for program in Prince Edward Co., Virginia

   c. Training in techniques of non-violence

   d. Defense Committee -- future program

10. Date for September Meeting

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

-of-

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED

A Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED (the "Corporation") was held at the offices of Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., on June 20, 1963 at 12:30 P. M.

There were present:

Adele Addison
Charlotte Devree
Edna Lemle
Andrew Norman
Elaine Slater
Norman Thomas
William J. vanden Heuvel

being a majority and quorum of the Board.

Present by invitation:

Richard S. Missan
Marvin Rich
Nannette Sachs

Mr. Norman acted as Chairman of the meeting and Mr. Missan recorded the minutes.

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Board, held on May 10, 1963, were thereupon read and approved.

Nannette Sachs delivered a report on scholarships and fund raising. Mr. Norman advised the Board of his meeting with officials of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation. Mrs. Devree delivered a report of the Education Committee with respect to its proposed conference on employment opportunities. Mrs. Sachs discussed the status of the program to assist the Ruleville, Mississippi Co-opters' movement, aid to which was authorized at the last meeting of the Board. Mr. vanden Heuvel reported that he would keep the Board informed on latest developments in the U. S. Government's program to open schools in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

A general discussion of the business and affairs of the Corporation followed.

There being no further business, the meeting was thereupon adjourned.

Secretary of the meeting

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND

AGENDA

Meeting of Board of Directors

September 12, 1963

1. Minutes of October 8, 1963 meeting
2. Treasurer's Report
3. Application for Tax Exemption
4. Report of Scholarship Committee

   3 new scholarships
   $750 1. Cathy Patterson
   $1,000 2. Joe Louis Smith
   $250 3. John Gaines
5. Membership Committee
6. Discussion of Mississippi Field Worker Project
7. Fund Raising
   - a) Mississippi Project
   - b) Scholarship Fund
8. Defense Committee
9. Election of new Secretary
10. New Business

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

-of-

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED

A Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED (the "Corporation") was held at the offices of Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York, on September 12, 1963 at 12:30 P. M.

There were present:

Adele Addison
John P. Allison
Katrina McCormick Barnes
Edna Lemle
Andrew Norman
Elaine Slater
Norman Thomas

Present by invitation:

Richard S. Missan
Marvin Rich
Nannette Sachs

Mr. Norman acted as Chairman of the meeting and Mr. Missan recorded the minutes.

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Board, held on June 20, 1963, were thereupon read and approved.

Nannette Sachs delivered a financial report and a report on outstanding scholarships. Mr. Allison announced that an application for tax exemption would be prepared and filed with the Internal Revenue Service as expeditiously as possible. Mrs. Barnes delivered a report on pending scholarship applications.

The status of the Ruleville, Mississippi Co-opters' movement was discussed. It was reported that the Corporation had paid all of the travel costs, plus board, for two women to attend the International Cooperative Institute held in Madison, Wisconsin, sponsored by the Agency for International Development, United States Department of State.

Potentialities for a fund raising program were discussed next, and a preliminary expenditure, not exceeding $500.00, was authorized. The Board then ratified an additional payment of $170.00 to Jerome Williams to cover further expenses incurred in connection with a law suit (arising out of his participation in civil rights activities) brought by Mr. Williams in Kentucky.

Mr. Thomas submitted a motion authorizing the proper officers of the Corporation to request that the Congress of Racial Equality draft a plan, to be submitted to the Corporation, for the more effective and wider recruitment of lawyers (both white and negro) to act in civil liberties cases in the South, and to offer the services of the Corporation in the event that an approach to the American Civil Liberties Union is also necessary. The motion was seconded and duly adopted.

A program to help Negro tenant sharecroppers, who are being subjected to patterns of economic pressure in the South, was discussed. It was pointed out that these sharecroppers were hurt by such pressure so severely as to result, in many instances, in their departure from the South in order to join the migratory labor force. One of the possible methods discussed as a means to assist the sharecroppers was the furnishing of education as to the rights of such individuals under government subsidy and other protective programs. Mrs. Devree was authorized to meet with Fay Bennett of the National Sharecroppers' Fund and Richard Haley on this program,and Mrs. Addison and Mrs. Lemle were also authorized to so meet, if their respective schedules permitted.

A general discussion of the business and affairs of the Corporation followed.

There being no further business, the meeting was thereupon adjourned.

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Secretary

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

-of-

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED

A Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED (the "Corporation") was held at the offices of Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York on October 7, 1963 at 12:30 P. M.

There were present:

John P. Allison
Charlotte Devree
Edna Lemle
Dr. William Stuart Nelson
Andrew Norman
Elaine Slater

Present by invitation:

Richard S. Missan
Carl Rachlin
Marvin Rich
Nannette Sachs

Mr. Norman acted as Chairman of the meeting and Mr. Missan recorded the minutes.

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Board, held on September12, 1963, were thereupon read and approved.

Mr. Allison reported that the application for tax exemption had been prepared and filed with the Internal Revenue

Service, and stated that he would keep the Board advised of any action taken with respect thereto. Mrs. Slater then delivered a report of the Scholarship Committee stating that the Scholarship Committee should attempt to encourage fund raising on various campuses.

Mr. Norman announced that a meeting with the National Sharecroppers' Fund had been arranged to discuss the proposed project of assistance to sharecroppers in the Mississippi Delta region. It was suggested that the Corporation employ an agricultural consultant to advise sharecroppers on forms of governmental, educational and other assistance available to them, and to develop community and organization programs in connection therewith. The Board determined that an attempt to raise approximately $7,500.00 should be made through a limited solicitation of funds by personal letter, which sum would be applied toward the salary of such consultant (expected to be approximately $6,000.00) and other miscellaneous expenses expected to aggregate approximately $1,500.00.

Mr. Rachlin and the Board then discussed legal defense problems. The discussion focused on consideration of the advisability of providing funds (i) to enable a person to act as administrator of legal defense activities in Miami and (ii) to establish a fund to pay travel expenses, court costs and other expenses of lawyers to be sent to areas requiring the services of such lawyers in proceedings in which questions of civil liberties arise. It was also suggested that consideration be given to making an attempt to solicit lawyers to contribute toward such costs.

A general discussion of the business and affairs of the Corporation followed.

There being no further business, the meeting was thereupon adjourned.

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Secretary

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INCORPORATED

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INCORPORATED (the "Corporation") was held at the offices of Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York, on December 19, 1963, at 12:30 P.M.

There were present:

Katrina McCormick Barnes
Charlotte Devree
Rabbi Martin Freedman
Edna Lewis
Dr. William Stuart Nelson
Andrew Norman
Elaine Slater
Norman Thomas
Pearl Willen

Present by invitation:

Ezra G. Levin
Marvin Rich
Nannette Sachs
Ann Singer

Mr. Norman acted as Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Levin recorded the minutes.

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Board, held on October 7, 1963, were thereupon read and approved.

Mrs. Sachs reported that the current balance of the Corporation amounted to approximately $5,300, but that a part of these funds was committed to the continuation of scholarship aid.

The status of the Corporation's application for tax exemption, which had been filed with the Internal Revenue Service, was then reviewed. It was noted that the application had been forwarded to Washington from the New York office of the Internal Revenue Service and that attempts to expedite processing of the application were being made, including an appointment for January 2, 1964 between a representative of the Internal Revenue Service and Messrs. Norman and Appleton. Mr. Norman indicated that he would keep the Board advised of the results of his forthcoming meeting.

Mrs. Barnes then delivered a report on the Scholarship Committee. Mrs. Slater indicated that there was a possibility of holding a benefit concert at Boston University and that contacts with other universities were also being established to encourage fund raising on various campuses.

A discussion ensued with respect to the proposed project of assistance to various rural workers in the Mississippi-Delta region. Mrs. Devree reported that the Corporation had contacted a prospective agricultural consultant to be employed by the Corporation for the purpose of advising the various rural workers on forms of governmental, educational and other assistance available to them. It was indicated that every effort would be made to commence employment of the prospective consultant as soon as possible, and that $1,000.00 in gifts, earmarked for this purpose, had already been raised. The Board noted that an additional $6,500.00 was necessary for this project, and supplementary solicitation material in connection therewith was distributed to the directors for their use.

Mrs. Barnes announced that approximately $5,000.00 had been raised by a group in Minneapolis for the defense of Zev Aelony who had been indicted for insurrection in Americus, Georgia. A short discussion with respect to pending legal actions, to the defense of which the Corporation had contributed, then followed.

Mr. Norman indicated that Mr. William Vanden Heuvel had asked that his resignation be submitted to the Board by reason of his governmental service in Washington. The Board voted to accept his resignation with regret, and nominated Mr. Roland Watts to serve as a director of the Corporation in his place and stead until the next annual meeting of members and until his successor is elected and shall have qualified.

The Board also voted to accept with regret the resignation of Richard S. Nisson as secretary of the Corporation, and Ezra G. Levin was elected in his place and stead to serve until the next annual meeting of the Board and until his successor is elected and shall have qualified.

A general discussion of the business and affairs of the Corporation then ensued.

There being no further business, the meeting was thereupon adjourned.

Secretary

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND

A G E N D A

Meeting of Board of Directors

February 25, 1964

1. Minutes of December 19, 1963 Meeting
2. Membership Committee Report
3. Treasurer's Report
    - (a) Financial Statement
    - (b) Status of Application for Tax Exemption
    - (c) Defense Fund (Zev Aeloney Defense Fund)

Abrams fee —
$6,000

4. Scholarship Committee Report
5. Education Committee Report
    - (a) Mississippi Field Worker Project
    - (b) Meeting with CORE Program Director

Money — $1,000 earmarked
Met with Dave Dennis
Solicitating applica
one referred
Suggestions for Board

Cous.
Empl.
Housing

6. New Business
    - (a) Proposal for Civil Rights Publication
    - (b) Other

Allison —
Charlotte —
Andy —

Nelson
Write Howard to Chest —

Another appeal

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

-of-

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INCORPORATED

A Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INCORPORATED (the "Corporation") was held at the offices of Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York, on February 25, 1964, at 12:30 p.m.

There were present:

John P. Allison
Shelley Appleton
Katrina McCormick Barnes
Charlotte Devree
Edna Lemle
Andrew Norman
Rowland Watts

constituting a quorum.

Present by invitation:

Jacob Cohen
Ezra G. Levin
Marvin Rich
Nannette Sachs
Ann Singer

Mr. Norman acted as Chairman of the meeting and Mr. Levin recorded the minutes.

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Board, held on December 19, 1963, were thereupon read and approved.

Mr. Appleton reported on behalf of the Membership Committee, and asked counsel to determine what procedures were provided in the By-Laws of the Corporation for filling vacancies in the Board of Directors caused by resignations or otherwise.

The Corporation's balance sheet as at February 28, 1964, and a statement of income and expenses forthe six month period then ended were then distributed to the meeting and directed to be filed with the records of the Corporation.

The Treasurer called to the attention of the Board that of net income for the period of approximately $9,200, $5,000 had been received from a group of contributors in Minneapolis for legal defense, and that no statement for Counsel fees in such defense had as yet been rendered. It was determined to bring this matter to a conclusion as soon as possible by ascertaining from the attorney involved whether and to what extent fees for services would be payable. Alternatively, in the event no statement is to be rendered, the proper officers of the Corporation were directed to inquire whether the Minneapolis donors would approve the use of funds by the Corporation for other defense purposes.

The status of the Corporation's application for tax exemption, which had been filed with the Internal Revenue Service, was then reviewed. It was noted that the application had passed a preliminary screening by one division of the Internal Revenue Service; that Messrs. Norman and Appleton had met with a representative of the Service in Washington, D. C. on January 2, 1964; that a letter of inquiry with respect to the application had been sent to the Service by a member of Congress; and that, in response to an inquiry by the Service, a detailed statement identifying recipients of scholarships awarded by the

Corporation and setting forth the bases for such awards had been forwarded to the Service during the week prior to the meeting.

A report on behalf of the Scholarship Committee by Mrs. Barnes was then delivered. She stated that two new scholarships had been awarded for the current semester and that the Committee was now considering applications for the Summer and Fall semesters.

Mrs. Sachs then discussed the Corporation's Mississippi Delta Field Worker project. She noted that approximately $1,000.00 had been raised for this project. She also noted that the Corporation was still canvassing for a prospective agricultural consultant. The Board authorized continuation of the search and the use of general funds pending the receipt of additional funds ear-marked for this project.

The Chairman then invited Mr. Jacob Cohen, Assistant Professor of History at Brandeis University, to present to the Board his proposal for a civil rights publication to be entitled "Free and Equal" and to be sponsored by the Corporation. Mr. Cohen distributed a prospectus on the publication and stated briefly his ideas on the purpose of and need for such a publication. A general discussion ensued with respect to the proposed sponsorship by the Corporation of such publication. After extended discussion, the Board expressed its general interest in and approval in principle of Mr. Cohen's proposal, subject to further exploration of the nature of the proposed sponsorship, the effects, if any, which such sponsorship would have on the pending tax exempt application of the Corporation, and related problems. The Chairman appointed a Publications Committee consisting of himself, Mrs. Devree and Mr. Allison to look into this matter.

A general discussion with respect to the business and affairs of the Corporation then ensued.

There being no further business, the meeting was thereupon adjourned.

Secretary

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

One Union Square, Room 902
New York 3, New York

April 8, 1964

To: Members of the CORE SEDF Board

From: Nannette Sachs and Ann Singer, Co-Administrators

Re: February 25th Board Meeting, Current Activities and Plans

1. Membership

Mr. Rowland Watts, new Board member, was welcomed by the Board at its February 25th meeting. The Board now has seventeen members, leaving three vacancies. If anyone wishes to propose a new member for the Board, he should contact Mr. Shelley Appleton (275 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, N.Y., WA 9-2600), Chairman of the Membership Committee.

2. Fund Raising

Fund raising by Board members and through our general mail appeal has been successful, but, of course, more funds are needed to fulfill our program commitments. A statement of income and expenses for the last six months period was distributed at the meeting, and a copy is enclosed. The Treasurer, Shelley Appleton, called attention to the Fund's net income for that period of $9,248. The Fund's total assets at this time are approximately $15,500, but of this $5,000 are committed to legal defense. Moreover, it should be noted that $7,500 will be required for the first year of the Mississippi field worker project.

If any member of the Board can do further fund raising among friends or on a more general basis, please contact Ann Singer (15 Willow Place, Brooklyn 1, N.Y., MA 4-7729). Mrs. Singer will follow through on names or suggestions given. Another mail appeal, similar to the one sent in December, will be sent out this month. Henry Morgenthau, III, member of the Board, has agreed to lend his signature for this appeal letter.

3. Tax Exemption Status

The status of SEDF's application for tax exemption was reviewed at the February 25th meeting. The application has passed a preliminary screening by one division of the Internal Revenue Service, and, in response to an inquiry, a detailed statement regarding SEDF's scholarship students was sent to the Service. Senator Douglas sent a letter of inquiry to the Service at our request regarding the status of the application, and it is believed this inquiry will help it along.

4. Scholarship Committee

Mrs. Barnes, Chairman of the Scholarship Committee, reported at the meeting that eleven students are currently receiving financial aid from SEDF. The Committee already has three new applicants for the fall term, and expects more during the summer.

5. Mississippi Delta Field Worker Project

SEDF now has several applicants for its position of field worker in the Mississippi Delta region, and should shortly be able to place a worker there. CORE SEDF is sponsoring this important work with the hope that government and private assistance can be gotten to the destitute rural Negroes, and in particular help those who have suffered economic reprisals as a result of civil rights activities. The Education Committee should be able to report positively very soon on this project.

6. Proposal for a Civil Rights Publication

Mr. Jacob Cohen, Assistant Professor of History at Brandeis University, presented to the Board at the February 25th meeting his proposal for a new civil rights publication to be entitled "Free and Equal". He proposes that this be sponsored by CORE SEDF. After discussion at the meeting, the Board expressed its interest in and approval in principle of Mr. Cohen's proposal, and agreed on the need for this kind of thoughtful, critical journal. A Publications Committee was formed, consisting of the Board Chairman, Andrew Norman, plus Mrs. Devree and Mr. Allison. They are looking into the matter and will soon report to the Board. Mrs. Devree has summarized Mr. Cohen's prospectus for the publication, and a copy of this summary will shortly be sent to you for your information.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

-of-

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INCORPORATED

A Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INCORPORATED, (the "Corporation") was held at the offices of Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. on April 22, 1964, at 12:30 P.M.

There were present:

John P. Allison
Katrina McCormick Barnes
Andrew Norman
Pearl Willen
Rowland Watts

Present by invitation:

Jacob Cohen
Ezra G. Levin
Nannette Sachs
Ann Singer

Mr. Norman acted as Chairman of the meeting and Mr. Levin recorded the minutes.

The Chairman announced that the Corporation had received tax exempt status from the Internal Revenue Service, and thanked Mr. Allison, as counsel to the Corporation, for his part in obtaining the exemption. The possible consequences of this new status, including the feasibility of a new fund raising appeal, were then considered.

Mrs. Singer reported on behalf of the Education Committee with respect to the Corporation's Mississippi Delta

Field Worker project. She noted that there were three possible candidates for the position of agricultural consultant, and briefly described the qualifications of each. After some discussion, the Chairman appointed Mrs. Willen and Mr. Watts as an ad hoc committee to retain the consultant, define his job, and determine the best way in which his work might be supervised. The possibility of setting up a supervisory committee, which might include agricultural officials, university personnel and other parties in a position to make a contribution to the project, was also discussed. The Board authorized Mr. Watts and Mrs. Willen to arrange for the transportation to New York City of the prospective consultants so that a final determination of this matter might be made after a personal interview.

Mrs. Barnes reported on behalf of the Scholarship Committee, noting that two new members, Mr. Joseph Broadwin, an attorney, and Mr. Archie Lacey, a professor of education at Hunter College had joined the Committee. Mrs. Barnes indicated that the Corporation presently had outstanding scholarships to eight college students and that the Scholarship Committee had received applications from four additional students. She noted that extension or renewal of the existing eight scholarships would necessitate an outlay during 1964-65 of $5,600, and she urged that the Corporation consider the expenditure of additional corporate funds to meet the scholarship needs of deserving students.

The Chairman stated that he had promised to allot on behalf of the Corporation the sum of $500 for the legal defense of Lois Chafee in Florida, and suggested that it would be in order for the Board to ratify such allocation. After some discussion, the allocation of this sum was approved by the Board.

The Chairman then reviewed the status of the proposal of Mr. Jacob Cohen, Assistant Professor of History at Brandeis University, for a civil rights publication to be sponsored by the Corporation. The Chairman indicated that members of the Publications Committee had met with Mr. Cohen and had agreed to the proposed structure for the publication. The proposal contemplated a Publications Committee to consist of the Chairman, Mr. Allison, Mrs. Devree and the two co-editors of the publication. (At Mr. Cohen's request, Mr. Watts was added as a member of the Publications Committee.) The Publications Committee would have the right to hire and fire top editorial personnel and would assume major financial responsibility for the publication. The editorial board would be appointed by the co-editors, subject to confirmation by the Publications Committee. However, the right to fire members of the editorial board would be solely within the discretion of the two co-editors.

Mr. Cohen then related to the Board his status at Brandeis University and asked that the Corporation guaranty to him, in the event sufficient funds are not raised for the proposed publication, his present annual salary of $8,000 for the year beginning September 1, 1964. Mr. Cohen agreed that all of his earnings during such period would be deducted from such sum. After extended discussion, and after pointing out to Mr. Cohen that the Board could not act officially in the absence of a quorum, the directors present committed themselves to pay Mr. Cohen's salary for the year commencing September 1, 1964, less his earnings for that 12-month period. Mr. Cohen thanked the directors present for their commitment.

A general discussion with respect to the business of the Corporation then ensued.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, it was, on motion duly made and seconded, adjourned.

Mrs Searles

Nanette — for your guidance only
Ezra

CORE SEDF

I. Agenda for Annual Meeting of Members - June 9, 1964.

1) Election of Directors. (By-Laws, Article IV)

2) Election of additional members (voting or non-voting. (Article II)

(NOTE: Additional members may be elected to either class by a majority vote of the members present and voting at Annual Meeting or by the vote of a majority of directors at Board Meeting; if majority of members is not present, defer election of additional members until Organizational Board Meeting.

II. Agenda for Organizational Meeting of Board of Directors Held Immediately After Annual Meeting of Members - June 9, 1964.

1) Approval of minutes of previous meetings. — 2/25 & 4/22

2) Report of Treasurer pursuant to Section 46 of Membership Corporations Law and Article V of By-Laws.

3) Election of Officers.

a) Present officers are:

Chairman of the Board - ~~James Baldwin~~
President - Andrew Norman
Vice President - None
Treasurer - Shelley Appleton
Secretary - Ezra G. Levin

4) Committee Reports.

5) Election of additional members (voting or non-voting) if necessary (by reason of non-majority of members at membership meeting) and desired.

6) New business.

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.

AGENDAS

June 9, 1964

I. Annual Meeting of Members

1. Report of Membership Committee
2. Election of Directors
3. Election of Members

II. Annual Meeting of Board of Directors

1. Approval of Minutes of 2/25/64 and 4/22/64 Meetings
2. Treasurer's Report (pursuant to Sec. 46 of Membership Corporations Law and Article V of By-Laws)
3. Election of Officers
   Present Officers:
   Chairman of the Board - vacant
   President - Andrew Norman
   Vice President - vacant
   Treasurer - Shelley Appleton
   Secretary - Ezra G. Levin
4. New Business
   A. Future Program - Marvin Rich
   B. Voter Education Project in Northern Louisiana (Mimi Feingold, CORE Field Secretary)
   C. Mississippi Program - (freedom schools, voter registration, community centers)
   D. Chicago Community Centers
   E. Formation of Program and Personnel Committees
5. Committee Reports
   A. Scholarship
   B. Education - Mississippi Project
   C. Defense
      (1) Expenses of Lois Chaffee case
      (2) Request for $750 to pay salary of coordinator for defense
      (3) Appeal for contribution to Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee Inc.
   D. Publication

ANNUAL ~~SPECIAL~~ MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED

The annual A ~~special~~ meeting of the Board of Directors of CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED (the "Corporation") was held at the offices of Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker, 430 Park Ave 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10017 on May 2 1967 September 28, 1964, at 12:30 P.M.

There were present:

John P. Allison
Shelley Appleton
Charlotte Devree
Henry Morgenthau, III
Andrew Norman
Elaine Slater
Norman Thomas
Pearl Willen

constituting a quorum.

Present by invitation:

Jerome Cohen
James Farmer
Paul Moore
Marvin Rich
Herbert Rosenberg
Nanette Sachs
Ann Singer
Paul Willen

Mr. Norman acted as Chairman of the meeting and Mr. Rosenberg recorded the minutes.

Mr. Norman stated that a quorum of the Board had not been present at either of its meetings on April 22, 1964 and June 9, 1964 and that it would be appropriate for the Board to ratify the action taken thereat. The Board then unanimously approved and ratified the action taken at the aforesaid meetings.

The Chairman reported that the Corporation had received a gift of securities which it sold, the proceeds being reinvested in government securities. The Board then approved and ratified the opening of a brokerage account and the action of the officers in connection with the aforesaid securities transactions.

Mr. Norman then advised the Board that it was advisable for the Corporation to open a savings account for the deposit of monies not presently required in the checking account of the Corporation. The Board then authorized the proper officers of the Corporation to open a savings account in such bank as they deemed to be in the best interest of the Corporation and to take such further action as may be necessary in connection therewith.

The Treasurer's report for the six month period ended August 31, 1964, showing an income of $51,000 over expenses, and a net surplus of $57,000, was then discussed. Mr. Norman analyzed the surplus, discussed the expenditures and noted the scholarship commitments to be honored by the Corporation in addition to salary payments to be made to Messrs. Cohen and Mays.

Mr. Appleton then suggested that the Board might work more effectively if four regularly scheduled meetings of the Board were held between September and June, with such extra meetings as may be necessary. After discussion, the Board agreed with this proposal and directed that four regularly scheduled meetings be held during the year and that the President be authorized to call extra meetings as and when he deems necessary.

Mrs. Devree then suggested that it might be helpful if the Board were to appoint an Executive Committee to meet more frequently than the Board and to take such actions as might be necessary between Board meetings. Mr. Norman pointed out that the Board had recently authorized the creation of a Program Committee whose functions an Executive Committee could assimilate. After discussion, the Board approved the creation of an Executive Committee, which would also constitute the Program Committee, to meet frequently during the year and to take such action as permitted by law in the place of the Board. Thereupon, the Chairman appointed the following persons to serve on the Executive Committee:

John P. Allison
Shelley Appleton
Charlotte Devree
Andrew Norman
Elaine Slater

Paul Willen was then invited to report to the Board on the subject of a Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Community Center in Meridian, Mississippi. Mr. Willen told the Board of his trip to Meridian to investigate possible sites, zoning laws, and other data with respect to the need for a community center, and the extent of cooperation it will be possible to obtain from local and other personnel. As a result of his investigation he found one suitable site which probably could be acquired at a cost of $12,000.

Mr. Willen then presented to the meeting several maps and diagrams showing the location of the site, its location relative to the police department, C.O.F.O., and other important places in Meridian, and the proposed general plans of the Center itself. He pointed out that there were, at present, eighteen condemned shacks on the site and that the people living there would have to be relocated. He indicated that a broker in Meridian had acquired an option to purchase the land and that for the Corporation effectively to acquire the option it would be necessary to sign an agreement with the broker. He also pointed out that legal problems with respect to the transfer of title from the present owner would cause a delay for an undetermined period before title could pass to the Corporation. Mr. Willen suggested that although there were one or two other possible sites, all had drawbacks as to cost or accessability, and that, all in all, the site he proposed was by far the most suitable.

The problem of relocating the eighteen families was then discussed at length. Mr. Willen suggested that the broker could be put in charge of relocation and he foresaw no problem with respect to such relocation. Mr. Rich and Mr. Farmer stated that relocation was not the problem in Meridian that it was in New York, and that they would be able to help in effectuating the relocation. Nevertheless, the problem of relocation was of serious concern to the Board and it was the sense of the meeting that no action be taken by the officers of the Corporation with respect to the Center without giving the highest priority and consideration to the families situated on the proposed site.

Mr. Willen then stated that the costs of construction and improvement of the Community Center would be over $150,000. The Board agreed that it should not be impossible to raise such a sum for the purpose of a Community Center built in memory of James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner.

Mr. Allison then stated that although the Corporation could construct the Community Center, it certainly could not effectively operate it, and that the Corporation would therefore best be advised to turn over the completed Community Center to a non-profit organization in Mississippi which would assume charge of the Center's actual operation. He also pointed out that it might be necessary to amend the Corporation's Certificate of Incorporation in order to authorize the Corporation to construct a facility which would include child care among its functions.

After full discussion, the Board authorized the Chairman to proceed with acquisition of the site on behalf of the Corporation unless the problem of relocation would, in his judgment, cause undue hardship for the persons presently living on the site. The Board also designated Paul Willen and Paul Moore as architects for the construction of the Community Center and authorized them to proceed with the building plans.

Mr. Willen advised that the Cost to the Corporation would consist of actual expenses and "drafting time" but would exclude design and planning time. The Board then authorized the payment to Messrs. Willen and Moore of the costs stated by Mr. Willen, as well as reimbursement of actual expenses. Messrs. Willen and Moore were directed to submit bills to the Corporation and the appropriate officers of the Corporation were directed to pay such bills upon receipt. The Board then resolved to sponsor a fund raising drive for the construction of the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Community Center in Meridian, Mississippi, to set $250,000 as the goal for such a drive, and to assist in the raising of such funds.

Mr. Farmer was then invited to address the Board. Mr. Farmer made some general comments as to the activities of the Congress of Racial Equality and then discussed a plan which had been proposed to the Congress of Racial Equality by the Institute of Educational Research, Inc. for a broad program of remedial education. Copies of the program proposed by the Institute as well as an estimate of the cost of such a program were distributed to the directors. The Board agreed that the basic concept of a program for remedial education was within the framework of the Corporation's activities, and referred to the Executive Committee for study the proposal that the Corporation undertake to sponsor such programs.

Mr. Norman then advised the Board that it would be necessary for a committee to be responsible for the interviewing and obtaining of a staff for the Corporation. The Board directed that a Personnel and Office Committee be created and the Chairman appointed the following persons to serve on such committee:

Shelley Appleton
Nanette Sachs
Ann Singer
Elaine Slater

Mr. Norman then stated that Ann Singer, who had been working as a volunteer, could not continue working without remuneration and advised the Board that some arrangement should be undertaken to compensate Mrs. Singer. The Board, after expressing its deep gratitute for the extraordinary work and devotion given by Mrs. Singer, expressed its recognition that it had a financial obligation to her and directed the Personnel and Office Committee to act in accordance with that recognition.

The Board then authorized the Corporation to reimburse Mr. Norman for his trip to the South to see Mr. Mays.

The Board then created a Legal Defense Appropriations Committee. Mr. Norman appointed the following persons to serve on such committee:

John P. Allison
William Ellis
Andrew Norman

A general discussion of the affairs of the Corporation then ensued.

There being no further business, the meeting was thereupon adjourned.

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Secretary of the Meeting

February 5, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL NEWSLETTER

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038 (phone 964-8297)

Memorandum to: Members of the Board of Directors

From: Andrew Norman, President
Mrs. Ann Singer, Administrator

To bring members up to date on CORE SEDF program, plans, and budget, following is a summary of the minutes of the December 8 Board meeting, the minutes of the Executive-Program Committee meeting on December 21, and notes from a follow-up budget planning session of Andrew Norman, Marvin Rich and Ann Singer.

Scholarship Program

Mrs. Barnes, Chairman of this Committee, reports that as of this date, 21 college students and 6 law students are receiving scholarship grants from SEDF for the spring, 1965 term. SEDF spent $30,000 for the 1964-65 school year. While no absolute ceiling has been set for this program, it is estimated that between $35,000 and $40,000 will be needed for it during 1965.

Board members will be interested to know about one of our students, James Earl Potts from Jonesboro, Louisiana. Mr. Potts has this week enrolled and integrated previously all-white Louisiana Polytechnic Institute. The Klan is very active in this northeast section of Louisiana, and it is an extremely tense area and dangerous for those working for civil rights. Mr. Potts is a very dedicated, courageous and experienced worker for equality. He is a very good student, and completed one semester and a summer school session at Grambling College before deciding to integrate Tech.

Legal Defense

It was generally agreed at the last Board meeting and at the Executive meeting, that activity by SEDF in the area of legal defense should and will be greatly expanded during 1965.

At the December 8 Board meeting, the members approved allocating $3,000 for a legal conference to be held in New York City over the week-end of February 19-21. Lawyers (approximately 200) from all over the country involved in civil rights activity will attend. Conference planning is well underway, and there will be five working sessions:

- The NLRB and Racial Discrimination
- The Unconstitutional Use of Bail
- Affirmative Uses of the Injunction
- New Approaches to Landlord-Tenant Relationships
- Civil Rights and the Anti-Poverty Program.

Last year's conference was very helpful in coordinating and making more effective the work of these attorneys, and it is hoped this year's conference will be equally useful.

With regard to other plans for legal defense in 1965, Marvin Rich asked the Executive Committee that SEDF begin now to pay for much more legal defense. SEDF, in addition to the $3,000 granted for the legal conference, is now paying legal fees and bills, mostly in New York, at the rate of about $12,000 per year. This pays the fee ($125 per week) of a legal coordinator in New York City, and $450 per month for office expenses of two lawyers. This agreement was made at an earlier Executive Committee meeting and ratified by the Board on December 8. In addition, SEDF has paid a number of legal disbursement bills on an ad hoc basis. Subject, of course, to ratification by the full Board at its next meeting, the following plan was worked out.

It was proposed that SEDF now take on a much greater obligation, particularly in the South where legal services are desperately needed, and that in order to help pay for this expanded program, SEDF take over CORE's large annual art show. This show has been netting about $40,000 and is held in May. Plans for this year's show are well underway now.

The needs for and costs of retaining lawyers for the remainder of SEDF's fiscal year (to September 1) are as follows: $20,000 for lawyers in Louisiana (this program is already in operation), $14,400 for one full-time lawyer in Mississippi (for a new program), $14,400 for a full-time lawyer in north Florida, $3,600 for an existing program in North Carolina, and then the $15,000 being spent in New York City ($12,000 for the ongoing program and $3,000 for the conference). This means that about $50,000 will be needed for legal defense for the remainder of this fiscal year, to September 1, and a total of $67,400 for all of 1965.

It was agreed that Mr. William Ellis of SEDF's Legal Committee would be asked to begin preparing a memorandum regarding precisely what legal defense activities SEDF can support given its tax-exempt status. This memorandum should be distributed to the various lawyers so they will know for what kinds of services and cases they can bill SEDF. These lawyers will be paid directly by SEDF on a retainer basis and will submit itemized bills for their fees and disbursements. Mr. Ellis and Mr. John Allison are meeting on February 5 along with Andrew Norman, Carl Rachlin, Marvin Rich and Ann Singer to review and specify this whole program for presentation to the Board.

Leadership Development Program

It was generally agreed at the Board and Executive meetings that a leadership development school and workshops for staff, workers, members of civil rights organizations and community leaders was a top priority program for 1965. However, since this requires considerable planning, thought and expert advice, it was felt that implementation of this program should wait until SEDF has a full-time Executive Director in April.

In the meantime, however, the opportunity arose for the Fund to sponsor the first workshop of CORE's Southern Program in New Orleans, January 21-23. A memorandum was sent to all Board members regarding allocation by SEDF of $2,031.50 for this Workshop. Since no unfavorable responses were received, this money was allocated, and the Workshop was very successfully carried out. A portion of the allocation was unused and will be returned. Marvin Rich will report to the Board on this and other leadership development ideas at the next meeting. The Workshop (1) provided much needed training for CORE workers and community leaders, and (2) provided good ideas for SEDF's future leadership development programs.

Voter Registration

Another program area agreed to be of great importance to SEDF in 1965 is voter education and registration. At the Executive-Program Committee meeting on December 21, Marvin Rich proposed that SEDF now begin a voter registration drive in South Carolina. There is a good chance for success there and two workers are available to carry out a spring program. It was felt that if real progress could be made in South Carolina, then it will help the Fund in raising money for more complicated and difficult voter projects elsewhere, such as in Louisiana.

The Committee agreed to allocate $5,000 for a program to be titled the Citizenship Education Project in South Carolina, the money to be used to pay the two workers, Frank Robinson and William Emerson Brown, starting January 1. The full amount was sent and put in a bank account, and the two workers will be responsible for keeping their own books and reporting to CORE SEDF, as was done in the north Florida and Louisiana projects. Ratification by the full Board of this program will be requested at the next meeting.

Meridian Memorial Community Center

Mrs. Newman Levy, Consultant on Fund Raising for National CORE, reported to the Board on plans for the Center and the contemplated fund drive. She indicated that Ralph Samuel of New York City has agreed to serve as one of the co-sponsors of the Committee for the Center. On December 15 a press conference was held to publicize the opening of the fund drive, and considerable coverage of the conference was given on television and in the newspapers. Jackie Robinson spoke at the press conference, as well as Andrew Norman and Paul Willen, the architect.

It appears at this time that the land to be purchased for the Center will not be the plot originally proposed by Paul Willen. A number of complications were encountered with regard to this property, in particular the problem of relocating a number of families, so that Mrs. Levy, Andrew Norman, Shelley Appleton, John Allison, Paul Willen and others involved in the planning have concluded that another site consisting of 1½ acres would be better. A full report will be forthcoming on this from Mrs. Levy and Mr. Willen.

Community Centers is a whole new program area in which SEDF will want to be involved in 1965. Marvin Rich feels that a number of other organizations, notably the National Association of Social Workers, will want to cooperate with SEDF on such projects. It was reported, in this connection, that Mr. Robert Wechsler is contributing $8,000, through SEDF, to build and get underway a St. Francisville Community Center in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana. Mr. Wechsler worked in that area last summer and at that time explored the needs and wishes of the local people for such a center.

James N. Mays - Field Representative in Mississippi

Mr. Mays was employed by SEDF on June 1, 1964, and has been working successfully among the rural people in the Jackson area since about July 15, after completing a period of training. Mr. Mays was active in getting Negro farmers out to vote in the federal agricultural committee elections in December. He has been supervised mainly by Mr. Jac Wasserman of the National Sharecroppers Fund whose office is in Atlanta.

At the last Board meeting, Mr. Rowland Watts proposed, after discussion, that Mr. Mays be taken over now by the National Sharecroppers Fund. While it was agreed that the SEDF Board is pleased with Mr. Mays' work and feels that the money and effort put into this project have been most worthwhile, the considerable difficulties of SEDF's supervision of Mr. Mays were noted and it was voted to ask the Sharecroppers Fund to assume future responsibility. Ann Singer has corresponded with Miss Fay Bennett, Executive Secretary of the Sharecroppers, and arrangements are being worked out for Mr. Mays to be transferred to their payroll as of February 1.

Publication - Free and Equal

At the last Board meeting, Dr. Jacob Cohen, Editor of the publication, indicated that unless funds were forthcoming from foundations solicited, it would be necessary to abandon this project. Before and since that December 8 meeting, great effort has been made to secure funds to commence publication of the magazine, but without substantial success. Therefore, at a meeting of the Publications Committee with Dr. Cohen on January 28, it was very reluctantly agreed that it would not be possible to publish the magazine. SEDF is obligated to pay the salary of Dr. Cohen ($8,000 per year) to September 1, and precisely what writing or other work he will do for SEDF remains to be worked out. A proposal that Dr. Cohen write civil rights articles and other material to be placed in already existing publications such as Harpers, Reporter, etc., was discussed, and the decision on this will be reported to the Board at its next meeting.

Shipment of Books, Clothing and Supplies to Southern Centers

Marvin Rich reported to the Executive-Program Committee that CORE has stored approximately three box-carloads of donated books, clothes and other items and does not have money to ship these things to the South where they are sorely needed. The Committee questioned whether this kind of activity is allowable under the Corporation charter. After checking the By-Laws of the organization, authorization was given to send the things at SEDF expense, by the cheapest possible means.

Remedial Reading Program

It will be recalled that at the September 28 Board meeting, Mr. James Farmer presented a very large and ambitious remedial reading proposal to the members. Marvin Rich reported to the Executive Committee on follow-up of this proposal. He explained that a number of discussions were held regarding this program, and it was determined that if the considerable amount of needed federal money was to be obtained, this major remedial reading project would have to be a joint program with a number of civil rights groups cooperating. It may still be that some money for this will later be channeled through SEDF, but SEDF cannot undertake this alone at this time.

Administration

It was reported confidentially to Board members at the last meeting that Marvin Rich has accepted the position of full-time Executive Director of SEDF and will commence on April 1. (He will be paid $10,400 per year.) At that time, Mr. Rich had not had the opportunity to notify all of his CORE colleagues of the change and to plan for his replacement in the CORE organization, and therefore asked that the information be kept confidential. Until April 1, Mrs. Singer will continue working for the Fund on a three-day per week basis. SEDF has not had a secretary up to now, but as of February 3, Miss Linda Umans, who has been secretary to Dr. Cohen, will commence working full time for SEDF. The organization now has office space at 150 Nassau Street, Room 1312, New York, New York 10038 (phone 964-8297), for which the rent is $110 per month. Taking these salaries, rent, supplies and all such necessary expense into account, administration costs for 1965 will be approximately $18,000.

There was general agreement at the Board and Executive meetings that an independent audit of SEDF's books for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1964 should be made. Mr. Samuel Perelson, a Certified Public Accountant, of 270 Madison Avenue, was asked to make this audit and will do so shortly. Mr. Perelson has also agreed to meet with SEDF staff people to set up efficient and authoritative bookkeeping procedures. His fee for this work will be approximately $250.

Budget for the Fiscal Year, September 1, 1964 through August 31, 1965

Here is an estimated budget and an income projection (made in December, 1964) for this fiscal year.

Estimated Budget for CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.

September 1, 1964 through August 31, 1965

Scholarships		$40,000
Legal Defense		
New York Legal Conference	$ 3,000	
Local programs--beginning January 1, 1965 through December 31, 1965		
Louisiana	$20,000	
Mississippi	14,400	
North Florida	14,400	
North Carolina	3,600	
8/12 of	$52,400 = $35,000	
New York City (Zalon - 52 x $125)	$ 6,500	
(office expenses - 11 x $450)	5,000	
	$11,500	
Total--January 1 through August 31:		$49,500
Voter Registration		
South Carolina	$ 5,000	
California	3,000	
		$ 8,000
Administration		
Rich (5/12 of $10,400)	$ 4,333	
Singer (35 x $75)	2,625	
secretary (7/12 of $5,000)	2,917	
rent (7 x $110)	770	
expenses	1,355	
telephone	1,000	
social security	250	
		$13,250
Mississippi Project		
Mays (4/12 of $6,000)	$ 2,000	
expenses	700	
		$ 2,700

Program Development		$ 4,500
Magazine		
Expenses to February 28	$10,000	
6/12 of $8,000 for Dr. Cohen	8,000	
		$18,000
Shipping Books, etc., to Mississippi and elsewhere in the South		$ 3,000
TOTAL		$138,950

more ....

Income Projection for the Fiscal Year, September 1, 1964 through August 31, 1965

Earmarked reserves from prior years:		
Scholarships	$2,000	
Legal defense	6,000	
Magazine	1,000	
Mississippi project	1,700	$ 10,700
Receipts (including $2,100 for magazine) in calendar year 1964 (9/1 - 12/31)		11,500
Anticipated art show profit (to be earmarked for legal defense)		40,000
		$ 62,200

Unallocated 1963-64 surplus : $46,084.31

Budget	$134,950
Income	62,200
Deficit (to be raised)	$ 72,750
To be budgeted out of 1963-64 surplus	$ 25,000

(Note: $72,750 is estimated to be within our ability to raise in the remainder of 1965 fiscal year, with the efforts of the Board and staff.)

(Some of the budget items are, of course, rather contingent. The New York City legal program may terminate or be reduced in the spring, saving as much as $5,750. The Mississippi project may continue as our responsibility through January, costing an additional $650. 'Program development' is contingent on programs not being fully funded by special grants within this fiscal year. The magazine expenses may be covered, at least to some extent, by special grants.)

(As these contingencies occur or fail to occur, and as our fund raising progresses, we will take on new spending commitments for this fiscal year to the extent possible and reasonable.)

As of this date, because of the large expenditure for spring term scholarships and for other programs explained in this report, our surplus funds have been cut to $13,000 with about $5,000 more left in our operating account. We do not expect any substantial additional income until the art show in May. Therefore, it is clear that Board and staff must get major fund raising efforts underway immediately.

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SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

of

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Incorporated

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Incorporated (the "Corporation"), was held at the offices of Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker, 430 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022, on May 26, 1965.

There were present:

John Allison
Dr. William S. Nelson
Andrew Norman
Mrs. Elaine Slater
Rowland Watts
Mrs. Pearl Willen

Present by invitation:

Ezra Levin
James McCain
Marvin Rich
Mrs. Nannette Sachs
Mrs. Ann Singer
George Wiley

Mr. Norman acted as Chairman of the Meeting and Mrs. Singer recorded the minutes.

There was a general discussion and review of recent and ongoing fund raising programs. A mail appeal was made to about 50 foundations in April, and several are considering contributions. (Hofheimer, Paley, New York Foundation and others). A letter appeal was also sent to past contributors, which netted about $300. The annual Art Show, with proceeds this year going to SEDF, is showing very good receipts but the final figures are not in as yet. Mrs. Slater reported on the Corporation's Thrift Shop project. Mrs. Meuer has agreed to run it, who has been very successful with other shops in the past, things are coming in, and it is hoped the shop will open in October.

On other financial matters, Mr. Norman reported that SEDF had made an advance to the Congress of Racial Equality for training and administrative expense of the new Community Fellowship Program. In addition, he reported that SEDF has also made a loan to CORE, at 6% interest, for general operating expenses.

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At this point, Mr. George Wiley, Associate Director of CORE, was asked to explain and discuss CORE's current program and problems. Mr. Wiley then reported to the Board at some length regarding CORE's plans and noting in particular the organization's financial difficulties. In addition, Mr. Wiley proposed that SEDF take on two projects: (1) a series of training workshops for Southern staff members, and (2) assume responsibility for the North Florida Summer Project.

There was a general discussion of Mr. Wiley's proposal, and it was decided to refer it to the Leadership Development Committee. It was decided to ask Dr. Kenneth Clark to serve on this committee.

Mr. McCain reported on the voter registration campaign in South Carolina, and gave Board members a written memorandum on the project. The voter project is well underway, and three of our scholarship students from the state will work with Mr. McCain this summer.

Mr. Norman made the following proposal regarding financial support for the projects suggested by Mr. Wiley and Mr. McCain:

That SEDF allocate the next $22,000 of income accordingly --

$ 3,000	for South Carolina voter registration program
14,500	for training workshops and the North Florida project re Mr. Wiley's proposals
4,500	for the general administration of these programs.

The Board agreed that if funds can be raised, the money should be allocated in this way. In addition, Board members agreed that $5,000 should be added to the scholarship program budget if it is possible to get further contributions. This would make a total of $50,000 for scholarships.

Mrs. Willen raised the matter of the Meridian Community Center, and asked whether the month of June, the anniversary of the death of the three workers, should not be the big drive month for funds. Mr. Rich agreed that it should, and reported that some activities are already underway. He has enlisted the cooperation of a public relations specialist, who is working at setting up booths in department stores to collect funds during the week of June 21-28. Also, CORE is planning various commemorations such as presenting the Gandhi awards to the three men posthumously at the annual dinner. A book is being written about the work of the three and their deaths. The purchase of so-called 'site 2', belonging to Mr. Young of Meridian, is in negotiation at this time.

Mrs. Slater reported briefly on the scholarship program, stating that there have been over 150 applications for aid, and that the program should be increased to assist between forty and fifty students starting this fall term.

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The minutes of the last meeting were distributed and approved, and this was followed by a reading, discussion, and approval of the proposed budget for next year. Two changes were made in the By-Laws:
(1) the change of place of SEDF's office was put in the By-Laws, and
(2) the number of Directors was increased from 20 to 25.

Mr. Watts moved that all current Directors be re-elected. He stated that he felt this was possible because of the increase in the number of spaces, and suggested that later on if the Board needs space for new Directors that various inactive members of the Board be made emeritus members in order to open needed spaces.

There followed a discussion of the qualifications and criteria for members of the Board, and it was suggested that attendance at Board meetings should not always be a criterion since some people of prominence, fund raising ability and so forth may be helpful even though they cannot attend meetings.

Five new Directors were elected to the Board: Dr. Kenneth Clark, Mrs. Nannette Sachs, and Mr. John Henry Faulk, Clarence B. Jones, and Dr. Edward Gibson. Other names to be approached were suggested and noted by Mr. Norman. Mr. Norman reported Mr. Morganthau's suggestion that perhaps having some southern staff people on the Board would be helpful. Mrs. Willen doubted the wisdom of having them on the Board, but did feel they should attend our meetings as advisors.

The suggestion was raised again that SEDF pay transportation and expenses for out-of-town Board members to attend meetings. Mr. Allison agreed it would assure better attendance and wider representation, but wondered whether SEDF has the money to do it. Mrs. Willen suggested having one big meeting per year, and pay the expenses for those from out of town for that annual meeting. Mr. Watts and others agreed we should do this if at all possible.

Mr. Allison moved, and it was agreed, that SEDF keep its current officers, and add two new vice presidents: William Ellis and Mrs. Nannette Sachs.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, it was on motion duly made and seconded, adjourned.

Ann Singer
Temporary Secretary

SEDF Board Meeting September 23, 1965

Yale Club, Room No. 1 12 a.m. - 5 p.m.
50 Vanderbilt Avenue
New York, New York

PROPOSED AGENDA

1. Approval of Minutes
2. Leadership Development
   a. Cornell Workshop
   b. League for Industrial Democracy Program
   c. S.E.D.F. Institute
3. Legal Program
4. Voter Registration
   a. South Carolina
   b. Florida
   c. Louisiana
5. Community Development Fellowships
6. Scholarship Program
7. Meridian Community Center
8. Financial Report
9. Adoption of Budget
10. Fund Raising
11. Public Information
    a. Newsletter
    b. Annual Report
12. Future Program Ideas
13. Resolutions on administrative surcharges and Fiscal Year
14. Meeting Dates

A Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUNDS, INC. (the "Corporation") was held at the Yale Club on September 23, 1965 at 12:30 P.M.

There were present:

Katrina McCormick Barnes
Norman Thomas
Elaine Slater
Andrew Norman
Nannette Sachs
John Henry Faulk
Clarence Jones

constituting a quorum of the Board.

Present by invitation:

James McCain
Alan Gartner
Rev. Ronnie Moore
Marvin Rich
Carl Rachlin
Herbert Rosenberg

Mr. Norman acted as Chairman of the meeting and Mr. Rosenberg acted as Secretary and took the minutes thereof.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board of Directors were distributed and approved by the Board.

Mr. Rich advised the Board that Cornell University was conducting a Workshop for Community Organization and Leadership and had invited the Corporation to send students to attend. It was agreed that it would be a good idea to provide students for the Workshop.

Mr. Rich then discussed the League for Independent Democracy. He said that it was the purpose of the LID to develop a leadership training program in New York. The Board questioned aspects of the LID program, but it was agreed that LID was heading in the right direction and there might be a basis for future joint programs in other cities. Although it was recognized that the LID program was in some respects competitive (e.g., LID would draw on the same financial and intellectual sources) the Board felt that the Corporation should not try to develop its leadership training program in New York at this time.

The Board then discussed the SEDF Institute. A memorandum from Mr. Rich (annexed to these minutes as Exhibit A) was circulated and discussed. It was proposed that Ronnie Moore be appointed to develop the leadership training program in the South. It was hoped that under the program it would be possible to train about 200 people per year from various civil rights organizations in five sections of the country. It was expected that this could be unofficially meshed with LID so as to avoid potential conflicts. Mr. Rich stated that additional money would be required to make this program fully effective but that it was possible to take on a three months commitment at this time and to extend it if additional money was raised, or cut back in the event that additional money was not raised.

Upon motion, which was duly seconded, it was resolved that the Corporation undertake the leadership training program, as discussed, for a period of three months, and that Ronnie Moore be designated to develop the program in the South.

Mr. Rachlin then discussed the legal problems. He advised that a new person had been added to the staff who was taking on many of the mounting legal problems. He also stated that the budget for the following fiscal year was approximately $90,000. Mr. Rachlin reviewed some of the results of some of the legal efforts and pointed out that some of these results were "phenomenal". For the first time a number of the civil rights workers in the field have had adequate legal coverage. Also, some suits challenging the constitutionality of school bonds sold to raise money for segregated schools had resulted in great victories, inasmuch as financial institutions were unwilling to underwrite bonds or lend money while litigation was pending.

The Board then discussed the voter registration programs. Mr. McCain gave a report as to the impressive results in South Carolina. He stated that registration was proceeding sufficiently so that there existed a possibility of electing some negroes to the State Legislature in the near future. Mr. Rich advised the Board that there was a good program being developed in Florida. Ronnie Moore reported on the developments in Louisiana. He stated, among other things, that federal registrars had helped in some parishes. Mr. McCain said that the newest Southern technique is to open the registration books only on week days between 9 and 5, which makes it extremely difficult for working negroes to register. He indicated that if pressure could be brought to force the registration books to be open in the evenings and/or on weekends, the negro registration would soar. Mr. Thomas suggested that the Corporation contact a U.S. Senator in order to create publicity to help achieve this end, and Mr. Faulk suggested that the Corporation contact Senator Yarborough. This idea was discussed and accepted.

Mr. Norman then reported on the Community Fellowship program. A report (annexed to these minutes as Exhibit B) was distributed to the Board. Mr. Norman advised that the Corporation was trying to raise additional funds from foundations in order to extend this program.

Mrs. Barnes then gave a report on the scholarship program. A written report (annexed to these minutes as Exhibit C) was distributed to the Board.

There then ensued a discussion as to the Meridian Community Center. The Board was advised that the agreements to purchase land had been finalized. Mr. Jones stated that he would contact Jackie Robinson in order to attempt to expedite the signing of the necessary checks in order to complete the purchase. Mr. Alan Gartner suggested that the Community Center could be used as a rest and rehabilitation center for civil rights workers. He also stated that there have been offers of medical help which could be tied in with the Community Center.

Mr. Norman then submitted the financial report for the year ended August 31, 1965 (a copy of which is annexed to these minutes as Exhibit D).

The budget for the next fiscal year was then submitted to the Board (a copy of the proposed budget is annexed to these minutes as Exhibit E). After discussion of the various items, it was, on motion duly made and seconded, unanimously adopted.

Miss Slater then reported that the Thrift Shop on Third Avenue and 88th Street was scheduled to open shortly and that there was every prospect that it would be a productive fund raising instrument for the Corporation. She advised that the Thrift Shop would be under the direction of Mrs. Louise O. Meuer, and that more merchandise was needed. She also stated that the Thrift Shop would have to open a bank account and suggested that such an account be opened at the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company. Upon motion duly made and seconded, resolutions, in the form annexed to these minutes as Exhibit F, were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Rich advised the Board that efforts were being made to have a musicale at which it was hoped substantial money, in the form of large contributions, would be raised. Plans were indefinite at the present time, and Mr. Rich stated that he hoped to report further at the next meeting.

The Board then discussed the news letter and the annual report. It was agreed that both of these could be used as aids in obtaining contributions for the Corporation.

There then ensued a discussion as to future program ideas. One such idea was to provide a service bureau with respect to helping federal agencies implement existing legislation, federal programs, and in general, aid in the implementation of the federal programs. It was agreed that this idea was potentially valuable and the Board should consider further specific action.

Mr. Rachlin then suggested, for the Board's consideration, the creation of agricultural co-ops and the possibility of Northern community centers. After discussion the Board agreed that these projects should be further considered in detail.

The Board then discussed a recommendation with respect to administrative surcharges. After discussion, and upon motion duly made and seconded, it was resolved that the Corporation would set a 5% surcharge on appropriations for voter registration, and a 10% surcharge on all other earmarked appropriations.

The Board then discussed a recommendation that the fiscal year be changed to end September 30 rather than August 31. The reason for this was that many of the scholarship commitments occurred during the summer and were not complete by August 31. Accordingly, the September 30 fiscal year would reflect more accurately the commitments and expenditures made. Thereupon, upon motion duly made and seconded, it was resolved that the Corporation's fiscal year be changed so as to end on September 30 of every year.

The Board then set December 1 as the next directors' meeting.

There being no further business, the meeting was, upon motion duly made and seconded, adjourned.

____
Secretary

SEDF Board Meeting December 1, 1965

12 a.m. - 5 p.m.

PROPCSED AGENDA

1. Approval of Minutes
2. Leadership Development -- Ronnie Moore
   a. Course outline
   b. Resource people
   c. Funding
   d. Committee
3. Legal Program -- Carl Rachlin
4. Executive Director
   a. South Carolina
   b. Community Development Fellowship Evaluation
   c. Personnel Code
   d. Moving Office
   e. Election of New Board Member
5. Scholarship Program -- Mrs. Barnes
6. Financial Report -- Shelley Appleton
7. Fund Raising -- Marvin Rich
   a. Thrift Shop
   b. Art Show
   c. Foundations
   d. Development
8. Meeting Dates

**CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.**

INCOME (1)

September 1, 1965 through January 31, 1966

Area	September	October	November	December	January	TOTAL
General (includes $762.50 in interest)	$ 6,750	$ 15,400	$ 1,750	$ 12,700	$ 23,200	$ 59,800
Fellowships	100.	100	---	---	---	200
Leadership Training	---	4,300	---	2,500	750	7,550
Scholarships	1,800	11,450	1,200	19,150	5,550	39,150
Legal Defense	100	3,500	---	550	---	4,150
Meridian Community Center	---	---	300	---	---	300
	$ 8,750	$ 34,750	$ 3,250	$ 34,900	$ 29,500	$111,150
Loan Return	1,000	7,000	---	17,000	---	25,000 (2)
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 9,750	$ 41,750	$ 3,250	$ 51,900	$ 29,500	$136,150

RECEIPTS	$136,150
LESS DISBURSEMENTS	129,900
	$ 6,250

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(1) Rounded off to nearest $50

(2) Paid in full

CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1707
New York, New York 10038

DISBURSEMENTS (3)

September 1, 1965 through January 31, 1966

Area	September	October	November	December	January	TOTAL
Legal Defense	$ 5,600	$ 5,900	$ 10,700	$ 8,000	$ 7,600	$ 37,800
Leadership Training	1,250	2,000	1,400	2,300	4,750	11,700
Scholarships	3,050	1,150	200	3,300	24,650	32,350
Fellowships	---	1,550	---	---	---	1,550
Citizenship Education Project	100	6,000	---	19,000	1,500	26,600
Fund Raising	550	4,000	500	1,400	500	6,950
Public Relations	150	200	100	---	100	550
Administration (3)	2,300	2,000	2,000	3,100	3,000	12,400
TOTAL	$ 13,000	$ 22,800	$ 14,900	$ 37,100	$ 42,100	$129,900

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(3) Overstated by taxes and other items that properly belong in other categories

SEDF R.E.

Comparative SEDF Budgets

~~Area~~ Program	FY '65-66 Budget		Actual*	FY 66-1967 (proposed) Budget	
SCHOLARSHIPS		50,000	42,100		60,000
FELLOWSHIPS		(35,000)	1,500		------
VOTER REGISTRATION					
South Carolina	42,000	~~[illegible]~~			30,100
Florida	(15,000)	57,000	50,780		
LEGAL DEFENCE					
Field Program					
Louisiana	22,000			17,000	
Florida	17,500			13,500	
North Carolian	3,600			------	
South Carolina & Miss.	5,000			6,000	
New York City	7,000			14,000	
Welfare Specialist	------			(15,000)	
National					
Salaries	15,800			21,000	
Travel, phone, etc.	8,280			8,280	
Miscellaneous Print.	3,000			4,000	
Legal Conference	3,000		90,200	3,000	
		85,180	~~[illegible]~~		101,780
LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT					
Direction				25,620	
Audio Visual Materials				2,500	
Training Trainers				9,125	
Basic Programs				81,830	
Intensive Training				36,760	
	41,600		54,600		155,835
WELFARE		------	4,050		(25,075)
PUBLIC INFORMATION		6,000	2,800		7,500
ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries	20,000		34,106	24,000	
Rent, phone, postage	15,000			15,000	
Fees	------			2,000	
		35,000			41,000
FUND RAISING		10,000	9,750		50,000
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT		------	925		5,000
TOTAL		$319,780	291,275		$476,290

NOTE: Amount in parenthesis may be eliminated if special funding is not avaialable. Excpense budget does not include cost of art sho or of thrift shop.

* Unaudited & unadjusted. Administration will be substantially reduced by allocation of taxes & plane fares to appropriate program.

SEDF Board Meeting March 23, 1966

AGENDA

1. Minutes
2. By-laws
    a. change number of directors
    b. change of name
3. Election of Board Members
4. Election of Officers
5. Leadership Training
    a. Report of workshops held and scheduled to date
    b. Plan and prospects for expansion
6. Scholarships
    a. number and amount
    b. quantity and quality of applicants
    c. prospects
7. South Carolina
    a. written report
8. Legal Program
9. Meridian Center → Zoned Category B - OK
10. New Program
    a. general trends in civil rights and CORE
11. Financial Report

Grippi & Waddell

12. Fund Raising
    a. Art Show
    b. Thrift Shop
    c. Annual Giving

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS

-of-

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INCORPORATED

The Annual Meeting of Members of CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INCORPORATED (the "Corporation") was held at the offices of Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker, 430 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022, on March 23, 1966 at 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to a notice sent to all of the members and prefixed to these minutes.

The following voting members were present in person:

Shelley Appleton
Jo-Ann List Levinson
Henry Morgenthau, III
Andrew E. Norman
Nannette Sachs
Elaine Slater
Rowland Watts

The following voting members were present by proxy:

John P. Allison
Katrina McCormick Barnes
Norman Thomas

The following persons were present by invitation:

Alan Gartner
Ezra G. Levin
Ronnie Moore
Marvin Rich, Executive Director

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Mr. Norman acted as Chairman of the Meeting and Mr. Levin recorded the minutes thereof.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting of Members held on May 26, 1965 were approved without reading.

On motion duly made and seconded, Adele Addison and Rev. Frederick James were designated non-voting members of the Corporation, and Norman Hill was elected as a voting member.

The Chairman stated that it was incumbent upon the voting members to elect a new Board of Directors to serve for the coming year and until their successors are elected and qualified, but that it was appropriate prior thereto to authorize a change in the Certificate of Incorporation of the Corporation increasing the permissible number of Directors to thirty. He suggested that such an increase was in order by reason of the number of individuals who were willing to devote their time and efforts to the affairs of the Corporation. After some discussion, and assurance by counsel that the number of Directors elected need not equal the number to be authorized, a proposed Certificate of Amendment authorizing a change in the Certificate of Incorporation of the Corporation was presented to the meeting and directed to be filed with the minutes thereof. On motion duly made and seconded, an amendment authorizing an increase in the number of Directors to thirty was unanimously approved.

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The Chairman then stated that it would be appropriate to change the name of the Corporation to Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, Inc. A certificate authorizing such change of name was presented to the meeting and directed to be filed with the minutes thereof. The Chairman explained that the proposed name change had been recommended to the members by the Executive Committee of the Corporation and was set forth in the notice of meeting. The Executive Director elaborated on some of the reasons for the proposed change.

After some discussion and on motion duly made and seconded, a resolution authorizing that the Corporation change its name to Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, Inc. was unanimously approved, with one member (Rowland Watts) abstaining.

The following slate of Directors was then presented to the meeting and unanimously elected to serve as such until their successors are elected and qualified:

Andrew E. Norman
John P. Allison
Shelley Appleton
James Baldwin
Katrina McCormick Barnes
Canon James P. Breeden
Dr. Kenneth B. Clark
Robert Curvin
Charlotte Devree
Robert F. Drinan, S.J.
William S. Ellis
John Henry Faulk
Doris Freedman

Edward L. Gibson, M.D.
Norman Hill
Clarence B. Jones
Jo-Ann Levinson
Henry Morgenthau, III
Dr. William Stuart Nelson
Nannette Sachs
Elaine Slater
Norman Thomas
Rowland Watts
Pearl Willen

A discussion with respect to the general business and affairs of the Corporation ensued.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, it was, upon motion duly made and seconded, adjourned.

Secretary

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CORE Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1707
New York, New York 10038

Annual Meeting, MARCH 23, 1966

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, APRIL 1, 1965 - MARCH 15, 1966

Since the last annual meetng of the membership, SEDF has grown significantly in program, in staff, in service to the civil rights movement, and in prospects for further achievement. This growth is in great part a reflection of the pace of change and of the increased concern with the problem of economic and social integration. It is also a reflection of the willingness of the SEDF Board to respond to the times by supporting creative new programs and by hiring additional staff--often when there appeared to be little prospect of immediate financial support.

PROGRAM

Little more than a year ago, SEDF had a number of excellent programs. The problem was to tie them into a coherent whole.

SEDF recognized the need for additional training for civil rights activists. Our leadership training program is designed to make them more effective in the home communities. Our scholarship program is designed to give outstanding youth an opportunity for higher education.

Scholarships: In the spring of 1965, SEDF granted 29 scholarships to students who had suffered because of their commitment to civil rights and who had shown leadership in the struggle. This spring, we granted 61 scholarships using the same criteria. Today seven students are in law school with our support. We hope that soon we will be able to tie in our scholarship program for these students with our legal defense program. The new winners are well qualified in terms of civil rights experience and come from an increasingly varied group of civil rights organizations. Many are inadequately prepared academically and it appears that we shall have to provide support for some of them for an extra semester. However, with counsel and patience they should get through school and develop their potential as leaders in many fields. The need for this program is far greater than our ability to provide support.

Fellowships: The Community Development Fellowship program was designed to provide financial assistance to students desiring to work on summer projects sponsored by civil rights organizations. Its purpose was to enable these students to enrich their academic training by direct experience. Specifically, students were (1) to have an opportunity to apply and test concepts learned in the classroom, and (2) to learn first-hand about group behavior and local government. SEDF awarded 59 fellowships last summer.

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Of these, 36 Fellows worked in Louisiana, ten in Westchester County, New York, five in South Carolina, five in Florida, and three in North Carolina.

The program had a side value in that it permitted students, many of them Negroes, without financial resources to work in summer programs. This was helpful to the organizations with which they worked as well as to the students. We should derive great satisfaction from this pioneering effort.

Leadership Training: The Leadership Development program was really launched with the hiring of Ronnie Moore in October, 1965. Ronnie spent the first month reading field reports, analyzing them for commom problems, discussing these problems with workers in the field and with specialists in the subject matters involved. He then prepared the prospectus for our current program. We have now completed three of the four workshops in the Louisiana-Mississippi series and the first workshop in the Maryland series. The South Carolina series is scheduled to begin in April and we hope to have another series in the North soon after that. Two week-long workshops are tentatively scheduled. However, we plan a thorough review and some modifications after the first series is completed. So far the programs have been very well received, the attendance has been good and has grown, there has been participation by adult leaders and we are quite optimistic. Resource people have come from many fields and represent a wide body of knowledge, experience and approach. Their evaluations indicate considerable enthusiasm.

The major problem has been that so much is needed, so much is desired by the students, and there is simply not enough time to cram all of the information into the workshops. We hope that this can be partially rectified by a more complete development of written material to take back and by local follow-up workshops. Further, many new areas are asking for the program and we are unable to fulfill these requests. During the coming year this program will require additional staff.

Legal Defense Program: The Legal Defense program has developed remarkably. A year ago, we had the vision of a comprehensive program, but in fact, what SEDF did was pay the court and other costs of a number of miscellaneous cases which we felt to be important. We have now developed a group of lawyers with experience and a remarkable record of success in both the lower and appellate courts and with great prospect of developing to meet the changing needs of the civil rights movement. As an example, our legal attack on segregation and poor standards has included the challenging of municipal bonds used to build segregated schools, a suit charging discrimination in teacher assignment systems in the North, and a statewide suit in Mississippi. There are plans to provide greater service in the

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field of consumer and welfare protection. These plans may be implemented by use of legal interns and law students as well as by volunteer lawyers and existing staff.

Voter Registration: In South Carolina where a successful voter registration campaign has been conducted, approximately 37,000 additional Negroes have been registered in 24 counties. Further, staff workers have spurred the development of citizenship education programs so that the newly enfranchised will learn how to make their political choices felt. As might be expected, this effort ran into stiff opposition from local officials. There have been arrests, and other forms of harassment and intimidation to keep Negroes from voting and running for office. In some cases, in spite of a divided Negro community unable without outside help to reach agreement on objectives and procedures.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Just a year ago, there were three full-time employees (two in Florida and one clerical worker in New York), and one part-timer. These were supplemented and directed by a number of volunteers who really kept things running on an even keel. Nonetheless, it was evident that volunteers could not adequately supervise full-time staff people and that more staff members were needed. In the past year we have not only added capable and efficient personnel, but we have developed functioning departments with experienced personnel, procedures, and a developing reputation. This may have been our single, greatest achievement of the year. Each of the departments has continued to use volunteer assistance. Ronnie Moore and Rita Holland have done remarkably well in the leadership training program in less than six months. All of their resource persons volunteer their time and many, their expenses. The volunteer lawyers have written many significant and imaginative briefs which have resulted in landmark decisions. The bookkeeping function is terribly important. A year ago we were writing less than 15 checks a month, now we are writing more than 100 checks per month on our operating account. Deposits have increased in volume and require great care. Also, there has been development of a number of subsidiary accounts such as the Thrift Shop, Leadership Development, Art Show, and Florida Legal. These accounts are needed to provide flexibility for our program. At the same time they must be controlled and audited.

FINANCES

There has been a tremendous growth in both income and disbursements over this period. For the first six months of our fiscal

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year 65-66 our income was $115,000. For the same period the previous year, income was $43,000. At the same time our reserves have declined to the point where they are non-existent. This may have been tolerable when we were operating at a reduced level. Now, however, our expenditures average about $25,000 per month and do not drop below $12,000. It is important that we gradually develop reserves.

One of the most heartening developments has been the securing of significant foundation support. This reflects confidence both in our program and in our ability to handle honestly and efficiently large sums of money. During the year we have secured grants of $20,000 from the Stern Family Fund, $15,500 from the Aaron E. Norman Fund, $15,000 from the Shanti Foundation, $9,000 from the Wechsler-Brody-Slater Foundation, and smaller grants from a number of other foundations. This support from a broad group of foundations should be helpful in securing additional foundation support in the months to come.

Nonetheless, it is also important that we secure a broader base of support from individuals. This is important because foundation grants are almost always tied to specific programs and do not provide sufficient flexibility nor adequate support for the administrative costs which are required by these programs in the aggregate. Nor is there an assurance of continuity. Elsewhere, there is a suggestion for a program of annual giving.

BOARD DEVELOPMENT

The Board itself has grown in size, activity and effectiveness during the past year. New members are Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, Robert F. Drinan, S.J., John Henry Faulk, Doris Freedman, Edward L. Gibson, M.D., Clarence B. Jones, Jo-Ann Levinson, and Nannette Sachs. Attendance at Board and Executive Committee meetings has been generally good, and members of the Board have volunteered for committee work and special projects. As SEDF grows the Board will inevitably grow as well. However, the quality of the Board must be maintained.

PROJECTED PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The relationship between discrimination based upon race and lack of opportunity based upon poverty and social structure is increasingly an area of concern of the civil rights movement. Obviously we must apply ourselves not simply to eliminating formal

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barriers but also to changing the life patterns of millions of people. SEDF is well suited to play a major role in "opening the gates" with our legal and voter registration programs and in "walking through the gates" by means of our scholarship, fellowship, and leadership training programs. The expansion of programs in these areas is possible and almost obligatory.

There are other new trends in the civil rights movement. A few years ago, the movement consisted of the major national organizations; Urban League, NAACP, SCLC, CORE, and SNCC. After the Federal Government met principal demands of these organizations with passage of the Civil Rights Bill and promulgation of the Poverty Program, there was upsurge of activity and organizations at the local level. We are experiencing community organization and participation on a massive and unprecedented scale--voters leagues in the South to prepare Negroes to exert political power and action projects in the North to convert the Negro from a passive to active and full member of our urban complex. All these programs have in common the involvement of thousands, perhaps millions of people in community activities, who have much to offer and little prior experience. SEDF is in a unique position to service the local organizations and activists and fill their need for information, for program ideas and for advice.

In the coming year SEDF should also move to integrate our existing programs. If a legal internship program were begun, it would be logical to tie in our scholarship program by providing financial assistance to law students who would qualify to be legal interns after graduation. In the smme way we might consider creating community development interns (who might or might not be alumnae of the scholarship program) who would work in our leadership training program or in other community projects in the South and North. The proposed information program would serve the dual purpose of providing follow-up in communities where workshops are held and at the same time filling the informational needs of areas not reached by workshops.

I believe the above proposals offer us guidelines for a program which will have focus and impact, one which will make maximum use of our resources, experience and expertise in the new phase of the movement for equality.

End

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Report of the Executive Director, April 1, 1965 - March 15, 1966

ACTIVITIES REPORT for MARCH 23 ~~BOARD MEETING~~

Since the last Annual meeting of the members of the Corporation, SEDF has grown significantly in program, in staff, in service to the civil rights movement, and in prospects for further achievement. This growth is in great part a reflection of the times in which we live, but also a reflection of the willingness of the SEDF Board to respond to the times by supporting creation new programs and ~~in the~~ by hiring of additional staff~~--~~often when there appeared to be little prospect of immediate financial support.

PROGRAM

Little more than a year ago, SEDF had a number of excellent programs. The problem has been to tie them into one coherent whole, reflecting our approach and each supporting the other. [illegible] We have recognized the need for additional training for civil rights activists both in the field to make them more effective, and for many of the youth, a broader education in colleges and universities.

Scholarships In the spring of 1965, we granted 29 scholarships to students who had suffered because of their commitment to civil rights and who ~~have~~ had shown leadership in the struggle. ~~Today~~ This spring, we granted 61 scholarships using the same criteria. Today we ~~have~~ seven students [illegible] in law school with our support, and we hope that (soon we will be able to tie in more effectively, our scholarship program for these students and our [illegible] rights legal defense program. Our new students are well qualified, come from an increasingly varied group of civil rights organizations, ~~and~~ many are [illegible] with counsel and patience they should get through school and develop ~~in~~to leaders in many fields.

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DRAFT

Fellowships The Community Development Fellowship Program was designed to provide financial assistance to students desiring to work on projects in civil rights. Its purpose was to enable these students to enrich their academic training by direct experience. Specifically, students were (1) to have an opportunity to apply and test concepts learned in the classroom, and (2) to learn first-hand about group behavior and local government. SEDF sponsored 59 students. Of these 36 worked in Louisiana, ten in Westchester County, New York, five in South Carolina, five in Florida, and three in North Carolina.

The program had a side value in that it permitted students without financial resources to become involved in civil rights. This was helpful to the organizations with which they worked, as well as to the students. We should derive great satisfaction from this pioneering effort.

Leadership [illegible] The Leadership Development program was really begun with the hiring of Ronnie Moore in October, 1965. Previous workshop efforts during the year reflected our concern. In this [illegible] & were valuable as training ground for the more systematic Ronnie spent the first month reading field reports, analyzing them for common problems, discussing these problems with workers in the field, and with specialists in the subject matters involved. He then prepare ~~compared~~ the prospectus for our current program. We have now completed three of the four workshops in the Louisiana-Mississippi series and the first workshop in the Maryland series. The South Carolina series is scheduled to begin in April, and we hope to have another series in the north soon after that. However, we plan a thorough review and some modifications after the first series is completed. So far the programs have been very well received, the attendance has been good and has grown, There has been participation by adult leaders and we are quite optimistic. Resource people have come from many fields & representing a wide body of knowledge, experience & approach. Their evaluations indicate considerable enthusiasm The major problems has been that so much is

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needed, so much is desired by the students, and there is simply not enough time to cram all of the information into the workshops. We hope that this can be partially rectified by a more complete development of written material and by local follow-up workshops. This last may require additional staff.

LEGAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

The Legal Defense program has developed remarkably. A year ago, we had the vision of a comprehensive program, but, in fact, what SEDF did was pay the court and other costs of a number of miscellaneous cases which we felt to be important. We have now developed a ~~core~~ pool of lawyers with ~~some~~ experience with a remarkable record of success both in the lower courts and in the appellate courts, and with ~~some~~ great prospect of developing to meet the changing needs of the civil rights movement. There are plans to provide greater service ~~to the~~ community in the field of consumer and welfare protection.

* * *

Voter Registration Our voter registration program in South Carolina has been successful in encouraging the registration of approximately [illegible] Negroes. Further, ~~they~~ [illegible] have also provided assistance to local community efforts which develop citizenship education program, so that the newly disenfranchised will make their political choices effectively. This effort has been made against opposition from local officials which has often resulted in arrests, and other forms of harassment and intimidation. In some cases, in spite of a divided Negro community unable without outside help to reach agreement on objectives and procedures.

~~STAFF DEVELOPMENT~~

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STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Just a year ago, there were three full-time employees and one part-timer. There were, of course, a number of volunteers who really kept things running on a even keel. None the less, it was evident that volunteers could not adequately supervise full-time staff people and that more staff members were needed. In the past year we have not only added capable and efficient personnel, but we have developed functioning departments with expanded personnel procedures, and a developing reputation. This has probably been our single, greatest achievement of the year. Each of the departments has continued to use volunteer assistance. Ronnie Moore and Rita Holland have done remarkably well in the leadership training program in less than six months. The legal department has already been discussed in some detail, but the [illegible] of volunteer lawyers have written many significant & imaginative briefs which have played a pioneering role

The bookkeeping function is now being handled effectively and efficiently. This is terribly important. A year ago we were writing less than 15 checks a months, now we are writing ~~about~~ more than 100 checks per month. However, there has been a development of a number of subsidiary accounts such as the Thrift Shop, Leadership Development, Art Show and ~~Florida Legal~~. These accounts are needed to provide flexibility for our program. At the same time they must be controlled checked and audited.

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FINANCES

There has been a tremendous growth in both income and disbursements over this period. At the same time our reserves have declined to the point where they are non-existent. This may have been tolerable when we were operating at a reduced level. Now, however, our expenditures average about $25,000 per month and will never drop below $12,000. It seems important to ~~me~~ that we gradually develop reserves.

One of the most heartening developments has been the securing of significant foundation support. This reflects confidence both in our program and in our ability to handle honestly and efficiently large sums of money. During the year we have secured grants of $20,000 from the Stern Family Fund, $15,000 from the Shanti Foundation, $9,000 from the Wechsler-Brody-Slater Foundation, $5,000 from the Samuel Rubin Foundation, $12,500 from the Aaron E. Norman Fund, and smaller grants from a number of other foundations. This support from a broad group of foundations should be helpful in securing additional foundation support in the months to come.

Nonetheless, it is also important that we secure a broader base of support from individuals. This is important because foundation grants are almost always tied to individual programs and do not provide sufficient flexibility nor adequate support for the administrative costs which are required by these programs in the aggregate. There ~~will~~ be a more detailed suggestion for a program of annual giving.

DRAFT

The Board itself has grown in size, activity and effectiveness during the past year. New members are Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, Robert F. Drinan, S.J., John Henry Faulk, Doris Freedman, Edward L. Gibson, M. D., Clarence B Jones, Jo-Ann Levinson, and Nannette Sachs. Attendance at Board and Executive Committee meetings has been generally good, and members of the Board have volunteered ~~for~~ their services in committee work & on special projects. We are fortunate in the quality & energy of the board.

use Core SEDF letterhead

DRAFT

Notice of Meeting

~~MEMORANDUM~~

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION and Defense Fund, Inc.

To: ~~Board of Directors~~ Members of CORE S.E.D.F. Inc.

~~From: Ezra~~ G. ~~Levin, Secretary~~

Subject: Annual Meeting of the Members of the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc. ~~and of the Board of Directors~~

Date: Wednesday, March 23, 1966

Time: 12 ~~p.m.~~ noon, until 5 p.m.

Place: offices of Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison and Tucker. 430 Park Avenue, New York City - 8th Floor (between 55 and 56 Streets)

~~The agenda will include revision of the Bylaws and of the Articles of Incorporation to permit an increase in the number of Directors; election of officers, members, and directors, and to change the name of the Corporation. The agenda will also include an annual report including~~ our financial situation; reports and action on the scholarship, ~~program~~, leadership training, and ~~program~~, Citizenship Education ~~voter registration~~, programs, ~~and~~ the Meridian Community Center, ~~as~~ and well ~~as~~ fund raising activities, including the Art Show and the Thrift Shop.

~~R.S.V.P.~~ stet

Ezra G. LEVIN,
Secretary

¶ Please ~~take~~ be advised that the 1966 annual meeting of members of CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc. will be held

for the following purposes:

1. To amend the Certificate of Incorporation and By-laws of the Corporation so as to (a) increase the maximum permitted number of directors of the Corporation to 25, and (b) to ~~elect directors for the coming~~ change the name of the Corporation.
2. To elect directors for the coming year.
3. To transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

¶ There will be an organizational meeting of the new Board of Directors immediately following the meeting of members. The agenda will include the election of officers, an annual review of activities

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JEROME L. GREENE
JOHN P. ALLISON
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER

MATTHEW B. KRASNER
ALBERT GOTTESMAN
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
EZRA G. LEVIN
RICHARD L. VERON
LEONARD GUBAR
SYLVIA D. GARLAND
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
MICHAEL S. BARRON
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
JOEL H. JANKOWITZ
DONALD H. SISKIND
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT
BENET POLIKOFF, JR.
ROBERT H. FALK
GERALD M. HIGIER

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815 15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

February 1, 1966.

Mr. Marvin Rich
150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York, New York. 10038

Dear Marvin:

I have your letter of January 17, 1966 and the enclosure with respect to a request from Mr. Floyd McKissick that future retainer checks be made payable to McKissick & Burt rather than to Floyd McKissick as has been the past practice of CORE SEDF.

In view of the line which must be carefully drawn between your organization and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and if Mr. McKissick is to assume the directorship of CORE on a paid basis, CORE SEDF would be best advised to discontinue its payments to any law firm in which Mr. McKissick has any interest.

I would be glad to review this matter further with our tax specialists, but it is certainly the safer route to pursue if CORE SEDF does not wish to jeopardize its tax exempt status.

Sincerely,

Ezra G. Levin

EGL:nlr

Ezra G. Levin

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LAW OFFICES OF
F. B. McKISSICK
218½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27701

OFFICE 682-8106
RESIDENCE 682-6576

January 13, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin:

In the future will you be kind enough to make the retainer check payable to McKissick & Burt rather than to Floyd McKissick as has been made in the past. The amount of the retainer check is payable to the firm rather than to me indirectly as they will continue and the work for CORE.

I will no longer serve as North Carolina counselor for CORE as under our partnership agreement Mr. M. C. Burt, Jr. will serve in that capacity.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

MCKISSICK & BURT

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:jml

1706½ Summit Street
Columbus, Ohio 43201
February 28, 1966

Mr. Herb Callender
Director of Organization
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Herb:

Prior to the RAC meeting in Detroit on February 4-6, 1966, I made known my intention to resign as CORE field secretary to people in several CORE chapters in this region. At the RAC meeting I announced this intention to Ralph Rosenfeld, regional vice-chairman; Tony Perot, field secretary, and other CORE members there. I did not make a public announcement at the meeting because I did not want to divert attention from the important issues on the planned agenda. Since that time I have been trying to write my resignation in such a way as to focus in upon the specific issues which prompted my decision. It has been a difficult task and I have run through several drafts and filled several wastebaskets in the process.

It was, therefore, no small touch of irony that I should receive last Friday morning a registered, return receipt requested letter from you announcing that I was being "discharged from the employ of the Congress of Racial Equality." It is a further irony, and perhaps more to the point, that while both of us agree that it is necessary for me to leave the staff of CORE, it is exactly the simplistic, surface and evasive reasons you give which make my leavetaking necessary: for it is this evasion, this unwillingness to listen to other people and their ideas which keeps our whole organization from developing ends and means which will work in practice.

You seem to place high value on unity and "closing the ranks." Well, I do too. Where we differ is on how to achieve this. I think that complete, free and open discussion of everybody's ideas is essential so that we will know why we are "closing ranks" and what we will do then. Too often in the past we have met, proclaimed the necessity for "community organization" and "political action," sung a chorus of "We Shall Overcome" and gone home to wonder what the others and we ourselves meant by that.

But, let me first deal with your letter point by point:

You state that you honestly and sincerely think I am incompetent. I do not doubt your honesty and sincerity in reaching this conclusion, but find the evidence you present to support it rather flimsy, and rather telling of your paranoia. The first evidence you give is that I "created a state of mass confusion at that (the February RAC) meeting." That is utter nonsense. As I recall, I spoke only four times during the entire conference: twice as a speaker on the agenda; once as a member of a panel (those of us who answered questions about our presentations), and once with a comment from the floor. The details of each of those occurrences are as follows: my first talk was scheduled, as the prepared agenda for the meeting read, "The Burden of History and Tradition" (CORE's) and "The Institution (Humanity and Inhumanity)" (again CORE's).

For this I read, *verbatim*, a paper prepared especially for the RAC meeting. This paper and the above topics were assigned to me by the agenda planning committee which met in St. Louis at the previous RAC and in Detroit four weeks prior to the February meeting. I was a member of this committee, as were two NAC representatives and the other regional field secretary. The paper was submitted in its final form two weeks before the conference, to be mimeographed and sent out to delegates. Unfortunately, the recipient lost it, so the paper was never duplicated or sent out.

I, therefore decided to read the paper at the meeting instead of giving an extemporaneous talk, because I felt it summarized what I wanted to say. I am enclosing a copy so you may review it and see if you still find it confusing. Apparently most of the people at the meeting were not confused by it since it was received with a good deal of enthusiasm.

My second talk was my half of a report on those chapters Tony Perot and I had surveyed in the weeks prior to the meeting. Tony and I were to report on each of the chapters and then outline some of the general problems we saw in the region. I did this pretty briefly and, after surveying the chapters, commented that the whole area of chapter organization and function should be rethought in many cases.

The third occasion on which I spoke was during a discussion of the Viet Nam war issue. Someone from the floor said CORE should shift its major effort into activity against the war. Tony responded with just the opposite view. I then said I thought there were some Negroes who were against the war and, *where there was such sentiment*, it would be an issue around which CORE people should organize, in line with our policy of community organization around "felt needs."

The last occasion on which I spoke was, as I recall, Saturday evening during heated discussion of the NAC meeting where the new national director was chosen. I spoke near the end of that debate in response to one delegate who said that only a minority of people cared about it and it was wasting the time of the majority. I spoke in disagreement with that point of view. My remarks may have been unpalatable to you, but they did not, I daresay, create "...a state of mass confusion."

The second example of my "incompetence" to which you refer is a statement of mine regarding Bogalusa, which appeared in the press.

This statement was recorded during an interview with Nicholas Von Hoffman of the Chicago Daily News early in the summer of 1965. We were discussing community organizing and the Louisiana project. He said it didn't seem like the action in Bogalusa at that time was community organization and the essence of my comments in response was (I do not have the article handy) that the Louisiana project was moving away from demonstrations over public accommodations, etc. (phase #1), and into community organization for economic, social and political action (phase #2). I further said that much of the activity at the time in Bogalusa was part of phase #1, and that was unfortunate because in the rest of the state we were in phase #2.

The statements I made were taken out of context by Mr. Von Hoffman and used in a column he wrote for the Chicago Daily News. That column was reprinted at a later date by the New Orleans Times-Picayune. The statements were then taken from Von Hoffman's column and printed further out of context in an article in the Monroe, Louisiana Morning World. The Morning World is a segregationist newspaper in a KKK town where I had worked for a year. The article to which I think you refer came from the Bogalusa newspaper (white segregationist), where my comments were taken further out of context from the Monroe newspaper article.

Your interpretation that "...(my comments) were against a movement being built there because there was no need for one," could only be gotten by believing what one reads in a white, segregationist newspaper, from a KKK dominated town, in the midst of a CORE-activated movement. It is hard to believe that an official of national CORE would do that, and you should certainly know how easy it is to distort what someone says.

The answer to your expression of bewilderment "(I simply cannot figure in what capacity you were acting)" is simple: I was program director of the Louisiana project!

Regarding the contention of the fourth paragraph of your letter: there you have me baffled. You refer back again to the RAC meeting and allege that I made a statement on fund-raising that was "...totally confusing to you as well as other people." I don't remember any such statement, nor does anyone I have asked who was at the meeting. The only time I recall having mentioned fund-raising at all was when I spoke of redefining chapters at the end of my chapter report. There I used the example of Lawrence, Kansas CORE, which was talking about hiring staff to do community organization, and making their chapter a fund-raising arm of that effort. I said I thought that was a realistic and honest self-appraisal on their part, because they are a basically white, university oriented group. I also said that for many chapters, fund-raising in the "black community" would be unrealistic and difficult because they had no roots in the "black community."

Were you really confused by that, Herb? I don't think anybody else was.

It certainly could be no more confusing than the statements attributed to you in the minutes of the southern staff conference which you attended immediately after our RAC meeting: "Herb Callender stated the power of pressure resides in our ability to institute wide-scale selective buying (or withholding) rather than whether we are able to capture big executives at one end of a conference table. He went on to say he does not have great confidence in the majority of CORE chapters to carry out such a program locally at present because they do not seem to have the support of their communities."

Actually, I see a striking resemblence between our points of view as expressed on those two occasions, concerning the chapters.

At the beginning of this letter I said that the reasons you give for my "discharge" are "simplistic, surface and evasive." Those are serious words and it is incumbent upon me to explain further what I mean by them.

You were more honest when you spoke to me privately at the RAC meeting than in your letter. There you said some of the same things as in your letter, but you went deeper. You said my main reason for being in CORE was to "disrupt" the organization and cause "confusion." You thought I was part of some kind of a conspiracy, but that there were only a few people like me left in CORE, causing all the trouble. You further said that you were tired of hearing all that stuff about participatory democracy--you'd heard enough of that from us at the convention.

It is unfortunate that the "conspiracy" theory is prevalent in CORE, but it is, of course, much easier to dismiss dissent and opposition and ideas you don't like or understand by ascribing them to a small group of "conspirators," than to deal with the ideas and issues being raised.

The question of CORE's finances has been handled in such a manner. This issue has been raised on several occasions including the convention. Thus, when it was suggested that because of the organization's financial crisis we should begin operating on a subsistence basis, with all staff members reducing their own salaries voluntarily to the level of their minimal need, the suggestion was greeted with rumors of "conspiracy." Conspiracy to what?--conspiracy to get rid of the national director; conspiracy to take over CORE: conspiracy to get more money for the south; etc., etc., depending upon the opponents' private fears and fantasies.

In the same vein the idea of honestly reviewing the function and structure and value of chapters; of the convention; of NAC; of staff and projects has been dealt with in terms of "conspiracy by those who raise the issue to 'get rid of' or to 'take over.' "

The most recent example of the "conspiracy" theory in action was the Detroit RAC meeting to which you refer in your letter. When the issue of salary increases for national staff was brought up it was viewed, though not by all those present, as an attempt to discredit the new national director and, once again, to "get rid of him"--not as an honest attempt to ask the question as to whether an organization near bankruptcy could afford to raise salaries, particularly starting at the top.

Once again there was a "conspiracy" afoot, and I was the "conspirator," trying to disrupt the whole organization. Only, this time a new element had to be added to explain how come other people raised the issue. And, the answer was that they were "dupes" being "manipulated" by me. CORE has gotten to the point where people cannot honestly raise questions: they are either "conspirators trying to be disruptive," or are being "used and manipulated by conspirators."

I think that is what you really wanted to talk about but did not and, that is why I referred to your letter as "simplistic, surface and evasive."

I hope that when you read this letter you will accept it as an open and honest attempt to 1) answer the charges in your letter of discharge, and 2) raise some questions I feel to be of importance to CORE. I raised the same questions in the enclosed RAC paper, and hope again that you will read and accept it as an honest attempt to make CORE a better organization.

Though I am now free of the impossible obligation to service a region of CORE chapters, it is not my intention to leave CORE. I have been in CORE for over five years as chapter member and staff member, and there are too many people in the organization with whom I have worked, and whom I have grown to love and respect, for me to do that. I hope to be of more value to CORE and the movement now by working in one or two communities, helping to develop realistic and effective projects.

I am sending copies of this letter to other members of the CORE family in order again to raise the questions and make my views known. With each copy I am enclosing a verbatim copy of your letter to me so that I will not be guilty of mis-quoting you or distorting your intent.

Please accept my resignation from the position of Field Secretary as of two (2) weeks after the date of receipt of this letter.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please feel free to call or write.

Sincerely,

Mike Lesser

ML:zjl

(COPY)

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

February 18, 1966

Mr. Mike Lesser
1706½ Summit Avenue
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Mike:

I regret to inform you that as of thirty (30) after receipt of this letter you are being discharged from the employ of the Congress Of Racial Equality.

After having seen and heard your report at the recent Mid-West RAC meeting, it is my honest and sincere opinion that you are incompetent as a field secretary. You created a state of mass confusion at that meeting.

I left that RAC meeting and went into Bogalusa for the southern staff meeting. At this meeting I received more information to substantiate my impression of you. I was given a report from the State Director and others of a statement you made to the press durning the summer of 1965 in reference to a movement being built in Bogalusa. It was reported and I was shown a copy of the statement as it appeared in the press, that you (I simply cannot figure in what capacity you were acting) were against a movement being built there because there was no need for one.

In reference to the Rac meeting you gave an answer to a chapter in reference to a question on fund-raising that was totally confusing to me as well as other people that were there to sincerely find an answer to their problems around fund-raising to support a community organizing effort. That answer left qreat doubt in my mind as to your ability to service chapters and/or communities. The Bogalusa incident proved it.

If there are any questions concerning this matter, please feel free to call or write me.

Yours For Freedom,

(Signed)

HEC:fcc

Herbert Callender
Director of Organization

Paper for the February, Midwest R.A.C. Meeting
Subject: The Movement--where it's at, and where we (CORE) are in it.

Don't make politics
out of what I say
It's just that something isn't here
that used to be
and kept us going
... John Beecher, from "An Air That Kills"

The topic is, of course, a difficult one to deal with in any fashion and, impossible in a brief paper to discuss with depth or breadth. For that reason I would like to discuss one fact of the development of the movement in 1965 which I think illustrative of several things about the movement and its present condition. That fact is the number and quality of people who have left civil rights organizations in the past year or so to find other ways of working for the movement.

I choose this rather than the development of the issues of poverty, or the methodology of community organization, because I think that this occurrence, if examined, uncovers much underlying the development of issues, goals, strategy, tactics and structure.

One fact that has become apparent in the past year is that the movement can no longer be defined just in terms of its component organizations. Not too long ago, if someone asked, "Who makes up the civil rights movement?" one could have answered by saying, "The people in SNCC, CORE, SCLC, NAACP," and, more recently, SDS, NSM and a few more groups. But, now there are people who used to belong to these groups and no longer do; or, who fulfill functions with those organizations but feel their greatest commitment to projects they are working on independently. All of them must be considered vital parts of "The Movement."

One could name a dozen such people without straying far from home. From SNCC: Bob and Donna Parris, Cortland Cox; CORE: Rudy Lombard, Joyce Ware, George Wiley, Jerome Smith; SDS: Tom Hayden, Carl Whitman. The list could be much longer.

Some people might think it important to understand why these civil rights workers are now operating outside of organizations they helped create and develop, and, also, to know what they are now doing in the movement.

Why?
1. There has been a broadening of issues of concern, and of the numbers and kinds of people involved. It is not enough now to speak of the problems of "the black community," for those problems are more and more obviously connected to broader societal problems, and 1965 saw the beginning of attempts to connect up different kinds of people from the same communities

and from different geographical areas. But, we need freedom within our organizations to do this and try out new approaches and ideas. It is not enough to talk about "community organization," and announce "new thrusts" and "new directions" to the press; you have to do it too.

2. The organizations of the civil rights movement have exhibited characteristics, over time, that organizations in other social movements have--a sort of hardening of the arteries.

That is to say they have become more organized; more structured and less issue-oriented and flexible. It seems that, over time, the life of the organization supplants the issue around which it was formed as its reason for being. Many would argue that the freedom, spirit and creativity that once was characteristic of CORE, and other groups, have been overcome by "organizational necessity: the former being what drew people together--the latter being what is driving them apart.

What areas are they working in?

Several new areas of work have already been suggested, and there are others. One issue around which Movement people are now organizing is the Viet Nam war. There are strong arguments against such work but, also, strong arguments for it. The point, however, is that some people had to work outside their own groups in order to pursue a line of inquiry and action which they felt was important--indicating that there was not the flexibility within the established groups to allow them freedom to operate.

It is not insignificant that recently SNCC issued a strong statement opposing the war, and that this is one point over which several people withdrew from SNCC earlier.

Another area of new ideas is that of drawing diverse people, community and/or staff, together in conferences and meetings. Several of these were held last year, and much of the work for them had to be done in "spare time" or outside the framework of SNCC and CORE projects.

Labor organizing is another area in which movement workers felt compelled to develop their ideas independently. There are more. But, the point is that the movement has, in the past year, become more divers while, at the same time, its organizational components have become more doctrinaire. Or, to put it another way, the diversity--the broadening of issues and ways of working--has come at the expense of greater fragmentation of the movement, and has sapped the vitality of the militant civil rights organizations.

What does this mean for CORE?

To repeat a suggestion made earlier in this paper these developments may be viewed as "normal" in the course of social movements but one would have to be a fatalist to view them also as irrevocable.

The immediate problem for CORE, I would suggest, is to do some soul searching and self-analysis, and to do it in an honest and open manner. But, perhaps a prior question should be whether remaining members and staff of CORE recognize that the organization has problems which are equally as important as fund-raising, program and the others we talk so much about at R.A.C. meetings?

I submit that it is a serious matter when Rudy Lombard, Matt Suarez, George Wiley, Oretha Castle, Dick Jewett, Joyce Ware, Bill Brown and Jerome Smith leave CORE. It is even more serious when no one pauses to ask, care or listen WHY!

Perhaps we are too busy thinking up projects for chapters that don't function; politiking and jockeying for position; trying to fund-raise in a black community which we don't know much about.

I opened this paper with a verse of poetry I think appropriate to the present condition of CORE. I would close with what I remember of a conversation I heard at the opening of the 1965 convention at Durham, which I think equally approprate:

Chapter member: Have you talked with the Southern staff?
Will they support the proposal?

Staff member: I don't know. I don't think so.

Chapter: Well, what do they want? Maybe we can make a
deal with them.

Staff: I don't know. They don't seen to want anything.
I can't figure out what they want.

Chapter: They must want something. Have you talked to
_______ ___________? Maybe we can get him.....

I think we ought to take a break from running The Revolution to talk about that.

Mike Lesser
1706½ Summit St.
Columbus, Ohio
January, 1966

zjl

March 23, 1966

The Board of Directors as changed the name of the

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.

to the

Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for
Racial Equality, Inc.

This is a reflection of the increased range of services provided by the organization to a wide variety of non-violent, direct action civil rights organizations throughout the country. We intend to continue to support individual CORE programs which

Board Meeting, March 23, 1966

CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1707
New York, New York 10038

PROGRAM OF ANNUAL GIVING

As SEDF expands, a much higher percentage of our income is derived from foundations. This is to the good for it is the only way in which we can expand very rapidly. However, there are certain dangers in foundation grants for they are almost always geared to specific projects. Further, many foundations tend to support projects in their formative stages, but are not anxious to continue with annual grants for on-going projects.

Therefore, it is my belief that we must develop a program of annual giving on a significant scale. This would require (1) formation of a volunteer committee, (2) the setting of goals, (3) promotion, and (4) very intensive work on the part of staff and the Board.

I would not want to make proposals which are properly in the province of a committee which should be selected to develop this proposal. However, I can think of several possibilities. One involves the fact that our scholarships run to approximately $1,000 apiece. We might find many individuals and groups which will wish to sponsor a scholarship. It might very well be possible to get these people not only to make an individual pledg but a four-year commitment.

Appendix I

1965 SEDF South Carolina Voter Registration Report

% Negro	County	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
st Congressional District													
63.2	Allendale						33	33	59	600	138	107	**48**
36.5	Charleston				75	62	41	114	447	1,211	401	210	**47**
68.3	Clarendon	22			33	41	21	15	124	261	372	2,502	**757**
51.1	Colleton				22	12		26	46	69	115	76	**41**
48.8	Dorchester					11	14	53	58	332	250	1,152	**212**
53.9	Hampton							3	21	85	78	43	**16**
62.3	Jasper							10	45	275	192	80	**42**
nd Congressional District													
26.3	Aiken				24	58		89	50	--	--	43	**City Elec**
55.8	Bamberg					22			48	62	86	68	**20**
43.3	Barnwell					33			45	69	470	174	**90**
66.9	Calhoun							115	144	48	38	40	**157**
17.2	Lexington		18	22	24	68		32	12	--	15	18	**15**
60.1	Orangeburg		42	37	38	43		434	849	408	200	198	**263**
32.6	Richland		54	66	298	472		565	1,326	100	110	90	
46.8	Sumter	30	19	18	92	178		74	47	223	825	498	**156**
rd Congressional District													
35.5	Newberry							260	382	--	48	42	**28**
th Congressional District													
39.9	Chester				18	20	31	92	95	63	80	75	**18**
59.5	Fairfield							100	141	18	72	74	**21**
39.8	Kershaw				42	58	39		99	67	73	65	**18**
28.7	York		37		56	52	47		1,106	19	50	338	**2**
th Congressional District													
44.4	Darlington	30	21	19	67	41	31	65	34	435	210	204	**58**
46.5	Dillon					23	16	31	2	26	5	8	**8**
43.2	Florence	29	24	18	64	51	52	52	80	661	212	61	**60**
52.1	Georgetown	31	36	42	27	36	24	52	67	163	183	--	**35**
26.7	Horry	40	36	26	28	21	14	41	13	52	55	30	**25**
65.8	Lee	15	14	18	21	21	19	21	3	231	314	266	**62**
48.8	Marlboro	17	20	26	25	18	18	14	13	37	42	32	**12**
55.0	Marion	16	12	17	70	36	34	26	16	34	65	59	**130**
66.5	Williamsburg	87	41	58	88	53	120	98	186	657	329	194	**213**
	TOTAL	317	374	367	1,112	1,430	554	2,415	5,558	6,206	5,028	6,747	**2,554**

1966 SEDF South Carolina Voter Registration Report

% Negro	County	J	F
1st Congressional District			
63.2	Allendale	35	30
36.5	Charleston	58	69
68.3	Clarendon	256	48
51.1	Colleton	79	77
48.8	Dorchester	145	55
53.9	Hampton	389	67
62.3	Jasper	76	73
2nd Congressional District			
26.3	Aiken	45	50
55.8	Bamberg	33	25
43.3	Barnwell	80	40
66.9	Calhoun	143	150
17.2	Lexington	18	21
60.1	Orangeburg	203	210
32.6	Richland	30	35
46.8	Sumter	195	66
3rd Congressional District			
35.5	Newberry	-	-
5th Congressional District			
39.9	Chester	32	1
59.5	Fairfield	28	28
39.8	Kershaw	27	17
28.7	York	15	19
6th Congressional District			
44.4	Darlington	40	-
46.5	Dillon	12	28
43.2	Florence	48	58
52.1	Georgetown	67	54
26.7	Horry	42	32
65.8	Lee	75	28
48.8	Marlboro	14	8
55.0	Marion	110	42
66.5	Williamsburg	218	181
	TOTAL	2,513	1,512

SEDF Assistance to CORE Programs

Year	Citizenship Education Project (1)	(2) Legal Defense	(3) Community Development Fellowships	Leadership Training	TOTAL
963 - 64	$ 27,000	$ 6,500	$ ---	$ ---	$ 33,500
964 - 65	24,700	44,900	32,000	1,900	$103,500
965 - 66 *	47,000	67,800	---	33,600	$148,400

As of May 31, 1966 and rounded off to nearest $100

1) Direct cash grants

2) Services to members, staff and local groups

3) Direct payments to workers, equipment, and $12,000 directly to CORE for training and supervision

Form CD-121
(11-63)
(Pres. by
A.O. 206-10)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

TO : CRS Conciliation Staff
Harold Hunton
Richard Thornell

DATE: March 16, 1966

In reply refer to:

FROM : James Laue
JHL

SUBJECT: Cooperation with CORE Information Project

Alan Gartner of the community relations staff of national CORE visited with me and with several of you yesterday to tell us of a project being undertaken by CORE's Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund. The nature of the project and ways we might help are spelled out below.

The Fund hopes to publish a monthly bulletin to be distributed to local action groups (CORE and otherwise) with information on the execution of action projects. It will be, says Mr. Gartner, "simply the technical know-how for getting an action project done." It will contain four parts:

1. Case studies of successful local action projects.

2. Proposals for action projects (such as Cloward's recent Nation article).

3. Suggestions for projects and announcements of aid available for action projects from the Federal government.

4. An attempt to get feedback on projects from local groups.

The case studies will be the heart of the bulletin, phrased in direct terms: What was the problem? How was it attacked? How many people did it take? How long did it take? Solutions? Recommendations (what should we do differently if we attack the same kind of problem again)?

We can help by:

1. Alerting Mr. Gartner about the existence of local action groups in communities in which we work.

2. Giving him leads on on-going projects and telling him how to get in touch with the leaders of such projects.

BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS REGULARLY ON THE PAYROLL SAVINGS PLAN

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3. Spelling out for him the details of projects we know about for inclusion in the bulletin.

Mr. Gartner's number at CORE is (212) CO7-6270; the address is 38 Park Row, New York 10038. A quick call from time to time would help their project considerably and, therefore, help the goals for which CRS is working. Call on me to make the contact with CORE for you, if you wish.

Two other CORE projects in which northern conciliators especially may be interested are (a) the training of non-professionals as legal advocates for the poor *vis-a-vis* the welfare system and (b) the training of indigeneous leaders for consumer action in the Alinsky fashion.

I urge you to take this means to cooperate with this "appropriate...private agency" [Title X], for the work of both CRS and CORE is furthered when we can share the word of successful action against racism and discrimination.

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Recd. 4/6/66

MEMORANDUM

TO: Marvin Rich   cc: Herb Callender

FROM: Carl Rachlin

DATE: April 5, 1966

I met with Fred Weisgal, the only Baltimore attorney who has regularly helped in civil rights matters, concerning the implementation of the welfare program in Baltimore. He was very enthusiastic and anxious to get to work on it immediately. I told him as follows: (1) That people from the ghetto community would be trained to act as "welfare aides." I told him we were thinking about hiring a young lawyer who would work in close conjunction with the welfare aides and handle the welfare legal problems of the people with whom the welfare aides have been in touch.

I further advised him that we realized that from a legal point of view more than this would have to be done. Many of the problems would either not be welfare problems or might be only part welfare problems with other parts in more general fields of the law. Poor people not having the advantage of substantial education are not going to be able to separate out strictly welfare problems from other legal problems of the poor. It was, therefore, necessary to set up machinery to handle these other problems. If this project is at all successful, it will at least occupy the full time of a lawyer working solely on welfare matters. I discussed with Fred Weisgal whether it would be possible to set up a volunteer committee of lawyers to whom could be referred the general legal problems of the poor. He feels resonably certain that he will have no trouble in this regard so that we can set up a back-up committee for the welfare problems.

Obviously, if a problem is outside the strict welfare situation, we cannot turn the people away. We have got to develop the means to offer them some help. This committee should start the ball rolling.

continued -

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Memorandum

TO: M. Rich

FROM: Carl Rachlin
cc: Herb Callender

DATE: April 5, 1966

Last week I discussed this matter on the telephone with Clinton Bamberger. He was very enthusiastic particularly because in Baltimore, his home city, he has not been able to get a legal program off the ground. Weisgal told me that Bamberger had called him enthusiastically about this.

When I had spoken to Bamberger I told him we would not ask him for money at the beginning but after we saw how the project was going, we would be back to him. He made it clear he hoped we would be back with a working project.

One of the reasons Weisgal is anxious to get started rapidly is that the Baltimore Bar Association is beginning a weak-kneed project which will probably begin some time in the Summer. He wants this project to get started rapidly under some welfare name so that there will be no local problems of any kind.

As soon as he gets the word, he will, without committing anyone, find space in the heart of the ghetto for the office and will start contacting other ghetto groups with whom we might wish to cooperate with in addition to Baltimore CORE. He thinks Baltimore CORE has real potential in a project of this kind.

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SCHOLARSHIP,
EDUCATION
AND DEFENSE
FUND FOR
RACIAL EQUALITY
inc.
150 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
TELEPHONE 964-8210

April 7, 1966

TO: Executive Committee

FROM: Marvin Rich

RE: Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Center

COSTS: Our architects estimates that the actual cost of construction of the Meridian Center will be about $42,000 to $52,000. In addition, we have obligations to furnish this center--though this may be assumed by the Heckscher Foundation. We must also make some estimate of initial operating costs until the center can be formally transferred to a local group.

At this moment, we have only a little over $12,000 on hand. Thus we must raise about $40,000 in addition to the cost of furnishing the center.

TIMING: The best time for fund raising for the center would be so that it can coincide with the actual trial of the seventeen indicted for the murders. I have asked Carl to find out the date. But in any case, we must begin laying plans now. I would like to make the following suggestions.

(1) Full-page ads in liberal publications. I should think that the Progressive and the Nation and perhaps the New Republic may donate a full-page or a half-page ad. Trini Barnes is a close friend of Maury Rubin, publisher of the Progressive. She also knows James Storrow, the publisher of the Nation, and Nancy Harrison, whose husband is the publisher of the New Republic. But we must get a top notch professional to design such an ad. Once it appears in these publications, it may be possible to find other publications which may use it.

(2) I think we should also get someone to prepare radio and TV spots. This can probably be done even though the people we went to a year ago about this probably think we are crazy.

- continued -

■ *president;* Andrew E. Norman ■ *vice presidents;* William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ *secretary;* Ezra Levin ■ *treasurer;* Shelley Appleton ■ *executive director;* Marvin Rich ■ *leadership development director;* Ronnie M. Moore ■ *legal director;* Carl Rachlin ■ *BOARD OF DIRECTORS;* John P. Allison ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Canon James P. Breeden ■ Dr. Kenneth B. Clark ■ Robert Curvin ■ Charlotte Devree ■ Robert F. Drinan, S.J. ■ John Henry Faulk ■ Doris Freedman ■ Dr. Edward L. Gibson ■ Norman Hill ■ Clarence B. Jones ■ Joann List Levinson ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Elaine Slater ■ Norman Thomas ■ Rowland Watts ■ Pearl L. Willen

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MEMORANDUM April 7, 1966

TO: Executive Committee

FROM: Marvin Rich

(3) Members of the family and the fund raising committee should appear on Today Show, Barry Gray, women's programs, etc. Questions such as "What good will come of tragedy? How long will people remember? Who is responsible, etc. should be prepared in advance.

(4) Newspapers--use land purchase as news story--arrange feature interviews, etc.

(5) Another Jackie Robinson Party?

I am dubious about going to foundations in general. We are too much in need of general support from foundations at present. But there are undoubtedly some such as Van de Leeuw which may be interested only in this project. Can we arrange a person-to-person meeting.

MR/hm

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his caution and wariness, his hungry pride,

N.Y. Times 4/12/66

Former CORE Officer Heads Suffolk Antipoverty Program

Special to The New York Times

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 11—A former national officer of the Congress of Racial Equality today was appointed director of the Suffolk County antipoverty program.

The county Board of Supervisors approved, 7 to 2, the appointment of Alan Gartner, former community relations director for national CORE. Mr. Gartner, a 31-year-old former school teacher, will receive an annual salary of $14,500 as chief administrator of the county's $1-million antipoverty program. He was born in New York City and received a masters degree in history from Harvard. A former chairman of the Boston CORE, he taught in the Newton, Mass., public schools.

In another appointment, the board named the first Indian member to the county's Economic Opportunity Commission. He is Howard Treadwell, a trustee of the Poosepatucks, a tribe of 30 families living on a reservation in Mastic.

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY, CORE
38 Park Row, New York, N. Y. 10038
CO 7-6270

TO: Floyd B. Mckissick, NAC Members and All Department Heads

FROM: Herbert Callender, Director of Organization

This strategy with important statistics has been drawn up by Dr. Richard Cloward, Professor of Social Work and Dr. Frances Fox Piven, Research Associate, both from Columbia University School of Social Work. Its adoption by CORE has been discussed by these two persons and myself.

I feel that this kind of a project encompasses the thinking of a number of staff and chapter people and at the same time provide a program around which we all can rally.

I urge your very careful consideration on its adoption.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY, CORE
38 Park Row   New York, N. Y. 10038
CO 7-6270

TO: Floyd B. McKissick, NAC Members and All Department Heads

FROM: Herbert Callender, Director Of Organization

RE: Proposed Strategy for All CORE Chapters and Field Staff persons To Organize Poor People for a Minimum Income Program

For at least a year, the term, Community Organization has been loosely thrown around and many feable attempts have been made at becoming involved in it. CORE chapters are engaged in many activities aimed at organizing poor people; CORE staff people are involved in community organizing, both North and South, yet, we can't really say that we have organized the community. Since there is not one issue around which CORE Staff and chapter people can rally. This proposal is aimed at providing this issue under which CORE, along with many associated groups can begin to mobilize large numbers of poor people across the country around a single, common problem. That problem is the lack of an income. This strategy of involving the poor themselves, to press for a Federally distributed income program, which would replace the Public Welfare System. is a first.

To begin, several facts must be understood: 1. Many of todays poor will not be helped by such efforts as the poverty program. Estimates have it that only one (1) out of ten (10) is reached by the poverty program. Even if it were vastly expanded, however, this program consists of education and work training, which are of no use to many of todays poor. The welfare mothers, their children, the very old and those with very large families, are not likely to be helped by education and work retraining. By direct distribution of income, a large segment of America's poor will be immediately helped. Only then, can their children take advantage of programs designed to educate and train. 2. The poor now recieves only a fraction of the public welfare benefits for which they are eligible under law and Federal Administrative regulations. Millions who are eligible, are not on the welfare rolls. Millions more, do not recieve their rightful benefits. 3. The public welfare system always , manages to keep poor people from recieving their full and rightful entittlement by: (a) Failing to inform people of their rights, so that they do not apply. (b) intimidating and embarrassing people so that they are reluctant to apply or press claims. (c) Arbitrary and illegal decisions which the poor are not equipped to handle or contest.

I am, therefore, proposing that a widespread campaign to register millions of eligible poor people to the welfare rolls and to help millions of others press for their claims. For this we will require organizers and lawyers to advertise welfare rights, help people to make their claims and to challenge illegal welfare decisions. As it is now organized and financed, public welfare systems will not be able to sustain such an onslaught. Local welfare bureaucracies will not be able to process, scrutinize and maintain client surveillance. Cumbersome and coersive bureacratic procedures will collapse. Local jurisdiction will not be able to finance vastly increased budgets, local group tensions will increase, as poverty becomes more visible and with the prospect of deeply increased taxes, a Federal program of direct income distribution is already being discussed by many people. A welfare crisis will provide the pressures to force Federal action on such a program as a means of resolving local political disruption.

If this strategy is adopted by local CORE chapters, staff and the National office, it would provide the issue that is so badly needed by CORE and the civil rights movement. This is an issue, around which, we could possibly organize millions of black and white people, both north and south. With this type of organization we would, automatically erect a political base that could be utilized effectively.

One of the immediate steps that could be taken would be to call a meeting of all CORE field staff and at least one represenative from each chapter. An agreement should be reached as to wheather we should embark on a program of this nature. Secondly, a meeting of all civil rights groups, who would play a role in this project, should be called. Thirdly, we should begin to set up the massive legal apparatus to deal with the numerous legal problems that this effort will create. Durning these meetings, a step by step, process would be discussed and finalized. Together, the poor people and the civil rights groups, would plan for a massive march on Washington, which should take place approximately a year from now, durning the interim period, there would be demonstrations at local welfare agencies across the country and a mass mobilization of the poor for registration at these local welfare agencies.

It is our feeling that the time has come for us to embark upon any and all means of getting the community organized. We feel that this is an issue which will touch those people that we have been making an attempt to reach for the last year or so.

S E D F Board Meeting June 9, 1966

AGENDA

✓ 1. Minutes

✓ 2. Financial Report - Shelley Appleton

✓ 3. Proposed Board Members - Marvin Rich

✓ 4. Thrift Shop - Mrs. Meuer

✓ 5. Scholarships - Mrs. Barnes

✓ 6. South Carolina Voter Registration - James McCain

✓ 7. Leadership Training Plans - Ronnie Moore

✓ 8. Welfare Proposal - Marvin Rich

✓ 9. Legal Report - Carl Rachlin

10. Board Committees - Marvin Rich

11. Fund Raising - Marvin Rich

    a. Meridian Center

    b. General

✓ 12. Meredith March

✓ 13. Michael Robinson

S E D F Board Meeting June 9, 1966

PROPOSED BOARD MEMBERS RECOMMENDED BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mr. Robert Ausnit	Vice President, Flexi-Grip Corporation Orangeburg, New York Reform Democrat
Mr. Michael O. Finkelstein	Former Associate General Counsel, U. S. Commission on Civil Rights and member of Scholarship Committee
Mr. J. T. Harris	Vice President, Corning International First President of National Student Association and former staff member of the Ford Foundation
Mrs. Claude Heckscher	Honorary Chairman, Art Show - 1964-66
Mr. Richard Schwartz	President, Jonathan Logan

Archie Lacey

TO: Marvin Rich, Executive Director

FROM: Ronnie M. Moore, Leadership Development Director

RE: Outline of Plans for Leadership Training Program
September, 1966 through August 1967

1- A week long workshop on community organization for one-hundred community leaders.

2- A week long workshop on citizenship education for one-hundred community leaders in the north.

3- A week long workshop on citizenship education for one-hundred community leaders in the south.

4- Leadership training series - One in the mid-west and one in the far-west.

5- Fifteen specialized workshops for the participants who attended our 1965-66 leadership training series in the south-atlantic region, Louisiana-Mississippi area, and the South Carolina - Florida area.

6- A four month intensive leadership training program to be repeated twice in one city.

7- Two discussion leader's institutes.

8- A week long workshop on trade unions.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

-of-

SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY, INC.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY, INC. (the "Corporation") was held at the offices of Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker, 430 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022, on June 9, 1966, at 12 o'clock noon.

There were present:

John P. Allison
Katrina McCormick Barnes
William Ellis
Doris Freedman
Henry Morganthau, III
Andrew Norman
Nannette Sachs
Elaine Slater
Rowland Watts
Pearl Willen

Present by invitation:

Ezra G. Levin
James McCain
Ronnie Moore
Carl Rachlin
Marvin Rich, Executive Director

Mr. Norman acted as Chairman of the Meeting and Mr. Levin recorded the minutes thereof.

The Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Directors held on March 23, 1966 were read and approved. Copies of the statement of income and disbursements of the Corporation for the nine months ended May 31, 1966 were then distributed to the meeting. The Executive Director called to the attention of the Board the fact that the Corporation was operating at a deficit and indicated that it would be necessary to raise additional funds for corporate operations. A general discussion then ensued with respect to the financial position of the Corporation.

Mr. Rich then submitted to the meeting the names of persons recommended for Board membership by the Executive Committee. The background of each such person was then discussed. After some discussion, the following six persons were elected to serve as Directors of the Corporation, to hold such office until the next annual meeting of the Corporation and until their successors are elected and qualify:

Robert Ausnit
Michael O. Finkelstein
James T. Harris
Mrs. Claude Heckscher
Professor Archie Lacey
Richard Schwartz

Henry Morganthau asked that the members of the Board give their consideration to the possibility of recommending candidates for directorships from geographical areas outside the Eastern seaboard so that the Corporation might obtain broader geographical representation.

Mrs. Meuer then arrived and reported to the Board on the Thrift Shop operated under her supervision at 1568 Third Avenue in New York City. Mrs. Meuer indicated the need for more volunteers to serve as saleswomen in the Shop. She also reported that the Shop receives four to five calls a day from persons desiring to donate merchandise. Upon the recommendation of the Chairman, the entire Board voted its thanks to Mrs. Meuer for her work. Mrs. Meuer then left the meeting.

Katrina McCormick Barnes then reported to the Board on behalf of the Scholarship Committee. She noted that at a recent meeting, the Committee had reviewed 48 applications for scholarship aid for the Fall semester. Each of these applications had previously been screened by the office, and all of the applicants were deemed worthy of some assistance. However, by reason of the limited supply of funds, the Committee was able to make definite provisions for only 15 applicants; the applications of an additional seven were incomplete and four applications were held in abeyance. Mrs. Barnes pointed out that the sum of $55,000 had been allocated for scholarships last year and she requested that such sum be increased to $65,000 to provide for the 15 students. The cost of carrying the present students on scholarship is $40,700. Mrs. Barnes also indicated that the Committee was working on a report detailing the progress of scholarship students who had completed their studies.

After some discussion, the Board directed the Executive Director to include the sum of $65,000 in the budget of the Corporation for scholarships for the 1966-67 fiscal year. The Board also approved the expenditure of $1,500 for a counseling service for scholarship recipients.

James McCain then delivered a brief report on the progress of the voter registration project of the Corporation in South Carolina.

An outline of plans for the leadership training program of the Corporation for the 12 months commencing September 1966 was then distributed to the meeting. Mr. Ronnie Moore, Leadership Development Director, reported on recent programs. On the basis of this report, it was the consensus of the meeting that a proposal might be prepared with respect to the leadership training program for submission to foundations for funds. The Board supported the direction being taken by the leadership training program and thanked Mr. Moore for his work on its behalf. The Board also concurred in the suggestion that the staff of the leadership training program be increased if it becomes financially possible to do so.

Marvin Rich then reported to the meeting on a proposal of the Corporation for a program relating to public assistance and welfare. He indicated that additional funds had been allocated to the Corporation by the Stern Foundation for further research, and that the Norman Fund had awarded a sum to plan a pilot project to be carried out in a single city. Mr. Rich indicated the possibility of applying for further funds to the Ford Foundation.

Carl Rachlin, the Legal Director of the Corporation, then discussed the latest developments with respect to the Corporation's legal program. Among other things, Mr. Rachlin called to the attention of the Board the possibility of bringing test cases in Niagara County, New York, against the Welfare Department which had jailed a man for refusing one job in order to obtain a better one the following week. Mr. Rachlin also called to the attention of the Board the generally increasing involvement of the Corporation in welfare activities. He reviewed, in addition, recent litigation of the Corporation, including a case which had been argued before the New York Court of Appeals by William Ellis; an attack upon the federal program of so-called "free choice" plans in New Orleans; a suit for damages in Jackson, Mississippi, against a judge who had allegedly acted with malice; and a contemplated action against certain voluntary Fire Departments evidencing discriminatory practices.

The Executive Director then discussed the fund-raising activities of the Corporation and suggested the possible formation of Friends of Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc. in other cities. He also noted that the Corporation was working with a Head Start group in Meridian, Mississippi which might be involved in the operation of the proposed Child Care Center in that city.

Mr. Rich then called to the attention of the Directors certain activities which had been performed for the Corporation by one Michael Robinson, a civil rights worker who had died in an automobile crash in Louisiana. The Board authorized the payment to Mr. Robinson's family of the sum of $700 and instructed the Executive Director to communicate to his parents the regrets of the Corporation.

At this point, Mr. Lincoln Lynch, the Associate National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, joined the meeting. Mr. Lynch reported to the Board informally on several facets of his organization's activity, including a project in Baltimore and "Operation Bootstrap," in Los Angeles. Mr. Lynch also indicated that the Congress of Racial Equality was in dire financial straits. The Chairman thanked Mr. Lynch for his attendance.

A general discussion with respect to the affairs of the Corporation ensued.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, it was, upon motion duly made and seconded, adjourned.

Secretary

September 29, 1966

BOARD AGENDA

1. Minutes of meeting of June 9, 1966
2. Treasurer's Report
3. Adoption of Budget
4. Departmental Reports
    a. L D P
    b. Legal
    c. Voter
    d. Scholarship
5. Committee Membership
6. Fund Raising
7. Meridian Center

PROPOSED SEDFRE COMMITTEES

CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Norman Hill
William Ellis, Esq.
Mr. Robert Ausnit
Mrs. Jo-Ann Levinson
Mr. Michael O. Finkelstein
Mr. John Henry Faulk

SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE

OLD

Mrs. Katrina McCormick Barnes
Mrs. James Slater
Mr. Archie Lacey
(Mr. Murray Hauseknecht)
(Mr. Joseph Broadwin)

ADDITIONS

Edward L. Gibson, M.D.
Dr. William Stuart Nelson
Mrs. Claude Heckscher
Mrs. Jo-Ann Levinson
Mr. Richard J. Schwartz
Mr. Robert Ausnit

LEGAL COMMITTEE

OLD

William Ellis, Esq.
Mr. Rowland Watts
Mr. Andrew E. Norman
John P. Allison, Esq.
(Mr. Bradley Brewer)
(Mr. Marvin Karpatkin)

ADDITIONS

Mr. Clarence B. Jones
Robert F. Drinan, S.J.
Mr. Michael O. Finkelstein
(Mr. Eric Rosenfield)

LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE

OLD

Mr. Andrew E. Norman
Dr. Kenneth B. Clark
Mr. Robert Curvin
(Mr. William Gellerman)
(Mr. Herbert Callender)
(Mr. George Guernsey)

ADDITIONS

Canon James P. Breeden
Mr. Richard J. Schwartz
Mr. Henry Morgenthau, III
Mrs. Joseph Willen

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Mr. John Henry Faulk
Mr. Shelley Appleton
Mr. Henry Morgenthau, III
Mr. Andrew E. Norman
Mr. James T. Harris, Jr.
Mr. Richard J. Schwartz

WELFARE COMMITTEE

Mrs. Alan J Freedman
Mr. Norman Hill
Mrs. Joseph Willen
Mrs. Jo-Ann Levinson
Mrs. Claude Heckscher

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Mrs. James Slater
Canon James P. Breeden
Robert Curvin

Note: Names in parenthesis are non-board members with special competence in the field of the committee

50 copies

A special joint meeting of the Board of Directors and Members of SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY, INC., a New York corporation ("Corporation"), was held at the Overseas Press Club, 54 West 40th Street, New York, New York, on Tuesday, February 28, 1967 at 11:00 A.M., pursuant to notice given in accordance with Section 43 of the New York Membership Corporations Law.

The following members and directors were present:

- Shelley Appleton
- Katrina McCormick Barnes
- Robert Curvin
- Charlotte Devree
- Nils Douglas
- William S. Ellis
- Doris Freedman
- Claude Heckscher
- Norman Hill
- Dr. Archie Lacey
- Jo-Ann Levinson
- Andrew E. Norman
- Nannette Sachs
- Elaine Slater
- Pearl Willen

The following persons were present by invitation:

- Ezra G. Levin
- Eva Garson Levy
- Ronnie Moore
- Marvin Rich

Mrs. Nannette Sachs, Vice President of the Corporation, chaired the meeting and Mr. Ezra Levin, Secretary of the Corporation, recorded the minutes thereof.

Mrs. Sachs suggested that it would be appropriate to amend the Certificate of Incorporation of the Corporation so as to provide for an expansion of the permissible size of the Board to 35 directors. Upon motion duly made and seconded, such resolution was unanimously adopted and the proper officers of the Corporation were authorized and directed to execute and file the necessary papers with the New York Department of State to effect the amendment as promptly as possible.

Mrs. Sachs then stated that it would be appropriate for the Board and members to ratify the election as Chairman of the Board of Mr. Nils Douglas. Mrs. Sachs noted that Mr. Douglas had been elected to serve as chairman at the last meeting of the Board of Directors held on December 2, 1966 at Frogmore, South Carolina. Upon motion duly made and seconded, the election of Mr. Douglas to serve as chairman of the board was unanimously affirmed. Mr. Douglas then thanked the members for their confidence in him and spoke briefly on the necessity to continue the work of the Corporation.

Mrs. Elaine Slater, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, then asked the members for an expression of their views as to the nomination of additional persons to serve as directors. It was the general sense of the meeting that the Nominating Committee continue its search for acceptable board members, but that new directors were not essential to the Corporation at this time. Mrs. Willen suggested that the Nominating Committee give preference to possible candidates on a country-wide basis.

Marvin Rich, the Executive Director of the Corporation, then spoke briefly on a presentation which the Corporation was preparing for assistance from the Ford Foundation.

Mrs. Doris Freedman then discussed the art show which the Corporation proposes to hold once again this year. She noted that letters had been sent out to artists and that she had received the backing of the Art Community. She also reported that Mr. Thomas Hoving had consented to serve as Honorary Chairman of the show and that Robert Rauschenberg, the artist, and Lloyd Goodrich, Director of the Whitney Museum, had agreed to serve as co-chairmen.

The conference held on December 2, 1966 at Frogmore, South Carolina, was then reviewed. Nils Douglas indicated that there was a good interchange among the various persons present. The faculty at the conference included Mr. Douglas, Carl Rachlin (General Counsel of the Corporation), James McCain (a field director) Ronnie Moore (Leadership Training Director) and Fanny Neal of COPE from Montgomery, Alabama. The Honorable Percy Sutton, President of the Borough of Manhattan, was also present at the conference and served on the faculty.

Marvin Rich then regretfully reported to the meeting that Frank Robinson, staff member in South Carolina, had died the previous day. Charlotte Devree recalled going on a freedom ride at which Mr. Robinson was present and during which time he had spoken of the many harassments faced by Negroes in the South. She remembered how someone had asked Mr. Robinson why, in the light of such harassments, he did not simply leave the South and go to work in the North. "No," she reported Mr. Robinson as having said, "I think I'll stay here and suffer it out."

Mr. Rich reported that Mary Robinson, Mr. Robinson's daughter was now a student at Claflin College in Orangeburg, South Carolina, and the recipient of a scholarship from the Corporation.

After some discussion, the Board expressed its heartfelt sympathy to Mr. Robinson's widow and his family and directed the Executive Director to send an appropriate letter of sympathy to Mrs. Robinson. The Board also directed the creation of a Frank Robinson Memorial Scholarship, to be awarded annually, with preference given to an applicant from South Carolina.

Mr. Levin then suggested that it would be in order to ratify various resolutions with respect to bank and brokerage arrangements made by the Corporation. The Secretary was directed to file with the minutes of the meeting a copy of all such resolutions, which were then unanimously ratified, approved and confirmed.

A general discussion with respect to the business and affairs of the Corporation ensued.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, it was, upon motion duly made and seconded, adjourned.

Secretary

SCHOLARSHIP,
EDUCATION
AND DEFENSE
FUND FOR
RACIAL EQUALITY,
INC.

150 Nassau Street
New York, N.Y. 10030
TELEPHONE: 964-8210

TO: SEDF BOARD OF DIRECTORS [redacted]

FROM: RONNIE M. MOORE, Leadership Development Director

RE: TRAINING CIVIL RIGHTS TRAINERS

PURPOSE:

This proposal seeks to contribute to total community development by focusing on increasing the ability of people in the Negro community to help themselves by giving a selected group of colored people experience with "Laboratory" training methods. Conventional training methods (lectures, discussions, demonstrations) can provide important information without actually changing people's ways of behaving. Effective training for action has to simultaneously involve the levels of knowing, doing and feeling.

Laboratory training methods, pioneered by the National Training Laboratories (NTL) since 1947, have demonstrated effectiveness in the field of community action. To date, the number of Negro participants has been small. There have been no Negro teams. For training within the black community, Negro trainers have major advantages over white trainers, including:

(1) trainers will be more sensitive to the needs of the participants and the community.

(2) trainers would not have to deal with the same distrust and antagonism with which white trainers must deal.

(3) Negro trainers, in their status as trainers, will contribute to heightening the self-esteem of the Negro participants.

(4) trainers would be living examples to people from the minority community that "we can help ourselves".

The grant applied for in this proposal would enable a twelve-person Negro team, with demonstrated leadership potential in civil rights, to attend N.T.L's. Community Action Laboratory in Cedar City, Utah. Most of those selected will have participated in previous S.E.D.F. workshops on particular civil rights program areas. It will be a two-week training program. During this program they will work with the N.T.L. laboratory staff in planning a one-week laboratory that they themselves would carry out with N.T.L. staff consultation, during the week immediately following the N.T.L. program. The grant

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would also cover the cost of bringing fifty people from a Negro community (to be selected) to this one-week pilot project. The training provided by the total three-week experience and the knowledge gained during the one-week laboratory carried out by the trainers is expected to provide resources for subsequent programs of community development on a more intensive, longer-run basis in other communities.

METHOD:

The Community Leadership Laboratories focus laboratory training methods on individual, small-group, and organizational problems in community decision making and action. The aim (whether in training an individual participant or a team of co-workers) is to promote more effective analysis and action in groups and organizations. A new "mix" of theory, action training, experience, practice, and analysis of backhome problems has been developed through successful Community Laboratories since 1960.

The basic subject matter is the immediate behavior of participants. The laboratory task is to build work groups that can set goals, define problems, communicate, develop leadership, and provide the functions of responsible membership. This is not an academic exercise but a realistic work experience. A wide variety of learning activities clarify and support this experience and help participants apply it in backhome situations where the same skills and sensitivities are needed. There is research evidence that new perceptions and new ways of behaving acquired through laboratory training can be translated into backhome practice.

A typical day at the Laboratory includes:-

Problem Analysis Sessions - focusing on backhome problems and testing models for community action.

Lectures and Discussions - supporting laboratory experiences with knowledge and theory from the behavioral sciences.

Practice and Action Training - to test and experiment with new ways of approaching problems blocking effective community action.

STUDENTS:

The participants will be selected on basis of the following criteria:

(1) leadership potential
(2) willingness to work with community groups
(3) civil rights field experience
(4) understanding of community problems
(5) desire to accept the prerequisites of the rigorous training program
(6) commitment to use the training experience to train others

The potential trainers will come from the far west, south, South Atlantic and south central regions of our country. They will be persons who realize the essentiality and significance of training indigenous community leaders to work effectively as individuals, as members of their local

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groups, and as people who contribute to intergroup collaboration in community development.

The 12 participants will come from national civil rights organizations, local groups, antipoverty community action training programs, and various other groups or self-help project like Operation Bootstrap.

PILOT PROGRAM:

We are going to get 50 persons from a community such as Newark, New Jersey. They will represent a variety of civil rights and antipoverty groups. Their purpose in coming together is to increase their effectiveness as leaders and increase the effectiveness of their groups. The agenda of the one-week workshop will be designed by Dr. William Gellerman, Professor or Organizational Behavior, New York State School of Industrial Labor Relations, Dr. Preston Wilcox, Associate Professor of Social Work, Columbia University, School of Social Work, Mr. Ronnie M. Moore, Director of Leadership Training for Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.

BUDGET

Tuition - $250.00 per student	$3,000.00
Room, Meals and Registration $100.00 per student	1,200.00
Transportation to and from Cedar City, Utah $225.00 per student	2,500.00
Pilot Program (7 days) Room and Board for 12 persons at $15.00 each per day $180.00 per day	1,260.00
Room and Board for NTL Consultant $25.00 per day	175.00
Board for 50 local persons at $4.00 per day per person $200.00 per day	1,400.00
TOTAL:	9,535.00
10% Administrative Charge	953.50
	$10,488.50

May 21,1966

TO: MARVIN RICH (SEDF)
FROM: JAMES T. MCCAIN
RE: REPORT FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

Our voter registration and political education programs in South Carolina for September 1965 to September 1966, which have been finance by SEDF, have given us the opportunity to help register to vote more than 25,000 new Negro voters in those areas where we have been located. The above figure does not represent those we have registered in areas where we are now concentrated. These three counties will be dealt with seperately in this report. Although we feel that a fairly good job has been done, since finance was made available to us by SEDF, it is my opinion that a better job might have been done if finances would have reached us on time and regularly.

The three counties that I will deal with in some detail, will follow below.

Clarendon County

We have had two persons working in this county. Emerson Brown, field secretary and Annette Miller, a local girl who was placed on payroll as a task force worker. Our program in this county has been on voter registration and precinct organization. When we started in this county there were 659 Negroes registered and we have increased this figure to where it stands now at 5297. We have encourage the Negroes to run person for city council seats in Manning, S.C.(Clarendon county). Ofcourse that election was lost. We have a candidate now running fron this county for the House of Representative. That election will come off in the June 14 primary. There were three white candidates in the race for the House from this county, but one has dropped out leaving two whites and one Negro running for the one House seat. Out of the 23 precincts in this county, we have already organized 19 of them and have selected the workers in those precincts who will help at thepollson election day. It was stated in the Sumter local newspaper last week that Clarendon county now have more registered Negroes than whites. The one great job to be done now is to get them ready to vote by holding mock elections(which we are doing each night) and then get them to the polling booths on election day.

We feel that we have an excellent chance of victory for our candidate in the primary and when it is over, there will be opposition from a Republican ~~cadi~~ candidate in November, There are still over 2500 unregistered Negroes in Clarendon county and by the time November get here, we hope to have registered 90% of those who are unregistered.

Sumter County

For the past several weeks Frank Robinson has been working in this county with voter registration since E.A.Finney announced his candidacy for the House of Representative from this county. We have been able to increase the Negro registration to well over 8500 when the registration books closed on the 14th of May. There are seven candidates running for the House and only four can be elected. Our job here as in the other counties will be one of getting out the vote. When we started working in this county there were a little over 2500 Negroes registered. No election for State office in the past in this county has brought out more than 12,500 voters. If this holds true, and we can get out those to vote that we have registered, Finney chances are very good in being elected inthefirst primary. Meetings are being held regularly and interest is very high.

Williamsburg County

There are four Negroes running for public office in this county. One for State Senator(Virgil Dimery), two for the House of Representative(Jessie Lawrence and Purvis Easley), and one for Road Commissioner(Paul Murray). The potential in this county is very great. There are at present over 8500 Negrees registered and about 3000 still unregistered. There are 5 candidates running for one Senate Seat. 9 candidates running for two House Seats and two candidates running for Road Commissioner. If none of the white candidates don't withdraw, the Negro candidates will have an easy time, if the votesare gotten out.

A campaign has already been started in this county by many of the white candidates in trying to get Negroes to vote for them by telling Negroes that the white candidates can do more for the Negro than the Negrocandidates. I am sure that the whites will used every trick in the books to win the election in these three counties, but we are determine to use some tricks of our own. We have a little over two weeks to get our forces well oiled and organized and to this date everything is working out smoothly. Mock elections are being held in all three counties each night at different precincts.

ESTIMATE BUDGET FOR S.C. POLITICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM
FROM SEPTEMBER 1966 TO SEPTEMBER, 1967

3 Cars at $ 125.00 Per Month for 12 months(Gas,Oil,etc) ------	$ 4,500.00
3 Cars(Rental at $ 100.00 Per Month for 12 months ------------	3.600.00
Rent,Lights,Telephone,etc. $ 40.00 Per Month--12 months -----	480.00
James T. McCain(Salary,52 Weeks at $ 183.94 per week -------	9.500.00
Frank Robinson(Salary,52 Weeks at $ 105.65 per week ----------	5.504.00
Wm. E. Brown(Salary, 52 Weeks at $ 100.00 per week -----------	5.200.00
	$ 28.784.00

FROM: James T. McCain

TO: Marvin Rich(SEDF)

May 21,1966

Scholarship, Education and Defense
Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
NYC 10038

Citizenship Education Workshop

The Problem

November 8, 1966 may well mark the coming of age of the Negro electorate of the South. By election day more than a million Negroes will be registered to vote for the first time. But will their vote count?

Those who have been without the ballot for generations cannot be expected to know the intricacies, the complex election laws, the methods of slate selection, and of campaigning. Further, methods which might be successful in a county where two-thirds of the registered voters are Negro, will obviously not do in a county where only one-third of the registered voters are Negro. Full participation in the American political process requires knowledge and skill as well as formal rights. The skills of campaigning will obviously be learned in time through trial and error. But there is little time.

SEDF proposes a week-long non-partisan workshop concentrating on methods of campaigning for Negro candidates, their campaign managers, and leading workers throughout the South. The instructors will be Negro candidates who have run and won in southern states as well as others with specialized knowledge and experience.

Format

These problems cannot be solved by a one-week workshop. However, a beginning must be made:

(1) To bring together people with grass-roots political interest.
(2) To introduce grass-roots people to the workings of politics.
(3) To teach techniques and methods of using the ballot effectively through good campaigning, understanding election procedures, and becoming aware of how political alertness can be used to increase the status of local groups in their communities and to improve the quality of American political life.

Furthermore, in addition to the initial workshop, we can see the need for follow-up institutes dealing with the above problem and related matters concerning political organization and citizenship education - voting - campaigning - public affairs - election laws- and political philosophies.

The participants will come from the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina. If space permits, participants from the states of Maryland, Virginia, Arkansas, and Texas will be involved. Participants will be selected on the basis of involvement in political affairs, leadership potential, and community work experience. Local community groups and national civil rights organizations will be consulted regarding recruitment of participants, curricula, and selection of resource persons.

Suggested date is the last week in June or the first week of July. Present schedule of local and state elections is a factor. The tentative site of the workshop in Penn Community Service Center, Frogmore, South Carolina.

Objectives:

(1) To develop a practical understanding of the functions and responsibilities of city, county, and state governmental positions through lecture, socio-dramas, and mock campaigns and elections.

(2) To introduce participants to the structure, policies, platforms, and personalities of American political parties.

(3) To expose the participants to ways and means of effective political campaigning, and techniques.

Agenda For Workshop (To be modified to meet the needs of participants)

Three sessions a day - morning, afternoon and evening. Evening sessions will be informal discussions with political figures, one evening would be devoted to mock campaign planning and strategy meetings.

First Day

I. The Political Process - A session of background information.

A. The Political Divisions
   1. Local - (ward, city, county) Representatives to city or county governing body, mayor, sheriff, etc.

   2. State - Governor

   3. National - Senators, Congressmen

B. Important Laws Regulating the Political Process
   1. Registration
   2. Political parties
   3. Rules for how candidates qualify to be on the ballot
   4. Governing the holding of elections - primaries and general elections
   5. Setting up rules for conduct of election

C. Political Parties
   1. Function
   2. How they operate at various levels of government

D. The Two-Party Structure and the History of Third Parties

Afternoon Session

II. Local Political Organizations

Panel of persons who have set up and worked in political organizations to discuss:

A. Purpose of local organization
B. How to organize a local group
C. Whether or not it should be a party organization
D. Typical form of local organization or clubs-officers, constitutions, etc.
E. How to encourage membership
F. Whether organization should only concentrate on elections or whether it should concern itself with community problems

Evening Session

Talk on similarities and differences between a local political club and a typical community organization. To be delivered by someone who has had experience in both and has had some success in using a political club to influence elections and public policy.

Second Day - To be devoted to methods of organizing and running a political campaign

IV. Setting Up A Campaign Organization

A. Campaign Manager
B. Assignment of other responsibilities-what each entails

   1. Canvassing
   2. Budget and fund raising
   3. Publicity and public relations
   4. Platform
   5. Literature
   6. Membership

- C. Recruiting workers
- D. Contacting other organizations
- E. Setting up a calendar

V. Afternoon - Conducting A Campaign

- A. Setting up card files on voters
- B. Locating prospective voters
- C. Contacting voters
- D. Canvassing and follow-up- Techniques and mechanics
- E. Speeches and rallies, etc., etc.
- F. Divisions of labor between candidate and campaign manager

VI. Evening - Divide in two groups and from mock campaign organizations. Give each group an assignment. One might be to set up a plan for a campaign to elect a sheriff giving all the details of the local situation, the other might be state-wide or congressional race. After each group sets up its plans, they should choose someone to present the plan at a final session with the two groups joined together to compare and criticize plans.

Third Day- morning

VII. How To Appeal To The Voters

- A. Platforms and Issues
- B. How can a Negro candidate appeal to white voters where the percentage of Negro-white voters is about 50-50?
- C. Using publicity and public relations.

Afternoon

VIII. Social dramas- Pick persons and give them situations so they can act out and demonstrate

- A. How to canvass
- B. How to make a campaign speech

Evening

IX. Discussion by a Negro candidate telling his experiences in running a campaign

Fourth Day - Devoted entirely to election day

Morning

X. Campaign plans for election day

- A. How to set up an election day organization
- B. How to get out the vote on election day

Afternoon

XI. How to Insure a Fair Vote - Session conducted by a lawyer

A. What is the election law; how to be certain it is enforced

B. What kind of advance preparations can be made

C. How do you conduct yourself in the polling place to prevent fraud

XII. Evening

Talk by the winner of an election with discussion of his experiences in office as well as discussion of how his campaign was successful.

Fifth Day

Morning session to be led by a political scientist discussing history and theory of parties. Afternoon session to be a debate between representatives of view that we should work within the existing parties with someone representing the view that we should form independent parties.

Evening

Evaluation of the workshop suggestions,for improvement.

5/66

o: Staff
From: Marv
Here's my report.
Where's yours?
Your reports help bring in the $.

SEDFRE Income 1968-1969

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	5 Month Total
General	$18,450	$ 9,775	$ 4,475	$23,550	$45,750	$102,000
Leadership	2,800	1,550	2,750	4,350	4,050	15,500
Technical Assistance		20,000		30,000	4,000	54,000
Legal	1,250	4,525	25	200		6,000
Scholarship			37,700	750	37.500	75,950
School Ed. Seminar '68		7,525				7.525
Inst. of Community Study				16,350		16,350
Total '68-'69	$22,500	$43,375	$44,925	$75,025	$91,500	$277,325
'67-'68	$30,025	$13,800	$21,300	$38,250	$54,600	157,975
'66-'67	$10,800	$17,450	$34,200	$29,000	$41,100	132,550

SEDFRE Disbursements 1968-1969

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	5 Month Total	Minimum Budget	Optimum Budget
Leadership & Welfare	$ 12,000	$ 20,000	$ 16,000	$ 18,700	$ 21,900	$ 88,600	$142,400	$198,40
Legal	3,600	6,500	3,650	8,200	5,075	27,025	58,000	68,00
Scholarship	17,600	3,350	950	4,500	20,000	46,400	75,000	85,00
Technical Assistance		100	850	1,800	16,900	19,650	150,000	257,00
Fund Raising	2,000	3,350	5,950	8,900	13,250	33,450	70,000	75,00
Public Relations		700	75	700	1,300	2,775	15,000	20,00
Administration	4,250	5,150	4,275	4,400	4,750	22,825	60,000	70,00
Materials Development		2,075	1,800	800	1,600	6.275	35,000	50,00
Total '68-'69	$39,450	$41,225	$33,550	$48,000	$84,775	$247,000	$470,400	$823,4
'67-'68	$38,475	$16,800	$30,950	$33,050	$48,450	$177,725		
'66-'67	$30,050	$13,950	$25,000	$35,850	$45,400	$150,250		
Loan Repayments			$25,000		$ 8,500	$ 33,500		

February, 1969

SEDFRE Foundation Grants

Foundations	1968-68	1968-69	Program
New York Foundation	$ 5,000	5,000	Leadership
Aaron E. Norman	32,000	$20,000	Technical Assistance
Field	15,000	20,000	General support
Carnegie Corporation			
Taconic	7,500		
Shanti	20,000		
Henry Luce			
Alfred P. Sloan			
Ottinger	1,000		
Samuel Rubin	5,000		
Albert M. List			
Rockefeller Brothers Fund			
Ford		75,000	Scholarship
Irwin-Sweeney-Miller	1,000	25,000	Technical Assistance
Compton Trust			
Danforth			
New World			
Abelard		3,000	Technical Asst.-Material Dev.
Stern Family Fund		30,000	Technical Assistance
William C. Whitney		1,000	Technical Assistance
New Land	1,000	1,000	General
J. M. Kaplan	5,000	1,000	Legal
TOTAL	$92,500	$176,000	

1/15/69

JOINT MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
AND MEMBERS OF
SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND
FOR RACIAL EQUALITY, INC.

A Joint Meeting of the Board of Directors and Members of SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY, INC. (the "Corporation") was held at 275 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, on March 20, 1969, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The following directors were present:

Shelley Appleton
Katrina McCormick Barnes
Charlotte Devree
Nils R. Douglas
William S. Ellis
Norman Hill
Ezra G. Levin
Dr. William Stuart Nelson
Andrew E. Norman
Edward Norton
Nannette Sachs
Elaine Slater

The following members were present by proxy filed with the records of the Corporation:

Congressman Jonathan B. Bingham
James P. Breeden
Robert F. Drinan

Claude Heckscher
Jeremy Larner
Joanne Levinson
John Lewis
Leon Modeste
William Stuart Nelson

Present by invitation:

Larree Bell
Ronnie Moore
Marvin Rich
Joyce Richardson

Mr. Douglas acted as Chairman of the meeting and Mr. Levin recorded the minutes thereof.

The minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors held on January 15, 1969 were circulated to the directors and approved.

The Chairman then distributed to the meeting a proposed amendment to Article VI of the By-Laws of the Corporation which would create a new office of Chairman of the Executive Committee. The holder of this office would serve as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, preside at each meeting of the Executive Committee, and perform such other duties as the Board, from time to time, might direct.

As a result of the creation of this new office, the President would become the chief operating and administrative officer of the Corporation, with general supervision over its business and affairs, subject to the direction of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the control of the Board. The President would also perform such other duties as the Board might prescribe or as might be delegated by the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Chairman explained that the Executive Committee had proposed a restructuring of the offices of the Corporation with the thought that the present President of the Corporation, Mr. Andrew E. Norman, would become Chairman of the Executive Committee, and that Mr. Marvin Rich, the present Executive Director of the Corporation, would become its President.

A discussion with respect to the proposed restructuring of the Corporation and the amendment of Article VI of the By-Laws then ensued. After discussion, it was determined to revise further the proposed amendment so as to permit any two offices of the Corporation, except as may be prohibited by law, to be held by the same person. The amendment to the first six paragraphs of Article VI of the By-Laws in the form presented to the meeting, with the aforesaid modification, was then unanimously approved by the Board. The Chairman directed the Secretary to make the necessary change in the records of the Corporation and to annex the amendment in the form adopted to the minutes of the meeting.

The Chairman then stated that Mr. Andrew E. Norman had indicated his desire to resign as President of the Corporation, effective upon acceptance by the Board, and that it would be appropriate to elect Mr. Norman as the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Chairman also indicated that Mr. Marvin Rich had indicated his desire to step down as Executive Director of the Corporation. The Chairman noted that it would be appropriate for the Board to accept such resignation and to elect Messrs. Norman and Rich to hold the office of Chairman of the Executive Committee and President of the Corporation, respectively. The Board then accepted such resignations effective immediately and voted unanimously to elect Messrs. Norman and Rich to hold the aforesaid respective offices until the Organizational Meeting of the Board following the next Annual Meeting of Members.

Mr. Rich then stated that the Executive Committee had proposed that Mr. Ronnie Moore serve as Executive Director, and that it would be appropriate for the Board to ratify such appointment. The Board did so unanimously and thanked Mr. Rich for his service as Executive Director.

Mr. Moore then thanked the Board for its confidence in him. He also noted that a vacancy had been created in his former position of Leadership Training Director and that it was the view of the Leadership Training staff that Shirley Lacey be appointed to serve in that capacity. After some discussion, the Board ratified the decision of Mr. Moore as Executive Director appointing Mrs. Lacey to serve as the Leadership Training Director of the Corporation.

Mr. Moore also indicated that it would be appropriate to appoint a Scholarship Director to administer the Corporation's Scholarship Program, which would include the review of applications by scholarship applicants and counseling recipients of scholarship awards. He indicated that Miss Joyce Richardson, who was introduced to the meeting, had been recommended for the position, and asked the Board to confirm such appointment. After some discussion, the appointment by Mr. Moore of Miss Richardson as the Scholarship Director of the Corporation was unanimously approved.

Mr. Marvin Rich then presented to the meeting a financial report of the Corporation for the first six months of the Corporation's fiscal year (covering the period from September 1, 1968 to February 28, 1969). The report noted that for that period the Corporation had an income of $301,000 and operating expenses of $289,000; in addition, the Corporation has been able to repay $23,500 of loans owed by it. The various sources of anticipated income for the remainder of the year were then reviewed. In addition, a direct-mail fund raising report was submitted to the meeting.

The Chairman noted that the Nominating Committee had not yet determined the proposed slate of directors for the ensuing year. The Chairman proposed that Elaine Slater serve as Chairman of the Nominating Committee which would be reconstituted with Messrs. Ellis, Norman, Norton and Katrina McCormick Barnes.

Mr. Rich then reported on the Norman Thomas Forums. He noted that the most recent forum (with Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm) had been a success, and that the Corporation was preparing for another forum on April 17, 1969, at which time Ronnie Moore would demonstrate the sensitivity training approach utilized by the Corporation in its Leadership Training and other programs. Mr. Rich indicated that another forum would probably be held in mid-June.

Mr. Moore then reported to the Board on the Corporation's Technical Assistance Program ("TAP"), held at the National School Board Seminar Conference, which was attended by 100 persons. He indicated that the Corporation's staff, including Mr. James Felder and Carl Rachlin, conducted workshops on elementary skills for school board members, including the areas of public relations, legal matters, and finances.

Mr. Moore noted the need for school board officers to develop means of accountability to their constituents. He also noted that the Corporation was now negotiating for a grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in this area, and that the Corporation had been requested to conduct a workshop for Mexican-Americans.

Mr. Moore also commented briefly on a developing project of the Corporation in Gary, Indiana.

A brief discussion of the business and affairs of the Corporation then ensued.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, it was, on motion duly made and seconded, adjourned at 3:00 P. M.

____
Secretary

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS

As Adopted by a Joint Meeting of
Members and Directors on March 20, 1969

The first six paragraphs of Article VI of the By-Laws are hereby revised to read as follows (new passages are underscored):

ARTICLE VI

The officers of the Corporation shall be a Chairman of the Board, a Chairman of the Executive Committee, a President, one or more Vice Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, and such Assistant Secretaries and Assistant Treasurers as shall be elected by the Board. Any two of said officers, except as may be prohibited by law, may be held by the same person.

Officers shall be elected by the Board to hold office until the next annual meeting of the Board and until their successors have been elected and have qualified.

Any officer may be removed at any time, with or without cause, by resolution of the Board.

The Chairman of the Board shall preside at each meeting of the Board and shall be vested with such other powers and shall perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by the Board.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee shall be the chief executive officer of the Corporation and shall prepare and sign, in the name of the Corporation and under its corporate seal, such documents as may be required to be signed by an executive officer and sealed, and shall preside at each meeting of the Executive Committee and shall perform such other duties as may be directed from time to time by the Board.

The President shall be the chief operating and administrative officer of the Corporation and shall have general and active supervision and direction over the business and affairs of the Corporation, subject, however, to the direction of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the control of the Board. He shall perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by the Board or delegated by the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Each Vice President shall be vested with such powers and shall perform such duties of the President as shall be prescribed by the Board or delegated by the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

April 24, 1969

TO: All Staff Members

FROM: Marvin Rich MR

Enclosed is a seven-month summary of our income and disbursements for this fiscal year.

You should note that we are now operating at a level of $50,000 a month. If we spend less in any given month it is because we don't have it, not because we are actually incurring less expenditures. Bills are simply building up.

For May, June, July and August we will spend $200,000. However, I have done a revised calculation of our income for the same period, and it is only $168,000.

Your cooperation in holding down expenditures, in submitting information so that we can bill promptly those who owe us, in program reports so that we can approach foundations, will be appreciated.

James Felder

David Helper
Andres Flores
Ronnie Moore
Carl Rachlin
Shirley Lacy
Joyce Richardson
Henry Smith
Pam McCoy

Edward Cole
Spiver Gordon
James T. McCain
Bob Jackson

SEDFRE Income 1968-1969

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	7thmonth Total
General	$18,450	$ 9,775	$ 4,475	$23,550	$45,750	$12,800	$ 33,125	$	$	$	$	$	$ 147,925
Leadership	2,800	1,550	2,750	4,350	4,050	10,550	7,100						33,150
Technical Assistance		20,000		30,000	4,000	950	12,800						67,750
Legal	1,250	4,525		25	200								6,000
Scholarship			37,700	750	37,500								75,950
School Bd. Seminar '68		7,525											7,525
Inst. of Community Study				16,350									16,350
Total '68-'69	$22,500	$43,375	$44,925	$75,025	$91,500	$24,300	$ 53, 25	$	$	$	$	$	$ 354,650
'67-'68	$30,025	$13,800	$21,300	$38,250	$54,600	$46,100	$ 26,900	$	$	$	$	$	$ 230,975
'66-'67	$10,800	$17,450	$34,200	$ 29,000	$41,100	$45,100	$ 21,600	$	$	$	$	$	$ 199,250

SEDFRE Disbursements 1968-1969

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	7th month Total	Minimum Budget	Optimum Budget
Leadership & Welfare	$12,000	$ 20,000	$ 16,000	$ 18,700	$ 21,900	$ 15,650	$ 17,400	$	$	$	$	$	$121,650	$142,400	$198,400
Legal	3,600	6,500	3,650	8,200	5,075	5,200	4,100						36,325	58,000	68,000
Scholarship	17,600	3,350	950	4,500	20,000	4,350	4,600						55,350	75,000	85,000
Technical Assistance		100	850	1,800	16,900	6,550	9,300						35,500	150,000	257,000
Fund Raising	2,000	3,350	5,950	8,900	13,250	4,050	9,700						47,200	70,000	75,000
Public Relations		700	75	700	1,300		3,200						5,975	15,000	20,000
Administration	4,250	5,150	4,275	4,400	4,750	5,575	4,800						33,200	60,000	70,000
Materials Development		2,075	1,800	800	1,600	600	625						7,500	35,000	50,000
Total '68-'69	$39,450	$ 41,225	$ 33,550	$ 48,000	$84,775	$41,975	$ 53,725	$	$	$	$	$	$ 342,700	$470,400	$823,400
'67-'68	$38,475	$ 16,800	$ 30,950	$ 33,050	$48,450	$18,450	$ 31,300	$	$	$	$	$	$ 227,475	$	$
'66-'67	$30,050	$ 13,950	$ 25,000	$ 35,850	$45,400	$18,450	$ 26,600	$	$	$	$	$	$ 195,300	$	$
Loan Repayments			$25,000		$ 8,500		33,500						$		

SEDFRE Disbursements 1968-1969

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	6 month Total	Minimum Budget	Optimum Budget
Leadership & Welfare	$12,000	$ 20,000	$16,000	$18,700	$21,900	$15,650	$ 17,400	$16,400	$	$	$	$	$ 138,050	$142,400	$198,400
Legal	3,600	6,500	3,650	8,200	5,075	5,200	4,100	4,550					40.875	58,000	68,000
Scholarship	17,600	3,350	950	4,500	20,000	4,350	4,600	325					55,675	75,000	85,000
Technical Assistance		100	850	1,800	16,900	6,550	9,300	3,025					38,525	150,000	257,000
Fund Raising	2,000	3,350	5,950	8,900	13,250	4,050	9,700	1,875					490,075	70,000	75,000
Public Relations		700	75	700	1,300		3,200	50					6,025	15,000	20,000
Administration	4,250	5,150	4,275	4,400	4,750	5,575	4,800	5,525					38,625	60,000	70,000
Materials Development		2,075	1,800	800	1,600	600	625	600					8,100	35,000	50,000
Total '68-'69	$39,450	$ 41,225	$ 33,550	$48,000	$84,775	$41,975	$ 53,725	$	$	$	$	$	375,050	$470,400	$823,400
'67-'68	$38,475	$ 16,800	$ 30,950	$ 33,050	$48,450	$18,450	$ 31,300	$	$	$	$	$	264,075	$	$
'66-'67	$30,050	$ 13,950	$ 25,000	$ 35,850	$45,400	$18,450	$ 26,600	$	$	$	$	$	213,150	$	$
Loan Repayments			$25,000		$ 8,500								33,500		

SEDFRE Income 1968-1969

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	8th Month Total
General	$18,450	$ 9,775	$ 4,475	$23,550	$45,750	$12,800	$ 33,125	$ 22,125	$	$	$	$	169,400
Leadership	2,800	1,550	2,750	4,350	4,050	10,550	7,100	1,800					34,950
Technical Assistance		20,000		30,000	4,000	950	12,800						54,950
Legal	1,250	4,525		25	200								6,000
Scholarship			37,700	750	37,500								75,950
School Bd. Seminar '68		7,525											7,525
Inst. of Community Study				16,350									16,350
Total '68-'69	$22,500	$43,375	$44,925	$75,025	$91,500	$24,300	$53,025	$ 23,925	$	$	$	$	$ 378,575
'67-'68	$30,025	$13,800	$21,300	$38,250	$54,600	$46,100	$26,900	$ 29,799	$	$	$	$	$ 260,774
'66-'67	$10,800	$17,450	$34,200	$ 29,000	$41,100	$45,100	$21,600	$ 20,775	$	$	$	$	$ 220,025

SEDFRE Income 1968-1969

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	10 month Total
General	$18,450	$ 9,775	$ 4,475	$23,550	$45,750	$ 12,800	$ 33,125	$21,475	$29,800	$19,600	$	$	$ 218,800
Leadership	2,800	1,550	2,750	4,350	4,050	10,550	7,100	1,800	7,200	15,900			58,050
Technical Assistance		20,000		30,000	4,000	950	12,800			1,000			68,750
Legal	1,250	4,525		25	200					3,250			9,250
Scholarship			37,700	750	37,500					50			76,000
School Bd. Seminar '68		7,525								11,800			19,325
Inst. of Community Study				16,350									16,350
Artists for SEDFRE								650	14,350	5,400			20,400
Total '68-'69	$22,500	$43,375	$44,925	$75,025	$91,500	$24,300	$ 53,025	$23,925	$51,350	$57,000	$	$	$ 486,925
'67-'68	$ 30,025	$13,800	$21,300	$38,250	$54,600	$46,100	$ 26,900	$29,799	$50,775	$35,450	$	$	$ 346,999
'66-'67	$10,800	$17,450	$34,200	$29,000	$41,100	$45,100	$ 21,600	$20,775	$36,325	$15,350	$	$	$ 271,700

SEDFRE Disbursements 1968-1969

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	10 month Total	Minimum Budget	Optimum Budget
Leadership & Welfare	$12,000	$20,000	$16,000	$18,700	$ 21,900	$15,650	$17,400	$16,400	$20,700	$20,350	$	$	$179,100	$142,400	$193,400
Legal	3,600	6,500	3,650	8,200	5,075	5,200	4,100	4,550	7,500	4,400			52,775	58,000	68,000
Scholarship	17,600	3,350	950	4,500	20,000	4,350	4,600	325	2,800	1,875			60,350	75,000	85,000
Technical Assistance		100	850	1,800	16,900	6,550	9,300	3,025	4,000	12,200			54,725	150,000	257,000
Fund Raising	2,000	3,350	5,950	8,900	13,250	4,050	9,700	1,875	7,325	7,100			63,500	70,000	75,000
Public Relations		700	75	700	1,300		3,200	50		2,050			8,075	15,000	20,000
Administration	4,250	5,150	4,275	4,400	4,750	5,575	4,800	5,425	6,500	5,250			50,375	60,000	70,000
Materials Development		2,075	1,800	800	1,600	600	625	600	1,075	875			10,050	35,000	50,000
Art Show								100	900	3,250			4,250		
Total '68-'69	$39,450	$41,22	$33,550	$48,000	$34,775	$ 41,975	$53,725	$32,350	$50,800	$57,350	$	$	483,200	470,400	$823,400
'67-'68	$38,475	$16,800	$30,950	$33,050	$58,450	$ 18,450	$ 31,300	$36,600	$48,500	$31,950	$	$	344,525	$	$
'66-'67	$30,050	$13,950	$25,000	$35,850	$45,400	$ 18,450	$ 26,600	$17,850	$41,875	$25,000	$	$	280,025	$	$
Loan Repayments			25,000		8,500								33,500		

Liabilities:

Taxes due:	$ 5,000
Outstanding bills:	38,000
	$43,000

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
Of B'nai B'rith

315 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10016, MUrray Hill 9-7400

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President, B'nai B'rith
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ALEXANDER F. MILLER
Community Service
J. HAROLD SAKS
Administration
LESTER J. WALDMAN
Organization and Planning

June 2, 1965

C. O. R. E.
Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
1 Union Square - Suite 902
New York, New York 10003

Attention: Mrs. Newman Levy

Gentlemen:

We have been authorized by the Broadway Answers Selma Committee to make this preliminary distribution of $8000 from the proceeds of the April 4th benefit.

This distribution is being made to the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc. with the understanding that your organization qualifies for exemption under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

It is our plan to distribute the balance of the funds as soon as final accountings have been made and all beneficiaries have satisfied the Committee of their tax exempt status and purposes.

It is the intention of the Committee and the Anti-Defamation League, as repository, to make available to the beneficiary organizations a full accounting of the funds received and disbursed and to distribute to them all of the net proceeds.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

J. Harold Saks
Administrative Director

JHS:mfh
Enc.

"...Dedicated to translating democratic ideals into a way of life for all Americans in our time."

a H: Thurs.
July 1 3

June 7, 1965

Mr. J. Harold Saks
Administrative Director
Anti-Defamation League of
 B'nai B'rith
315 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Dear Mr. Saks:

We have received with gratitude your preliminary distribution of $8,000 from the proceeds of the April 4 benefit of the Broadway Answers Selma Committee. We are most grateful for this distribution since we have already expended over $12,000 on a special program for Community Development Fellowships which was initiated with the assumption that the proceeds of the Broadway Answers Selma benefit would provide the funds.

Enclosed is a copy of our letter of exemption under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

We are most grateful to the Committee and to the Anti-Defamation League for acting as a repository. We know how difficult and thankless such a task is. We are encouraged by your willingness to accept this responsibility.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm
Enclosure

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
Of B'nai B'rith

315 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10016, MUrray Hill 9-7400

RECEIVED
JUN 24 1965
CORE SEDF

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Executive Vice-President, B'nai B'rith
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President, B'nai B'rith Women
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Community Service
J. HAROLD SAKS
Administration
LESTER J. WALDMAN
Organization and Planning

June 22, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Rich:

Attached is a photo-copy of the Blaine-Thompson Company advertising bill that we discussed on the telephone. You will note the two bills total $12,303.52. The individuals involved at the advertising agency are Ingram Ash and Fred Golden.

Sincerely,

J Harold Saks

J. Harold Saks

JHS:jks
Encl.

$3,075.88
4)12,303.52

O.K. M.R.

fund-raising cost of "Bway answers Selma"

"...Dedicated to translating democratic ideals into a way of life for all Americans in our time."

THE
BLAINE
THOMPSON
COMPANY
INCORPORATED
234 WEST 44th STREET, NEW YORK 10036

RECEIVED
JUN 24 1965
CORE SEDF

June 23, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Scholarship & Education Fund
150 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Rich:

Enclosed with this letter you will find photo copy of our statement in the amount of $12,303.52 due for advertising placed in behalf of "Broadway Answers Selma".

We appreciate your call and your concern that your share of this outstanding bill be discharged.

Very truly yours,

THE BLAINE-THOMPSON COMPANY, INC.

Albert Lee Lesser
President

ALL/vf
Enclosures

June 28, 1965

Mr. Albert Lee Lesser
President
The Blaine Thompson Company, Inc.
234 West 44 Street
New York, New York 10036

Dear Mr. Lesser:

Enclosed is a CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund check for $3,075.88 This represents our one-quarter share of the expenses of the Broadway Answers Selma benefit incurred on our behalf by your agency.

We are really most grateful to you for the excellent work you did on this benefit, your ability to secure free advertising, and for the thousand and one headaches which must have occurred. We are truly sorry that this check is so long delayed.

Once again, our very real thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm
Enclosure

cc: Mr. J. Harold Saks
Anti-Defamation League of
B'nai B'rith

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
Of B'nai B'rith

315 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10016, MUrray Hill 9-7400

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J. HAROLD SAKS
Administration
LESTER J. WALDMAN
Organization and Planning

July 22, 1965

CORE Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Attention: Mr. Marvin Rich

Gentlemen:

We have been authorized by the Broadway Answers Selma Committee to make an additional partial distribution of $13,000 from the proceeds of the April 4th benefit. This brings the total received by you to date to $21,000.

These distributions are being made to the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc. with the understanding that your organization qualifies for exemption under section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

We would like for our records an acknowledgment of receipt of this distribution and confirmation that the funds will be used by your organization for purposes which are consistent with your tax exemption under section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

deposited 7/23

Sincerely,

J Harold Saks
J. Harold Saks
Administrative Director

JHS:jks
Encl.
cc: Hillard Elkins
Benjamin Greenberg
Sol Rabkin
Dore Shary
Harold Schiff, Esq.

"...Dedicated to translating democratic ideals into a way of life for all Americans in our time."

August 4, 1965

Mr. J. Harold Saks
Administrative Director
Anti-Defamation League of
B'nai B'rith
315 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Dear Mr. Saks:

I am terribly sorry that your letter of July 22 has not been answered before now. I was in the hospital with ileitis and have just returned to my desk.

We are most grateful to you and to the Broadway Answers Selma Committee for the additional partial distribution of $13,000 from the proceeds of the April 4 benefit. The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund does qualify for exemption under section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and we will use the funds made available from the Benefit Committee for our purposes which are consistent with that exemption.

Once again, our thanks to you and to the others who have worked so hard on this effort.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

234 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10036

DISPLAY ADVERTISING

MARCH 22

TIMES	2400 LINES @ 2.50	6,000.00
NEWS	1000 LINES @ 3.92	3,920.00
		9,920.00
	LESS 20% CHARITY RATE & AGENCY COMMISSION	1,984.00
		7,936.00

MARCH 24

VARIETY	1 PAGE NO COMMISSION	600.00

MARCH 25

POST	1000 LINES @ 1.70	1,700.00
	LESS 20% CHARITY RATE & AGENCY COMMISSION	340.00
		1,360.00

MARCH 27

AMSTERDAM NEWS	1 PAGE NO COMMISSION	550.00
		10,446.00

CASH BOX	1/2 PAGE	FREE AD.
CUE MAGAZINE	1 PAGE	FREE AD.
BILLBOARD	1/2 PAGE	FREE AD.
MUSIC BUSINESS	1/2 PAGE	FREE AD.
RECORD WORLD	1/2 PAGE	FREE AD.
BROADWAY & 46th STREET PAINTED SIGN		FREE AD.

MECHANICAL PRODUCTION CHARGES AS BILLED TO BLAINE-THOMPSON	214.36

IN ADDITION THESE COMPANIES DONATED THEIR SERVICES AND MATERIALS AS FOLLOWS:

FINE ART	82.80	NO CHARGE
ARTINTYPE	313.80	NO CHARGE
POWERS ENGRAVING	241.02	NO CHARGE
CHROMATIC FEDERATED	160.24	NO CHARGE
RITEWAY	55.00	NO CHARGE
ARTCRAFT WINDOW CARDS		NO CHARGE
BLAINE-THOMPSON PASTE-UP & MECHANICAL PLUS OVERTIMES	415.00	NO CHARGE
		10,660.36
		1643.16
		12303.52

THIS IS A NET BILL

DISPLAY ADVERTISING

MARCH 30				
TRIBUNE	58 lines @ 1.62	93.96		
JOURNAL	58 lines @ 2.05	118.90		
TELEGRAM	58 lines @ 1.95	113.10		
			325.96	
	Less 15% Agency Commission		48.89	
				277.07
MARCH 30				
TIMES	58 lines @ 2.50	145.00		
NEWS	62 lines @ 3.92	243.04		
POST	62 lines @ 1.85	114.70		
			502.74	
	Less 20% Charity & Agency Commission		100.55	
				402.19
MARCH 31				
TRIBUNE	58 lines @ 1.62	93.96		
JOURNAL	58 lines @ 2.05	118.90		
TELEGRAM	62 lines @ 1.95	113.10		
			325.96	
	Less 15% Agency Commission		48.89	
				277.07
MARCH 31				
TIMES	58 lines @ 2.50	145.00		
NEWS	62 lines @ 3.92	243.04		
POST	62 lines @ 1.85	114.70		
			502.74	
	Less 20% Charity & Agency Commission		100.55	
				402.19
APRIL 2				
WALL STREET JOURNAL	56 lines @ 2.15	120.40		
WOMEN'S WEAR	40 lines @ .95	38.00		
			158.40	
	Less 15% Agency Commission		23.76	
				134.64
		TOTAL		1,493.16
	MECHANICAL PRODUCTION CHARGES			150.00
		GRAND TOTAL	1,643.16	

THIS IS A NET BILL

June 23, 19 65

Broadway Answers Selma

THE BLAINE-THOMPSON COMPANY, INC. *Advertising*
234 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

To account rendered,

	Invoice	
Mar. 27, 1965	# 35284	$ 10,660.36
Apr. 3, 1965	35330	1,643.16
		$ 12,303.52

SEDFRE

BROCHURES

Box 1
Folder 7

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Please Retain Original Order

SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY

How to Apply for Grants

The Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality was established in 1962 to provide a number of basic, yet previously neglected, services to the civil rights movement. Chief among our programs is Leadership Training: Bringing the skills and knowledge of broad national experience to widely scattered unaffiliated local groups rapidly and effectively. SEDFRE's Technical Assistance Program provides a variety of specific training services to school board officials, magistrates, sheriffs, mayors, aldermen, state legislators. Specialized consultants are recruited to work with new officials on both short-term and continuing bases. SEDFRE also makes college opportunities available to young people who have demonstrated exceptional character, a capacity for community leadership and a serious commitment to the civil rights movement.

Contributions to the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, a public non-profit membership corporation, are tax deductible.

HOW TO APPLY FOR GRANTS

by Marvin Rich

Winning grants for community organizations is an art, but not a difficult one to learn. A number of simple approaches should be kept in mind by the leaders of any community group preparing requests for funds from foundations, government agencies, churches and unions.

Every foundation receives many more applications for money than it can possibly fill. Thus, even the best grant application may be turned down. Nevertheless, the best proposals stand the best chance of success. The following information is designed to help community leaders develop the most effective application possible, to submit it to the foundation (or other funding group) most likely to be responsive, and to follow it up in such a way as to bring in additional funds in later years.

The methods suggested in this manual are important, but not a magic formula. Factors like personal contacts and a reputation for past accomplishments often count heavily. Remember, too, that local groups who do win grants rarely get all the money they need. Even those groups most successful at winning grants do not cover all expenses of their organization from this source. Efforts to bring in money must continue. (See the SEDFRE manual on fund-raising *How to Raise Money for Community Action.*)

This manual speaks to the subject of grantsmanship largely in terms of foundations. But the same general advice applies to proposals for financial support from government agencies, unions or church groups. Short sections of advice on these non-foundation resources appear at the end of the manual.

Foundations as a Resource for Support

The Foundation Center analyzed grants made by 22,000 foundations in 1968. Seventeen per cent of the grants examined were for programs geared toward some aspect of poverty or race. More than eighteen per cent of the dollar contributions of foundations were devoted to such purposes. In dollar terms, U.S. foundations contributed an estimated

$270 million to programs they believed would help meet the problems of the poor in this nation. These programs, of course, were quite varied. Some were used for operating expenses of regional hospitals in Kentucky, others for fellowships for faculty members of predominantly black colleges, some for legal defense programs, others for many other special purposes.

The Tax Reform Act of 1969 requires foundations to give in grants a higher percentage of their resources than previously, in order to keep their tax-exempt status. This means more money is now available from foundations.

Deciding Factors

What are the main things that make foundations decide to say "yes" to a proposal for funds? These are the most important things for you to keep in mind as you set about approaching foundations for financial support.

1. *Most foundations want the money they give away to help improve society in some way.* Remember this when preparing your grant application. Emphasize the ways in which your project will develop new techniques or approaches, how it will get to the roots of an important social problem.

2. *Foundations are interested in solving important problems through innovative approaches which can be applied in other communities.* In most cases, the foundation is concerned with society, not with your organization. Yet far too many grant applications talk of how the grant will aid the organization, not how it will aid society. In short, talk about your objectives, not your needs. Stress the fact that you will be creating a working model which can be easily used by other people with similar problems.

3. *Foundations give money only to groups and people whose competence and motivations they trust.* You therefore must give foundation officials the information, firsthand acquaintance and confidence that your group will use their money for the reasons you both agree are good, and that your staff and/or members are the most skillful people around to give this project a good chance of success.

4. *Foundations deliberately avoid the gift which might turn into a long-range responsibility for the life of a community organization.* Normally, foundations are reluctant to subsidize the total work of an organization, rarely even contributing to annual budgets. They are interested in funneling money into well-defined, limited projects. They especially like programs designed to win future support from other resources—proposals that include some indication of how the project will be funded in the years ahead. This gives the foundation the assurance it needs that it won't be on the hook for years to come. A small foundation grant of "seed money" to get a project going can lead to a substantial government grant to carry on. A little foundation money can go a long way.

Learn to Distinguish Five Types of Foundations

There are many types of foundations, each unique in some ways. Here are some of the most important types for community groups to know about and be able to identify before deciding whom to ask for funds and how.

1. Foundations such as Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, New World Foundation, Alfred P. Sloan Foundation and many others function on a national level, make grants to organizations in every section of the country, and have a wide variety of purposes. These are *national foundations.* Save these for proposals of major significance involving large amounts of money. Each should be carefully sounded out before you frame your final proposal, for the national foundation may have special emphases and concerns which change from time to time.

2. *Local foundations* function primarily in one community. Thus, the Agnes E. Meyer Foundation makes the great majority of its grants in the Washington, D.C. area; the Vincent Astor Foundation and the New York Community Trust in New York City. Most major cities have one or two foundations of this type. In some ways these are the best bets for community groups.

3. *Special-purpose foundations* back projects which advance a particular field of in-

terest. The Commonwealth Foundation, for example, emphasizes medical education and training, while the Carnegie Foundation specializes in education. Frequently, however, the boards of trustees of these foundations will interpret their purposes somewhat broadly.

4. There are also *business foundations* set up by corporations. Often these provide grants in communities where the corporation has plants or major activities. Thus, in some ways, their giving resembles that of the local foundation. Community groups should not overlook business foundations as an additional source of funding.

5. Finally, consider the *family foundations,* set up by wealthy families to support the charitable interests of individual family members. On the whole, these foundations tend to give to community funds, churches, hospitals and other similar institutions. However, in some instances, individual family members do become concerned with a given social issue and provide support for the more innovative type of community activity.

The best bets for most small community groups are the local and business foundations located in the immediate area. Put your energy to work here first.

Understand the Structure of Foundations

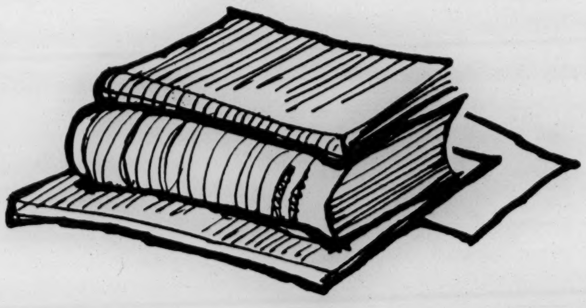
Legally, the foundation consists of a board of trustees or board of directors and members. They hire staff (if any), set guidelines, and are responsible for all decisions on grants.

Many foundations operate primarily through paid staff. It is the responsibility of the professional staff to receive applications; to investigate those requests which it will recommend for consideration by the trustees and, in some cases, to summarize them and recommend action; to transmit the funds; and to receive and evaluate reports of program activities from time to time. In the largest foundations, the staff is given full authority to make grants on its own initiative up to a certain amount. Only larger grants are then reserved for the decision of the trustees.

It is my experience that it is best to work through the professional staff of the foundation. If you know a board member, keep him informed of your group's activities. Perhaps he can arrange an appointment for you with the staff. But never go over the staff member's head in submitting proposals. In years to come, you will be making other applications through regular channels and will need to be able to draw on your relationship with the foundation staff.

Preparing a Proposal

1. *Research:* The approach to a foundation should be based on research, finding out whose interests match your own. Your first tool is the *Foundation Directory,*[1] a thick reference book which can be found in most larger libraries. It lists foundations by state, describes their purposes, the amount of money they have, what they have given most recently, and who their top officers are. Next, you should write and get copies of the most recent annual reports of those foundations whose purposes seem related to yours. Read these reports carefully, since they give you details about the pattern of grants in the previous year, specifics about programs aided, and some feeling as to the interests and concerns of the foundation staff and trustees. The reports will also help you in terms of knowing what to ask for. A foundation which in the past year has given grants in the $2,000-$5,000 range is not likely to give you $25,000.



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[1] FOUNDATION DIRECTORY, *Edition 3 (periodically revised), Marianna O. Lewis, Editor. Prepared by the Foundation Library Center, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022. Published for the Center by Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1967. Price $12.00.*

The *Foundation News*[2] is another valuable tool. It is a bi-monthly publication on trends and developments in the field of foundation grants and reports on grants of $10,000 or more by fields of interest.

Research involves more than reading annual reports. It also involves getting to know key staff members. This may mean that you approach them, tell them about your organization, and describe what it is doing—all this long before you are ready to submit a proposal.

2. *Personal Interview:* Be direct and to the point in the personal interview. Above all, make sure you are prepared to answer *any* question which the foundation staff member throws at you. You may also want to offer some information about your group and the proposed project not specifically asked for in the questions.

In dealing with some foundations, you will want to prepare yourself for two personal interviews: a preliminary meeting to explore the general background of your organization and the interests of the foundation; and a second meeting to present your specific proposal.

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[2] Foundation News, *published bi-monthly by the Foundation Center, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022. Price: $6.00 per year.*

It may be wise to go through a role-playing session before your interview. This will give you a chance to think through the hardest questions you can imagine being tossed at you —to do your stuttering and stumbling and to make your mistakes beforehand and in private.

Some questions will touch on how you are going to do your project. Other questions will go into the way you will relate to other organizations doing somewhat similar work in the field. You should know about what other organizations are doing, and should have some pre-arranged plan for consultation and cooperation. If your project involves follow-up, be aware of that; discuss the nature of follow-up activities and how they are to be funded. If this is a major project and you are approaching more than one foundation for part or all of the cost, be prepared to tell about your other fund-raising activity.

Remember never to knock another organization in the field, even if it is incompetent or irrelevant. Your job is to sell your own organization, to show how it works, what it can do, and what needs to be done. When really pressed to the wall for an opinion about another group you believe to be ineffective, dishonest or all rhetoric and no performance, you can say, "I'd rather not say." But *never* bad-mouth your opposition, regardless of the temptation.

When you call to make an appointment with a foundation, spokesmen will frequently tell you that the budget is already set for the next six to eight months. This may well be true. But you should indicate that you would like to speak to a staff member anyway, to tell him of your program and then make an application at the appropriate time. Send background information on your organization and memos of one kind or another on what you are doing even before you submit your formal request.

In your personal meeting, you must first sell your own organization. However, you must also probe the interests of the foundation you plan to ask for support.

3. *Angles of Presentation:* The personal interview will give you some valuable clues for framing the most appealing proposal. Even though your basic program is the same, you may want to present it a little bit differently to different foundations.

This may mean just a few word changes—to translate your program into terms that express the current top-priority interest of that particular foundation. Or it may mean looking at your own project in several ways: as a total program, to be funded by one wealthy foundation, or as a program of less-expensive parts, each to be supported by a different foundation, church group, union or government agency.

> To illustrate: Take the case of a community group with a project to prepare and serve hot breakfasts to the school children of a very poor Southern county. A mobile kitchen and a corps of trained community aides are the backbone of this project. While the original outlay and school breakfast program needs funding, the mobile wagon and skilled workers are to be utilized for community-wide anti-hunger campaigns undertaken and supported by small Southern communities themselves.

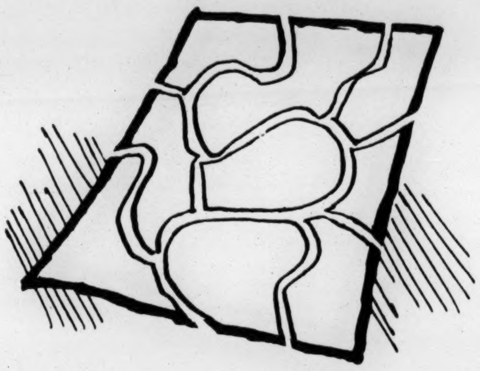
The ABC Community Group which designed this program can follow many possible routes for funding.

- It can go to the government and try to fit its program into an existing experimental school breakfast program. There is quite a bit of federal money for child feeding. However, if ABC does not want to go to the government for funding, it can seek out a number of combinations of private funding in order to do exactly the job it sees as necessary.

- It can offer the *total project* to large foundations for one year, with possible renewal for a second year. To do this, ABC must study each major foundation it approaches, and present its program in the most appealing way. For one foundation, it is wise to spell out the *health* aspects of the project in greatest detail. For another, it is better to concentrate on the *educational* gains to be expected. For a third, stress should be on the *training* of para-professional community workers in the skills needed to carry out such a program and leave them better prepared for other jobs and citizenship challenges.

- ABC can divide up its programs into *modest portions* and offer different slices to different smaller foundations, church groups or unions. Local or national business foundations may be persuaded to supply the breakfast food to be dispensed; dairy, meat and cereal industry executives may find it to their interest to support such undertakings.

- A church group or union may be able to pick up the tab for the posters, leaflets and other literature ABC must produce to explain its program in the communities it serves . . . A small foundation may be found to underwrite the cost of a series of training workshops for the community project workers . . . National manufacturers of automotive trailers and kitchen restaurant equipment may be approached to contribute the makings of a mobile kitchen and needed equipment for serving simple meals to hungry people.



4. *Form of Proposal:* You now know the essentials: your own organization, the project for which you are seeking funds, the interests of the main foundations who are most likely to want to help. How exactly do you put all these elements together into a proposal?

Most proposals should be one or two pages in length, three at the most. Any foundation meeting must consider many proposals. There is a limit to what the board members can read. If your proposal runs longer than a few pages, it will be summarized by the staff of the foundation. Since you know your own program best, it is up to you to present a proposal in the most concise, effective way you can. (Any details on the project of your organization you feel are essential can be sent along with the short proposal in the form of appendix material.)

There are essentially four parts to a proposal:

(1) *The social problem it is designed to solve.* State the problem briefly and concisely. Rhetoric does not win grants.

(2) *Your approach for solving the problem.* Describe in a few paragraphs the plan of the project and how it is to be carried out. Promise only what you can deliver. Indicate the period of time the project will take.

(3) *Your credentials or why your group is particularly fitted for this project.* You have to convince the foundation not only that the project is useful and important, but that your organization is the most qualified group to undertake it. Sketch briefly your strength and experience, the composition of your staff, and your standing in the community. For community action programs, community experience may be the best credential of all, sometimes more valuable than formal staff credentials.

(4) *Cost or budget for the proposal.* A prepared budget should be the final item of every proposal you present. The budget should be an honest one, covering all reasonable costs of the project, including administrative and overhead costs. It should not be blown up, however, on the theory that they will cut it in half anyway. An honest budget serves as a yardstick of both your integrity and your know-how in the field. Be sure to use the grant only for the expenses of the project, not for any other organizational purposes.

Remember, those who will look at your proposal have seen thousands of others. They may make mistakes, but they can usually tell a great deal about budgets.

The grant application must be signed by the responsible person in your organization. In your appendix materials, you should include your most recent auditor's report, a copy of your tax exemption letter from the Internal Revenue Service, or some other evidence of your tax exemption. Some foundations will ask for additional information, which you should supply quickly.

(5) *Timing:* The largest foundations have boards which meet frequently. However, some meet only once or twice a year, usually in the Spring and in the Fall. You should find out when the foundations meet, and prepare your application in plenty of time so that additional material can be provided if it is required. Remember, the staffs of the foundations must not only consider your application, but many others as well. Give them enough lead time.

Follow-Up

Once you get a grant, don't forget that you have a responsibility to abide by the terms of the grant and to keep the foundation informed of what you are doing. This is common courtesy, and it is vitally important if you expect to apply for renewals or for new grants in the years to come. It doesn't mean that the foundation gets involved in your policy decisions. It does mean that they will want to know what you have done and why, what your successes and failures have been (yes, they understand that some failures are inevitable), and what you recommend for the future.

Take every opportunity you find to say "thank you" to the foundation for a job they have enabled your group to undertake. After a conference, for example, there are likely to be clippings of newspaper reports on the event: send copies to the foundation officials with a note of gratitude and some additional information of interest. When a grant-funded publication comes off the press, be sure to send copies quickly to the foundation with a similar note.

Public acknowledgement of foundation assistance must be handled differently—only after you have first consulted the foundation staff. Some foundations prefer not to be mentioned by name, since each such mention brings in a stream of new requests. Other foundations like to be thanked in public—and you should make it a point to do so. On a pamphlet, this means a simple sentence of acknowledgement: "Publication of the pamphlet was made possible by a generous grant from the XYZ Foundation." For a conference, it means adding a sentence to your news releases explaining that costs of the conference conducted by your organization are being underwritten by the XYZ Foundation. But be sure that you have the foundation's okay before making any such public acknowledgements.

Special Tips on Government Grants

The fiscal year of the Federal government ends on June 30. Frequently, significant grants are made in May and June, when government agencies find out how much money they have left in their budgets for grants. This means you should be writing and talking to government officials in the months before.

Here again, the key to successful grantsmanship is careful research. Federal government agencies make reports available to the public on request. Be sure to do your homework on which of the many government agencies is interested in programs like yours.

Once you find out what government agency is funding projects like yours, you will want to meet the particular people who have a say —in your own region, or even in Washington, D.C. Tell them about what you have done. The impression you make will be an important factor in determining whether you get a grant.

One purpose of your interview with government agency officials is to get on the RFP list (RFP stands for "Request for Proposal"). Officials use this list to locate those organizations which they feel are capable of submitting a useful or vital proposal in the agency's particular field. Making the RFP list is only a preliminary in getting a government grant. Personal contacts and developing relationships within government agencies usually makes the difference not only in getting on the RFP list but in the consideration your proposal will receive.

Once you receive a request for a proposal, follow the same rules as outlined for foundation proposals. Keep it short, to the point, and fit your program into what you have learned about the priorities of this government funding agency. If you are in the running, there will be complicated applications, forms and procedures to follow, but the government may assign or suggest people to help you with these.

Government grants, in particular, carry with them accounting and reporting procedures which must be followed to the letter so that public funds are not misappropriated. Red tape is inevitable: government funds do put recipients into a maze of rules and regulations. Generally, these are designed to keep the organization honest. Difficult as they are to figure out and follow, the bureaucratic rules are often good rules.

If you do go for a government grant, go in realizing that you will have to work with an accountant or a highly skilled bookkeeper, and make periodic reports, both financial and on your program. If your group is not prepared to undertake this, do not get involved in seeking government funding.

Special Tips on Church and Union Groups

A number of unions, mostly national but sometimes local, make it a policy to give some money to community groups. Like foundations, they tend to give the funds they can dispense to the groups they know best—often to the same organizations, year after year. While there is relatively little such money around, it may well be worth your while to get to know the key people in a union, and to make sure they know you and your program. It may mean an annual contribution to help keep the project going. Some unions do contribute to general budgets of organizations they consider worthwhile. Others are more attracted to supporting special projects.

Churches are relatively new on the grant-giving scene. Various religious denominations have set up interracial commissions, or urban ministries, or special departments to support community endeavors which they feel are promising. Both special denominational and local bodies have been set up to work with community people, and may have some limited funds to dispense. Church groups are more likely to respond to an appeal for a specific project than for general budget contributions.

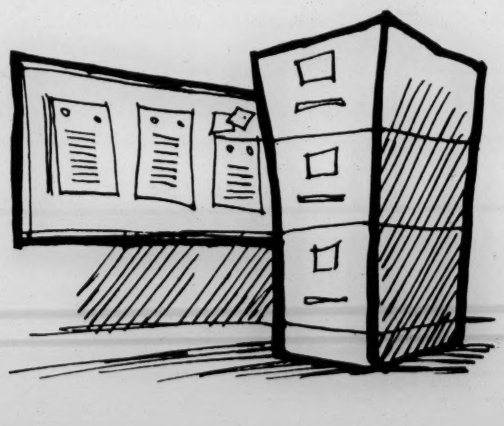
Both unions and churches can and do give to non-tax-exempt projects. They can support voter registration drives, lobbying or other activities too political for foundations or government agencies.

Everyone finds most appealing of all a well-defined project that can be accomplished with a small amount of dollars—something the sponsor can point to and say, "We did it." This could be a weekend conference written up and described in the press; reprints of newspaper reports of the results; or a particular pamphlet, written, illustrated and printed with special funds from the granting organization. For example, the manual you are reading was financed by a small foundation which prefers to remain anonymous.

A Little System Helps . . .

Groups that count on grants from several sources to keep them going develop some easy ways to keep on top of their requests, the responses, and the follow-up. Here are some of the more useful systems that organizations use:

- The *Proposal Book.* Keep copies of every written proposal you send out in a large loose-leaf book. This makes it easy to look up whom you have contacted, when and for precisely what. It makes it easy for you to draft new proposal letters for other foundations, using different parts of letters as models for your new letter. It makes it easy to plan your personal interview should you hear from someone who is interested in your project.
- The *Foundation File.* For any foundation you approach, set up a separate file folder where you can keep all correspondence, notes of telephone conversations, meetings, and hopefully, copies of pertinent staff reports, news clippings of programs, etc.
- An *Accounting File* is a useful device once you are funded. The idea is to set up some way to help your supporter keep in touch with what your group is doing with the money.
- *Progress Reports.* Send off a copy of a particularly clear and pointed staff report on the funded project to the foundation executive, or write half-yearly letters reviewing progress and problems of the project.
- *Program Log.* Keep a day-by-day log of activities touching on the project which you can later consult for whatever report may be most suitable.



APPENDIX

An actual proposal that successfully received grants is reprinted here as a guide for organizations and community groups in preparing their proposals. The name of the group making the proposal and of the foundations granting the funds have been deleted.

Dear . . . .

Enclosed is a copy of the Materials Development proposal. I do hope that the XYZ Foundation will be able to support this proposal.

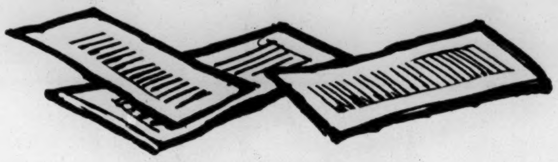
It is important to tie in written materials with the oral presentations in workshops. The distribution of the materials in advance of the workshops helps to make the workshop itself more meaningful. It also means that written material is available to provide some guidance after the workshop is over. We think now we know the needs of most of the community groups, both in terms of subject and in terms of style of presentation.

For your information a copy of our auditor's report is enclosed.

Cordially,

Executive Director

Enclosures as stated.



Materials Development

Organization "B", now in its third year, provides a range of educational services to citizen-leaders in the social, economic and political techniques necessary to achieve community goals in modern society. Training programs are organized on a local or a regional basis and thus bring us into a continuing relationship with the emergent leaders of Black and Puerto Rican communities around the country.

Credentials. In general, training sessions and workshops focus on the "how to" of organizing to solve community problems. Groups are also encouraged to examine their feelings toward themselves and each other and to use the sensitivity gained in their relations with the larger community. Face-to-face sessions are supplemented with follow-up services.

The Problem. There is a growing need to include more informational materials. The types of materials requested reflect the range of involvement and sophistication of the trainees. Some groups need guidance on the basics of setting up and running a community organization. Lack of information on fund-raising and publicity causes other groups to flounder. Others require know-how in the art of negotiation. To be of value to citizen-leaders, written materials must be carefully prepared; language must be clear and direct; lay-out and organization must be easy to follow; content must be pared down to essentials; and format must be attractive and must facilitate easy reading.

A political manual along these lines already has been developed. It is designed for the use of voters' leagues which are springing up in the South as a result of enfranchisement. The pamphlet offers step-by-step guidance on how to set up a local political organization and how to conduct a campaign. Now in its second printing, it has been widely and warmly received throughout the country.

The Project. To fill these information needs, Organization "B" plans to publish four important pamphlets in the next year. These will serve as guides and references in applying what is learned in training workshops to actual working situations. The descriptions below broadly outline the content:

Setting Up and Sustaining a Local Organization. Steps in forming an organization, conducting meetings, techniques for maintaining a cohesive group. Inclusion of members in all stages; translating program plans into action; inter-organizational relations.

Fund Raising and Publicity. This is an area where new citizen-leaders have little or no experience: setting up a fund-raising structure; various techniques of getting contributions; tying fund-raising to budget and fiscal planning; how to develop good press relations; writing press releases; attracting media coverage; acting as spokesman to the press.

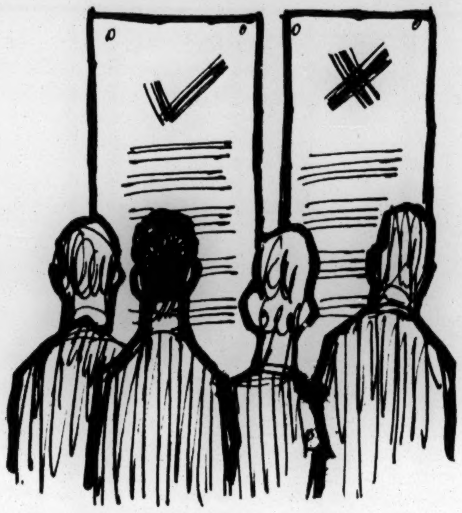
Analyzing and Acting on Community Problems. Taking inventory of structure and resources of community; techniques of exercising leadership; devising and implementing strategy; planning and conducting negotiations; how, where and when to apply pressure.

Breaking Through to Jobs and Economic Strength. How to organize to achieve economic impact; locating and obtaining jobs; how to protect consumers; organizing consumer and producer co-ops, credit unions; using poverty programs to increase employment opportunities.

Budget. Estimated cost, including editorial and art work, printing and binding of 10,000 copies, is $2,200 for each brochure:

$1,000	for editorial work
$1,000	for printing
$ 200	for art and layout

Total cost of the program is $8,800.



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Important Rules to Know About

The Tax Reform Act of 1969 changed the scope of programs foundations can support legally.

Community groups should not ask foundations to underwrite activities which are political in nature and therefore improper for foundation funding.

Foundations are forbidden by law to support:

- legislative action: any attempts to reform current laws, enact new ones, defeat or support proposed laws;
- any programs which involve payments to public officials;
- purely local voter-registration campaigns.

Voter registration is permitted, but only in a broad project covering three or more states.

* * *

CORE
SEDF

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund was established in 1963 to provide a number of basic, and previously neglected, services to the civil rights movement. Chief among these is making educational opportunities available to young people who have demonstrated exceptional character, a capacity for community leadership and a serious commitment to the civil rights movement. In addition, CORE SEDF has accepted major responsibilities in voter registration education and in furnishing legal counsel where it is needed most urgently – in the often remote places where small groups of civil rights workers wage their lonely struggle.

Contributions to CORE SEDF are tax deductible. This folder describes the full range of its activities.

PROGRAMS *of the* CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarship grants of up to $1,500 per year are awarded to young leaders and potential leaders, regardless of race, whose need for assistance arises from, or is related to, their participation in the civil rights movement. Some of our twenty-eight present recipients (six are in law schools) were expelled from public institutions near their homes because they dared to take democracy seriously. Some, white as well as Negro, require financial aid to integrate previously segregated institutions. Some, as a result of their civil rights work experience, have raised their educational sights beyond their financial capacity. All recognize the importance of higher education to themselves and to the movement to which they have dedicated themselves.

Eleanor Roosevelt Scholars must be persons of proven capability and integrity and must be accepted by an accredited college or graduate school. An important and unique feature of these scholarships is that they give a chance not only to brilliant scholars, whom so many are eager to aid, but to students of average, or even less than average academic standing, who have demonstrated exceptional character and leadership capacity.

Because Eleanor Roosevelt Scholars must meet exacting standards, this program could not be expanded without limit. The need, however, greatly exceeds our present financial resources.

LEGAL DEFENSE AND SERVICE

Test cases in the U. S. Supreme Court make headlines and history. But the most critical unmet need of the civil rights movement today is for lawyers at the scene of action. Legal advice before action takes place can often avert disastrous consequences and make the action more effective. Local citizens and civil rights workers often languish in filthy, crowded and brutal jails for weeks, and even months, regardless of established law and Supreme Court precedents, because no lawyers are available to take their cases.

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund now has eight lawyers on salary or retainer in Louisiana, Mississippi, northern Florida and North Carolina. A ninth works in New York City coordinating the efforts of many volunteer attorneys. A number of other lawyers cooperate by traveling to the South to handle civil rights matters for SEDF on a case-by-case basis.

The need for on-the-spot legal services is immense and is not abating. SEDF has only been able to make a beginning on this crucial program.

VOTER EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION

Events in Alabama have focused the attention of the nation on the importance and problems of registering southern Negro voters. SEDF gained considerable experience in this area last year in successful registration campaigns in Louisiana, north Florida and California. Currently, SEDF is sponsoring a Citizenship Education Project in South Carolina. Another program is under way in north Florida, and plans are being completed for voter education programs in other southern states.

Voter projects often produce important side benefits. For example, in north Florida previously unknown community leaders emerged during the drive, community participation and spirit developed, and groups organized for voter registration moved effectively to cope with other community problems and needs.

CHANEY-GOODMAN-SCHWERNER MEMORIAL COMMUNITY CENTER

In Meridian, Mississippi, a community center will be built to honor and carry on the work of James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner, the young men who were murdered in June, 1964. CORE SEDF is sponsoring the building and financing of this center. Jackie Robinson and Ralph Samuels head the fundraising committee.

Before Michael Schwerner's death, he and his wife struggled to maintain a center in Meridian with few resources. The new center will provide meeting and class rooms, a library, space for recreation, health services, vocational training and remedial education – facilities never before available to Negroes in Mississippi. This center will be the first of many planned to meet the growing demand for them in underdeveloped areas of our South.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIPS

The past few summers, and particularly the summer of 1964, demonstrated the value of field work in southern Negro communities by qualified and dedicated college and university students. SEDF has now inaugurated a program of fellowships for carefully selected students in education, agriculture, economics, political science, sociology, religion, public health, and other relevant areas of study, to enable them to broaden their understanding of their subjects by using their skills where they are needed most. Recipients of SEDF fellowship grants will work with national and local civil rights organizations. Emphasis will be on using these students to stimulate and train local leadership, so that projects initiated during the summer will be continued throughout the year.

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

SEDF's board of directors has given this program top priority for the coming year. Planning is in process for a continuing school with courses in community organization, group leadership, techniques of action and administration, and relevant aspects of economics, political science, history, social psychology, and civil, administrative, and criminal law. The institute probably will be established in the New York City area, with the hope that SEDF or other groups will be able to use it as a model for similar institutes elsewhere.

The young leaders and potential leaders constantly emerging in the civil rights movement and related community groups urgently need this kind of training. Experience is the only real teacher, but experience without preparation teaches little more than frustration.

Students in the leadership development institute will be outstanding young people already involved in civil rights and community action. Their studies will relate directly to their work, not remove them from it. The faculty will be made up of persons with solid qualifications in their subjects, teaching in the institute on a part-time but more or less permanent basis. Tentative planning is for three or four-month sessions. The budget has not yet been fixed, but it will provide for a minimal administrative staff salaries sufficient to ensure that the best possible instructors are attracted and made to feel that their best efforts are demanded, necessary books and materials, and rent in case suitable quarters are not available free.

OTHER PROGRAMS

These include a highly successful agricultural field-education worker project in Mississippi, transferred to National Sharecroppers Fund March 1, 1965.

ADMINISTRATION

SEDF is proud that it has been able to manage substantial funds and vital programs with a very low overhead. The Fund utilizes a number of skilled volunteers, including its own board members, and avoids costly fund-raising and operating methods.

Its Executive Director is Marvin Rich who helped to found the St. Louis Congress of Racial Equality in 1948, while a student at Washington University. He joined the staff of National CORE in 1959, after playing an important role in activating the St. Louis labor movement in behalf of civil rights and planning the desegregation of the St. Louis public schools. After nearly six years as one of the key leaders of CORE, operating recently under the title of Community Relations Director, he brings to SEDF knowledge of and experience in all aspects of the civil rights field, as well as administrative ability.

Contributions to CORE Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund are tax deductible. Your help is needed.

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION
and DEFENSE FUND

150 Nassau Street, New York, N.Y. 10038

490

December 15, 1966

Mr. William E. Brown
325 W. Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Bill:

Enclosed is your check for$162.20. Sometime early in January I will send you a check for the amount deducted from your salary in lieu of South Carlina state tax. This money has been withheld from your check but has never been sent to South Carolina.

Also, you should be aware that Social Security tax will go up substantially in January.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich,
Executive Director

MR:ha

Enc.

February 21, 1967

Mr. William E. Brown
325 West Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear William:

I am enclosing a duplicate medical insurance application form. Please fill it out and return to me quickly.

The company has indicated that they do not have the form you filled out previously. This is important if you are to be covered.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:SK
ENC.

March 17, 1967

Mr. William E. Brown
325 West Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear William:

I am enclosing your booklet for major medical and life insurance. Coverage began on January 12, 1967 for all of you. As you probably know, it came through just in time to protect Frank's widow.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR/lp
Enclosure

May 1, 1967

Mr. William E. Brown
325 West Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Brown:

Enclosed please find check No. 1635 in the amount of

$225.00.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Florence Pilgrim
for
Marvin Rich

Enclosure:

May 18, 1967

Mr. William E. Brown
325 West Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Bell:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $165.80.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Florence Pilgrim

Enclosure:

325 W. Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina
May 26, 1967

Dear Mr. Rich:

In spite of our workshop and community contact, we were not able to make a very good showing with our Negro candidate (Mr. Boatwright) for City Councileman.

The day of election revealed a split among our people which was not observed before. Thus, in the next few weeks we shall try to hold another workshop with the hopes of bringing them together.

Enclosed is a clipping of election results.

In regards to Rev. Pendergrast, he has left the state, residing in Belton, North Carolina.

Very truly yours,

William E. Brown

William E. Brown

June 1, 1967

Mr. William E. Brown
325 West Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Brown:

Enclosed please find our checks no. 1751 and no. 1739 in the sums of $165.80 and $225.00 respectively.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Florence Pilgrim
for
Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosures:

June 7, 1967

Mr. William E. Brown
325 West Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Emerson:

Thanks so much for your note on the election in Bishopville. I would like to know a little bit more about the campaign. How was Mr. Boatwright selected, and was it obvious during the course of the campaign that he would not receive the united support of the Negro community? Does this represent criticism of him, or a more basic split in the community?

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR/mc

MUNICIPAL ELECTION – 1967

Town of Bishopville, Tuesday, May 16

	Court House	Lee Mfr. Co.	Total
MAYOR			
Hugh R. Colclough	256	340	596
T. Bruce Smith, II	175	230	405
COUNCILMEN			
Thomas H. Alexander	239	311	550
H. K. Boatwright	81	115	196
Luther D. Bramlett	194	247	441
W. Ray Copeland	175	274	449
C. E. Cummings	150	221	371
Darwin K. Elmore	246	325	571
Carl W. Eskridge	222	266	488
Robert D. Jennings	274	360	634
R. G. Kerr	137	158	295
Z. Vance Morgan	145	188	333
Hubert Morrow	173	221	394
Carroll S. Reames	177	237	414
W. L. K. Scott	168	168	336

July 19, 1967

Mr. Emerson Brown
325 West Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Emerson:

As you know, we in SEDFRE have been having financial difficulties for some time. We had hoped that we would have received a major foundation grant late in the Spring. However, this has not come through as yet, and the Executive Committee has asked that we operate on a reduced budget.

One of the unfortunate results of this financial retrenchment means that we must terminate your employment as of August 25, 1967. You will receive full pay through then, plus $100.00 automobile allowance for August.

Needless to say, we have been fully satisfied with your services and feel that you have made an important contribution to Civil Rights in South Carolina, and in the nation.

I have talked to Vernon Jordan about the possibility of your working with VEP and he indicates general favorability to your working with one of the local projects if that meets with local approval.

I am grateful for all that you have done and regret the necessity for this decision.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

325West Bartlette Street
Sumter South Carolina
August 21, 1967

Mr. Marvin Rich
150 Nassau St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Rich:
I received your letter today bearing the disappointing news of my not being employed with SEDFRE after August 25. This I am sure will also be disappointing to the people whom I have been working with in Lee, Darlington and Marlboro counties, as we are working and looking forward to extensive work of reregistration.

I have enjoyed the work and appreciate your expressed satisfaction of of the same. I am especially grateful to you for having talked to Mr. Vernon Jordan concerning my employment with VEP. Will you let me know immediately if he will contact me or if Iam to contact him? If the later is the case could you please furnish his address?

What ever help you can give please accept my sincere thanks.

Sincerely,

William Emerson Brown
William Emerson Brown

RECEIVED
JUL 24 1967
SEDFRE

Mss
546

SEDFRE

BY-LAWS, 1965; POLICY STATEMENTS

Box 1
Folder 9

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Please Retain Original Order

Revised, May 26, 1965

BY-LAWS

-of-

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND INCORPORATED

ARTICLE X

The location of the principal office of the Corporation in the City and County of New York shall be as fixed from time to time by the Board of Directors (hereinafter referred to as the "Board"). Until otherwise so fixed, such office shall be at Room 1312, 150 Nassau Street, New York, New York.

ARTICLE II

The Membership of the Corporation shall be divided into two classes: (a) Voting and (b) Non-Voting. Each class of Members shall have equal rights, powers and privileges, except that the Voting Members only shall have the right to vote. The Subscribers to the Certificate of Incorporation of the Corporation and the Directors named in the Certificate of Incorporation shall be Voting Members of the Corporation. The election of a person as a Director shall constitute his admission as a Voting Member of the Corporation. Additional Members may be elected to either class by a ~~majority~~ two-thirds vote of the Voting Members present and voting at any annual or special meeting of Voting Members or by the vote of a ~~majority~~ two-thirds of the Directors then in office at any regular or special meeting thereof. Any Member may resign at any time by mailing or delivering written notice thereof addressed to the Secretary at the office of the Corporation or at any annual or special meeting of Voting Members. Any Member may be removed at any time at any annual or special meeting of Voting Members by resolution adopted by a two-thirds vote ~~majority~~ of all of the Voting Members of the Corporation. All rights, powers and privileges of any Member of the Corporation shall cease for all purposes upon the termination of his membership, whether by death, resignation or removal.

ARTICLE III

The annual meeting of the Voting Members shall be held in each year on the third Wednesday in April (or, if such day be a legal holiday, then on the following business day). Special meetings of Voting Members shall be called and held as directed by the President or the Board or upon the written request of one-third of the Voting Members of the Corporation.

Fifteen days' notice of each annual meeting of Voting Members and ten days' notice of each special meeting thereof shall be given by mailing, telegraphing or cabling each Voting Member at his address appearing for such purpose on the records of the Corporation. Notice of any meeting may be waived by any Voting Member in writing or by telegraph or cable. Each notice of meeting shall state the time and place appointed for the holding thereof and generally the business to be transacted thereat.

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Fifteen days' notice of each annual meeting of Voting Members and ten days' notice of each special meeting thereof shall be given by mailing, telegraphing or cabling each Voting Member at his address appearing for such purpose on the records of the Corporation. Notice of any meeting may be waived by any Voting Member in writing or by telegraph or cable. Each notice of meeting shall state the time and place appointed for the holding thereof and generally the business to be transacted thereat.

The presence, in person or by proxy, of one-third, (or if one-third be nine or more, not less than nine) of the Voting Members of the Corporation shall be necessary and sufficient to constitute a quorum and each Voting Member present thereat, in person or by proxy, shall be entitled to one vote on each matter brought before the meeting. All matters, a quorum being present, shall be decided by a majority in voting interest of the Voting Members present in person or by proxy, except as otherwise provided by statute, or the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-Laws. Each proxy shall be in writing and shall be filed with an officer of the Corporation prior to or at the meeting.

The Board may from time to time by resolution create a committee or committees of Directors, Members, Officers, or other persons designated by it, and to the extent permitted by law, may delegate to such committees such powers and duties as the Board may deem advisable. Such committees may include an Executive Committee of the Board to act for the Board between meetings thereof. The Board may elect the members of such committees or may authorize the President and/or any other officer or officers to do so. A majority of all the members of any such committee may determine its action and fix the time and place of its meetings, unless the Board otherwise shall provide. The Board shall have the power to change the members of any such committee at any time, to fill vacancies therein and at any time to discharge any such committee with or without cause.

ARTICLE IV

The Board of Directors of the Corporation shall constitute its governing body, shall have all such powers and authority as are conferred upon them by law, by the Certificate of Incorporation and these By-Laws, and consistently therewith shall have direction and control over the property and affairs of the Corporation.

Until otherwise fixed as hereinafter set forth, twenty five persons shall constitute the Board of Directors. The first Board will include the four persons named as Directors in the Certificate of Incorporation and eleven others to be elected by the Board. Members of the first Board shall hold office until the first annual meeting of Voting Members. Commencing with the first annual meeting of Voting Members the Board shall be elected thereat and the Directors so elected shall hold office until the next annual meeting of Voting Members and until their successors have been elected and have qualified. The number of the Directors constituting the Board may from time to time be increased or decreased by resolution of the Board, provided, however, that at no time shall there be fewer than three (3) Directors or more than the maximum set forth in the Certificate of Incorporation, as from time to time amended.

Any Director may resign at any time by delivering written notice thereof to the office of the Corporation. In case of any vacancy in the Board by reason of death, resignation, increase in the number of directorships, or otherwise, such vacancy or vacancies may be filled for the unexpired term by a vote of a majority of the Directors remaining in office, or by a vote of a majority of the Voting Members of the Corporation.

ARTICLE V

An annual meeting of the Board shall be held immediately following the annual meeting of the Voting Members of the Corporation. All reports required by the Membership Corporations Law shall be presented at such meeting. Other regular meetings of the Board shall be held at such place and at such time as shall be fixed by the Board. Special meetings of the Board shall be called at any time by the President or upon the request of any three (3) Directors. No notice of an annual or regular meeting of the Board need be given. Two days' notice shall be given of all special meetings of the Board to each Director by mail, telegraph or cable, addressed to him at his address as the same shall appear for such purpose on the records of the Corporation, and shall state the time and place of the meeting and generally the business to be transacted thereat. Any Director may waive notice of any meeting in writing or by telegraph or cable.

A third of the Directors in office shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of the Board, and the acts of a majority of the Directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the acts of the Board, except as may be otherwise provided by statute or by the Certificate of Incorporation, or these By-Laws. Any meeting of the Board, whether or not a quorum is present, may be adjourned from time to time and from place to place by a majority of the Directors present. Notice of any adjourned meeting need not be given.

ARTICLE VI

The officers of the Corporation shall be a Chairman of the Board, a President, one or more Vice Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, and such Assistant Secretaries and Assistant Treasurers as shall be elected by the Board. Any two of said offices, except those of President and Vice President or President and Secretary, may be held by the same person.

Officers shall be elected by the Board to hold office until the next annual meeting of the Board and until their successors have been elected and have qualified.

Any officer may be removed at any time, with or without cause, by resolution of the Board.

The Chairman of the Board shall be vested with such powers and shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the Board.

The President shall be the chief executive officer of the Corporation and shall sign, in the name of the Corporation and under its corporate seal, such documents and prepare as may be required to be signed by an executive officer and sealed, and shall perform such other duties as may be directed from time to time by the Board.

Each Vice President shall be vested with such powers and shall perform such duties of the President as shall be prescribed by the Board or delegated by the President.

The Secretary shall give all notices of meetings of members or of the Board as to which notice is required and shall record all action taken at any meeting of members or of the Board in a book or books to be kept for that purpose. The Secretary shall have custody of the seal and of the records of the Corporation and shall perform such other duties as the Board may from time to time prescribe.

Each Assistant Secretary shall be vested with such powers and shall perform such duties of the Secretary as shall be prescribed by the Board or delegated by the Secretary.

The Treasurer shall have custody of the funds and other property of the Corporation and shall keep accurate records thereof and of all receipts and disbursements of the Corporation in financial books to be kept for that purpose and shall deposit all moneys and other valuable effects in the name and to the credit of the Corporation in such depository as shall be designated by the Board. He, or such other officer or officers as shall from time to time be designated by the Board, shall be charged with the disbursements of funds of the Corporation and the taking of proper vouchers therefor. He shall render to the Board such reports as the Board shall prescribe. He shall, if required by the Board, furnish bond, as prescribed by the Board, for the faithful performance of his duties. He shall perform such other duties as the Board shall from time to time prescribe.

Each Assistant Treasurer shall be vested with such powers and shall perform such duties of the Treasurer as shall be prescribed by the Board or delegated by the Treasurer.

Any vacancy among officers may be filled for the unexpired term by the Board.

ARTICLE VII

All bills, notes, drafts, acceptances, checks, and endorsements, other negotiable instruments, or other evidences of indebtedness of the Corporation shall be signed in such manner as the Board may from time to time determine. Endorsement for deposits to the credit of the Corporation in any of its duly authorized depositories shall be made by the President, a Vice-President, or the Treasurer or any other officer or agent to whom such power may be delegated by resolution of the Board.

ARTICLE VIII

The seal of the Corporation shall be circular in form bearing the name of the Corporation, the year of its organization and the words "Corporate Seal, New York".

ARTICLE IX

The By-Laws of the Corporation may be altered, amended, or repealed at any meeting of the Voting Members of the Corporation by a vote of a majority of all the Voting Members of the Corporation, or at a meeting of the Board by a vote of a majority of all the Directors then in office, provided in either case, that notice of the proposed action shall have been given in the notice of such meeting.

SCHOLARSHIP
EDUCATION AND
DEFENSE
FUND FOR
RACIAL EQUALITY inc.
150 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
TELEPHONE 964-8270

STATEMENT OF PERSONNEL POLICIES AND PRACTICES

General Statement

SEDFRE assumes that all staff members are in sympathy with and dedicated to the social purpose of the organization. It is hoped that they will translate their interest and commitment into an active involvement in their work.

Probationary Period

Clerical and professional employees shall be hired for a probationary period of six months. During the probationary period an employee may be dismissed with one week's notice. However, if an employee is discharged before he has worked two full weeks, no notice is required.

After six months of employment, clerical employees will be reviewed by their supervisor and professional employees will be reviewed by the Executive Director (in conjunction with the Personnel Committee). If an employee's work is deemed satisfactory, he shall be made a permanent employee.

Salaries

1. Clerical - Schedule of starting salaries for clerical employees shall be set by the Executive Director and periodically reviewed by the Personnel Committee.

2. Professional - Starting salary of professional employees shall be set by the Executive Director and approved by the Personnel Committee.

Increments

Salary reviews shall be conducted semi-annually in October and April. Individual clerical and professional salaries shall be reviewed for increments once a year on the review date nearest to the anniversary date of employment. Amount of increment will depend on position held, length of service, financial condition of organization and judgment of Executive Director, supervisor and Personnel Committee as to quality of performance.

Professional salaries shall be reviewed by Personnel Committee in consultation with Executive Director. Clerical employees shall be eligible for an increase of $3 to $5 a week, depending on above conditions in judgment of Executive Director.

Severance

If the services of a permanent professional are discontinued by SEDF, he shall be granted one month's severance pay (or more in exceptional circumstances, at the

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

■ *president;* Andrew E. Norman ■ *vice presidents;* William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ *secretary;* Ezra Levin ■ *treasurer;* Shelley Appleton ■ *executive director;* Marvin Rich ■ *leadership development director;* Ronnie M. Moore ■ *legal director;* Carl Rachlin ■ *BOARD OF DIRECTORS;* Nils R. Douglas, Chairman ■ John P. Allison ■ Robert Ausnit ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Canon James P. Breeden ■ Dr. Kenneth B. Clark ■ Robert Curvin ■ Charlotte Devree ■ Robert F. Drinan, S. J. ■ John Henry Faulk ■ Michael O. Finkelstein ■ Doris Freedman ■ Dr. Edward L. Gibson ■ James T. Harris ■ Claude Heckscher ■ Norman Hill ■ Clarence B. Jones ■ Dr. Archie Lacey ■ Joann List Levinson ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Richard J. Schwartz ■ Elaine Slater ■ Norman [illegible] ■ Rowland Watts ■ Pearl L. Willen

discretion of the Personnel Committee). If the services of a permanent clerical employee are terminated, he shall be granted two weeks severance pay (or more in exceptional circumstances at the discretion of the Executive Director).

In the case of a temporary employee, the above shall not apply. Conditions re severance shall be agreed upon at the time of employment.

Sick Leave

All employees are entitled to one half day of sick leave for each month of employment up to six days a year. Sick leave may not be accrued for more than two years.

Vacation

Clerical employees are entitled to two weeks of vacation after one year of employment and three after two years and thereafter. Professional employees are entitled to three weeks vacation after one year's employment and four weeks after two years and thereafter. Vacation must be taken at the convenience of the organization. Vacation time may be divided at the request of the employee and the discretion of the Executive Director. If mutually agreeable, one week's additional salary may be substituted for one week of vacation.

Benefits

Employees are covered by Workmen's Compensation, Disability Benefits and Unemployment Insurance.

After six months of employment, employees are covered by group health insurance provided by SEDFRE under a Massachusetts Mutual Co. major medical policy.

Holidays

Paid holidays are as follows: New Year's Day, Lincoln or Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. In the event certain holidays fall on a week-end, they shall be observed on Friday or Monday in accordance with prevailing practice.

Personnel Responsibility

The Executive Director is responsible for employing, supervising and discharging clerical personnel. Decisions may be reviewed by the Personnel Committee at the request of the employee involved. The Executive Director is also responsible for employing, supervising and discharging professional employees except that the Personnel Committee must authorize hiring and approve candidate before employment is final. If a professional employee wishes to appeal a decision of the Executive Director regarding discharge, the case will be reviewed by the Personnel Committee in consultation with the Executive Director and the decision of the Committee will be final.

Personnel Committee

The Personnel Committee is constituted by the Board of Directors of SEDFRE and consists of a chairman and members selected from among members of the Board. The Personnel Committee operates in consultation with the Executive Director.

Pay Period

[N.D.]

DRAFT OF PROPOSED POWERS OF CORE EDUCATIONAL AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.

(name subject to change)

1. To encourage, assist, sponsor, and conduct research and educational activities and to disseminate information concerning the extent and causes of, and methods of eliminating, racial prejudice and discrimination, and lessening juvenile delinquency and other neighborhood tensions.

2. To disseminate information on, and foster understanding of, non violent procedures for reducing or eliminating racial prejudice and discrimination and juvenile delinquency and other neighborhood tensions.

3. To provide scholarship, fellowship, and loan assistance to needy individuals belonging to racial minority groups or engaged in the study of the existence and causes of racial prejudice and discrimination, juvenile delinquency or neighborhood tensions.

4. To educate citizens with respect to their voting rights and encourage the exercise of such rights as permitted by pertinent state legislation.

5. To provide information on newly desegrated facilities so that members of minority racial groups and others will be aware of changing patterns.

6. To pay the expenses of legal representation and other expenses (including bail) of persons involved in judicial or administrative proceedings, wherein questions and issues pertaining to civil rights and liberties arise.

7. To promote and encourage harmony among the various racial groups of the United States; and, in connection therewith, to promote and encourage intercommunity contacts to discuss means to mitigate tensions which threaten to disrupt such harmony.

double page - 17-18-19-20
has cont. of these plus other
articles

ew York Times.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1964.

HOPE FOR 3 WANES AS DULLES OPENS MISSISSIPPI TALKS

60 Step Up Hunt for Missing Rights Team — Ex-C.I.A. Head Sees Governor

By **CLAUDE SITTON**

Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, Miss., June 24—Virtually all hope faded today for the lives of three civil rights workers missing since Sunday night in the red hills of east-central Mississippi.

Sixty law enforcement officers—agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, state troopers and sheriff's deputies—stepped up their hunt for the two whites and one Negro.

Meanwhile, Allen W. Dulles, former Director of Central Intelligence, arrived in Jackson, the state capital, under instructions from President Johnson and went into conference with Gov. Paul B. Johnson Jr. and other officials at the Governor's Mansion.

[After a meeting of one and one-half hours, Mr. Johnson, speaking to reporters in Jackson, praised Mr. Dulles and said he was in Mississippi "for the purpose of doing good and not destroying the state."]

Burned Car Examined

The law officers, working in pairs, made a house-to-house canvass of the rural area north and east of Philadelphia in a search for clues.

F.B.I. crime-laboratory experts studied the burned wreckage of the Ford station wagon in which the men were riding and sifted through the ashes where the vehicle was found yesterday, 15 miles northeast of here off State Highway 21 in Bogue Chitto Swamp.

The comments of civil rights leaders and private remarks by investigators indicated all [illegible] that the three men were dead

United Press International Telephoto

CONFERRING IN MISSISSIPPI: Allen W. Dulles, former Director of Central Intelligence, talking with Gov. Paul B. Johnson Jr. on racial situation in state.

F.B.I. AUGMENTS MISSISSIPPI FORCE

But Kennedy Tells N.A.A.C.P. That He Cannot Order Any Federal Police Action

By **M. S. HANDLER**

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 24—Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy told a delegation from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today that the Government could not take preventive police action in racially troubled Mississippi.

He told the delegation, headed by Roy Wilkins, the executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., that he had considerably augmented the force of Federal Bureau of Investigation agents in Mississippi. But, he added, police action cannot be taken under the Federal-state relationship.

inal House Action On Civil Rights Bill By July 4 Assured

By **E. W. KENWORTHY**

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June [illegible] — actment of the civil rights [illegible] by July 4 was assured [illegible] committee, made his announcement only 24 hours be- e a majority could have n control of the committee y from him and called a eeting to clear the civil rights ill for final floor action.

Last Friday the Senate approved, 73 to 27, a substitute for the bill passed by the House on Feb. 10. This substitute went back to the House Monday for concurrence in the Senate changes.

Southerners refused unanimous consent to take up the substitute immediately. It was thereupon sent to the Rules Committee to obtain clearance in the regular way for House consideration.

To prevent Mr. Smith, an inveterate foe of civil rights legislation, from delaying a rule by refusing to call the committee into session, three Democratic members immediately wrote him requesting a meeting.

Under the rules of the House, if Mr. Smith did not announce a meeting within three days of receipt of the request, a majori-

Continued on Page 18, Column 6

investigators indicated all felt that the three men were dead.

One source quoted an F.B.I. man in Philadelphia as having said, "We're now looking for bodies."

Governor Seen Limited

Concern shifted to the possibility that popular reaction among Negroes might lead to demonstrations in the already explosive atmosphere created by the beginning on Sunday of a two-month civil rights campaign throughout Mississippi.

Disappearance of the three campaign participants and reports of violence, intimidation and harassment directed at Negroes and other participants in other sections of the state have aroused growing alarm.

The consensus among knowledgeable observers is that Governor Johnson wants to take whatever action is necessary to avoid Federal intervention but that militantly segregationist white sentiment limits his freedom to act.

The tenseness of the situation was demonstrated here shortly

Continued on Page 18, Column 2

tionship.

Developments in Mississippi pushed all other considerations aside at the association's 55th annual convention.

A leadership delegation headed by Mr. Wilkins conferred for more than an hour with the Attorney General and then a group of about 1,800 delegates walked to the Justice Department.

Lawlessness Called High

There they marched past the Attorney General, who appeared with Mrs. Medgar W. Evers and the leadership delegation. Mrs. Evers is the widow of the N.A.A.C.P. Mississippi state secretary who was assassinated last year.

Mr. Wilkins and his associates informed Mr. Kennedy that, according to their report, the situation in Mississippi had reached a high level of lawlessness with the disappearance of three civil rights workers.

They said that only the employment of Federal police powers could guarantee a measure of protection for the Negro population and for college students participating in the voter-registration drive.

Mr. Wilkins said afterward that he and his colleagues had urged the Attorney General to take "preventive" police action. The Attorney General, Mr. Wilkins added, replied that he had augmented the force of Federal Bureau of Investigation agents in Mississippi but that the Federal Government could not take "preventive" police action.

The Attorney General also

Continued on Page 18, Column 6

p in Mississippi

Associated Press Wirephoto

s, left, executive secretary of organization's board of n Mississippi rights drive.

Associated Press Wirephoto

ge in Philadelphia, Miss., . agents to move the car.

ights Volunteers etermined to Stay n Mississippi Unit

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2 OF MISSING MEN FEARED FOR LIVES

Told Associates of Concern Before Mississippi Trip

By R. W. APPLE Jr.

Two of the three young civil rights workers who disappeared in Mississippi Sunday night had told their friends that morning that they feared for their lives.

Michael Schwerner, a 24-year-old former settlement house worker from Brooklyn, and James E. Chaney, 21, a plasterer from Meridian, Miss., left Meridian Sunday morning to investigate the burning of a Negro church in Longdale, Miss.

With them was Andrew Goodman, 20, a Queens College junior from New York who had arrived in Mississippi for the first time late Saturday afternoon. Like the others, he was there to take part in a summer civil rights campaign.

Just before they climbed into the blue 1964 Ford station wagon that was found burned near Philadelphia, Miss., on Tuesday, Mr. Schwerner asked that the Federal Bureau of Investigation be called if they did not check in by 4 P.M.

Sue Brown, who works at the community center established by Mr. Schwerner in Meridian six months ago, said in a telephone interview that he had received a number of threats recently and had been deeply concerned about a possible attempt on his life.

Mr. Chaney remarked to her that "there's likely to be trouble," Miss Brown recalled. She said civil rights workers in Mississippi were never without apprehension but that Mr. Chaney seemed unusually worried on Sunday.

A Key CORE Aide

Mr. Schwerner, a quiet young man who was trained as a social worker, is the most experienced of the three in civil-rights campaigns. He is a key member of the Congress of Racial Equality task force in Mississippi.

His wife, who arrived in Meridian yesterday, said he had "been interested in race relations ever since he was old enough to understand." His convictions, she suggested, are moral rather than intellectual.

While still an undergraduate at Cornell, he decided to become a social worker. He studied at the Columbia University of Social Work and worked for the New York City Department of Welfare and for two settlement houses on the Lower East Side.

Last year he was arrested during picketing at a housing project and again during a July 4 "freedom ride" in Maryland.

Mr. Schwerner, known as Mickey, wrote in his applica-

Kennedy Says F.B.I. Has Sent More Agents Into Mississippi

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

told the delegation that he hoped an improvement in the situation would result from President Johnson's telephone conversation with Gov. Paul B. Johnson Jr. of Mississippi and the dispatching of Allen W. Dulles there in connection with the search for the missing civil rights workers.

Mr. Wilkins told reporters that his group had not requested the intervention of Federal troops or the National Guard. "We did not discuss arms," he said. In past civil rights cases, the Government has sent marshals to troubled areas.

Mr. Wilkins said Mr. Kennedy had assured the delegation the Government would explore every possibility of making its presence felt in Mississippi, but that this would require a thorough examination of the problem.

Plans in Preparation

The N.A.A.C.P., according to Mr. Wilkins, is exploring other possibilities of providing protection for Mississippi's 985,000 Negroes and for the white college students. But he said the explorations were only in an "embryonic stage." He described the situation as so serious that "anything could happen."

A crowd applauded Mr. Kennedy when he emerged from the Justice Department building with Mrs. Evers. The Attorney General Mrs. Evers, two of her children, and the N.A.A.C.P. delegation stood on the lower steps of the Justice Department building as the protest march began. The delegates carried signs denouncing the situation in Mississippi.

At this morning's plenary session of the convention, Sargent Shriver, director of the Peace Corps and also director of President Johnson's antipoverty program, drew applause with a sarcastic attack on Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, the leading candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination.

"It has been a hot week in Washington," Mr. Shriver said. "Yesterday it was 92 degrees. Most of you haven't had time for swimming but Senator Goldwater, they tell me, was swimming in the Potomac River looking for the mainstream.

"If he really wants to find the mainstream, he should come here and try to explain to this convention his position on race relations, try to explain why he thinks it is unconstitutional to pass a law guaranteeing equal opportunity to all Americans regardless of color and creed."

Mr. Goldwater voted against the civil rights bill passed last week in the Senate.

Words on Mississippi

Mr. Shriver said: "If Mississippi justice — Emmett Till, Medgar Evers and now three more workers — is constitutional and the civil rights bill is unconstitutional, then my only question is: Did Goldwater ever go to law school?"

Of the Peace Corps and its 8,000 American volunteers, Mr. Shriver said:

"We have not had one single incident of violence to a Peace Corps volunteer serving abroad. We have heard talk of backward peoples in other continents. But when we think of that burned car [of the three missing civil rights workers] and think back on Medgar Evers and Emmett Till and the other victims of American violence—we must ask ourselves, who is really backward?"

Hundreds March Here

Several hundred civil rights demonstrators marched for hours yesterday in front of the United States Court House in Foley Square, and when it grew dark about 30 settled down on the steps for an all-night vigil.

The purpose of the protest, organized by the Congress of Racial Equality and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was set forth in placards and signs:

"We Demand the Continuous Presence of Federal marshals in Mississippi;" "No More MISSIng Persons;" "Justice Department Attorneys to Mississippi;" "Demand F.B.I. Protect Lives of Civil Rights Workers," and "L.B.J. Must Go — to Mississippi."

Arthur Williams, the regional field secretary of CORE, told the marchers that "we're going to stay here until something happens in Mississippi, if it takes two months or 10 years."

A delegation met with United States Attorney Robert Morgenthau and urged him to convey its demands to President Johnson. Mr. Morgenthau told them, they said, that he could not make any recommendations to the President.

RIGHTS BILL VOTE IS DUE BY JULY 4

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

ty of the 15-member committee [illegible]

needs the votes of two Republicans on the Rules Committee to report the civil rights bill.

It was the view of some in the White House that Mr. Halleck would not dare withhold those votes and delay enactment of the bill. If he did, they said, the Democrats would call up the bill under a suspension of the rules on Monday, July 6.

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30 EXPRESS FEAR ON WORK IN SOUTH

Teachers Will Help Negroes in Mississippi Project

Fear has beset some 30 public schoolteachers, most of them women and all young, who will soon leave New York on a mission to Mississippi.

"All of us are quite fearful," Mrs. Norman Becker, the leade of the expedition with Sandra Adickes, said yesterday at a news conference in the headquarters of the United Federation of Teachers, 300 Park Avenue South. She continued:

"My husband is extremel worried. In families generall there's great trepidation."

A 3-Grade Project

The teachers plan to arrive i Mississippi on July 2 and 6 fo six weeks of work among Negr children in the 10th, 11th an 12th grades. They know the will face white hostility.

"We will live in Negro homes meet their children in Negr churches and offer them, i small groups of half a doze or less, a very exciting, broa program of varied activities," said the 29-year-old Mis Adickes, who teaches Englis in Benjamin Franklin Hig School.

"These young people have bee very suppressed and we ob viously can't make up for thei deficiencies but we can, I hope give them some awareness o their own individual potential," she added.

The teachers said they ha no wish to embarrass th Federal Government or provok trouble in Mississippi. Never theless, several noted, "We'r completely dependent on Wash ington for our safety."

Should the situation deteri orate, Mrs. Becker admitte there will probably be a reas sessment of the project. "A lo will depend on developments," she said, "and while 10 or 1 might pull out, some will re main and the group as suc will carry on."

Only two of the teachers ar Negroes. One of them consid ered it significant that teach ers of their race in Mississipp discouraged any questionin about civil rights by the chil dren.

"We'll have to see this fo ourselves before we can reall believe it," she said.

The federation has raise nearly $7,000 to cover the cos of the venture.

Kennedy Says U.S. Power In Mississippi Is 'Limited

Robert F. Kennedy said her last night that the Mississipp situation was "a local matte for local law enforcement" an Federal authority there "is very very limited."

He made the remark befor [illegible] Germany, where he will at

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE THE BEST
AVAILABLE.

[illegible] - MA - 6
[illegible] - NYK - AUG 5, 1964

TO: [illegible] FOR STOLLEY, O'CUIN WINGO ROWAN SNELL

1964 AUG 5 PM 7 12

FROM: HAGER (WASHINGTON)

D58

THIS IS FUTURE LIFE
MATERIAL, NOT FOR USE
BY ANYONE ELSE WITHOUT
CHECKING THE NEWSDESKS.

MRS. RITA SCHWERNER (RTS)

THE WIDOW OF CIVIL RIGHTS WORKER MICKEY SCHWERNER WALKED INTO A HOT, SMALL, CROWDED ROOM IN THE WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY, A FEW MINUTES BEFORE HER ANNOUNCED THREE O'CLOCK PRESS CONFERENCE. "COULD YOU GO BACK FOR JUST A FEW MINUTES?" A TELEVISION CAMERAMAN SHOUTED, "WE'RE NOT SET UP YET."

BY TWO MINUTES AFTER THREE, RITA SCHWERNER WAS READY TO TRY IT AGAIN. TV WAS ALL SET THIS TIME, AND SHE BEGAN TO ANSWER QUESTIONS THAT WERE TO CONTINUE FOR ANOTHER THIRTY MINUTES. MRS. SCHWERNER, WHO HAD HEARD FROM WHITE HOUSE AIDE LEE WHITE LAST NIGHT THAT HER HUSBAND'S BODY HAD BEEN FOUND AND IDENTIFIED IN MISSISSIPPI, WORE A GREEN DRESS WITH NARROW, WHITE STRIPES. SHE WORE NO STOCKINGS, NO MAKEUP AND NO JEWELRY, EXCEPT FOR TWO TINY, PEARL EARRINGS AND A PLAIN GOLD AND GREEN WEDDING BAND. A TINY GIRL, SHE LOOKED PALE AND THIN--BUT TALKED WITH A CONSISTENTLY STRONG, FIRM VOICE. SHE NEVER FALTERED, EVEN IN THE FACE OF RATHER SHARP QUESTIONING.

MRS. SCHWERNER, TWENTY-TWO, IS A FIELD SECRETARY FOR THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY. SHE AND HER HUSBAND HAD BEEN IN MERIDIAN, MISS., SINCE JANUARY. FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE, SHE PLANS TO WORK WITH THE FREEDOM PARTY, THEN PERHAPS RETURN TO MISSISSIPPI.

"...IF THERE WERE RESPONSIBLE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP IN MISSISSIPPI, WITH AN OPPORTUNITY FOR DISSENT AND FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, THAN THESE MEN WOULDN'T HAVE BEEN MURDERED," SHE SAID. "THERE IS HORROR IN MISSISSIPPI."

"TO ME," SHE CONTINUED, "THESE WERE THREE VERY GOOD MEN, MEN WHO COULD HAVE MADE AN UNBELIEVABLE CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN LIFE... MEN WHO BELIEVED AND PRACTICED WHAT SCHOOL CHILDREN READ ABOUT...IN THE CONSTITUTION."

MRS. SCHWERNER WENT ON, SHOWING LITTLE EMOTIONAL STRAIN

D AWAY THE USUAL TASTELESS TV-RADIO QUESTIONS ("HOW DO YOU [illegible] HOW DID YOU SLEEP LAST NIGHT?" "DO YOU LOVE YO

RETURN TO

WAS SHE RESIGNED TO HER HUSBAND'S DEATH? "I WAS NEVER RESIGNED TO THAT...BUT CONSIDERING THE NIGHTMARE OF MISSISSIPPI, THERE WASN'T MUCH REASON FOR HOPE."

James

DID SHE BELIEVE HER HUSBAND AND THE TWO OTHERS HAD BEEN "RELEASED" WHEN THE POLICE APPREHENDED THEM ON A TRAFFIC CHARGE? "HE AND MR. [illegible] WERE EXTREMELY CAUTIOUS WORKERS. THEY ALWAYS STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATION. IT'S COMPLETELY INCONCEIVABLE THAT THEY WOULDN'T COMMUNICATE IF THEY COULD. BUT WE DON'T REALLY KNOW..."

6/64

DID SHE HAVE ANY REGRETS ABOUT WORKING FOR CIVIL RIGHTS? "CERTAINLY NOT."

WHAT KIND OF A MAN WAS HER HUSBAND? "VERY GENTLE...VERY RARELY RAISED HIS VOICE...TOTALLY COMMITTED TO HUMAN BEINGS...HE HAD NO FEELINGS OF HATRED."

WAS SHE SATISFIED WITH WHAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD DONE IN THEIR BEHALF? "WE'LL HAVE TO SEE WHAT THEY DO NOW."

DID SHE FEEL HATRED FOR SEGREGATIONISTS IN MISSISSIPPI? "NO, I FEEL ONLY PITY...FOR ANYONE SO FRIGHTENED, AFRAID AND FULL OF HATE...I PITY THE LITTLE CHILDREN OF MISSISSIPPI, BOTH NEGROES AND WHITES, WHO HAVE TO GROW UP WITH THIS..."

HAS SHE "ACCEPTED" THE DEATH OF HER HUSBAND? "...I'M FORCED SOMEWHAT TO RECOGNIZE THE REALITY OF IT."

HAD SHE BEEN "PREPARED" FOR HIS DEATH? "NO ONE IS EVER PREPARED FOR DEATH."

HOW HAD THE MAIL RUN SINCE THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE THREE MEN? THERE HAD BEEN ALL TYPES, SHE SAID, BUT THERE WERE MORE LETTERS [illegible] MAIL--EVEN FROM MISSISSIPPI--THAN HATE [illegible]TTERS, THE ONES THAT [illegible]D "I'M GLAD IT HAPPENED."

MRS. SCHWERNER, WHO ATTENDED THE U IVERS[illegible] OF MICHIGAN, WAS GRADUATED FROM QUEENS COLLEGE, AND [illegible] GRADE SCHOOL TEACHING CAREER BEFORE TAKING UP FULL TIME THE CAUSE OF CIVIL RIGHTS, BEGAN TO GET RESTLESS--BUT THE QUESTION[illegible] PERSISTED.

SHE TOLD HOW SHE'D GONE TO SEE GOV. PAUL [illegible]HNSON IN MISSISSIPPI, THAT SHE WALKED UP THE CAPITOL STEPS BEHIND HIM AND GOV. GEORGE WALLACE OF ALABAMA, HOW THEY "PHYSICALLY SLAMMED THE DOOR IN MY FACE." THEN LOOKED BACK OUT THROUGH THE GLASS PANELS WITH THEIR NOSES PRESSED AGAINST THE WINDOWS LIKE TWO LITT[illegible] BOYS...."

THE MURDER OF SCHWERNER, GOODMAN AND CHANE[illegible] SHE SAID, WAS JUST "ONE MORE AND STRONGER ARGUMENT AGAINST RA[illegible]ST TERROR S....

"IT'S TIME NOW FINALLY FOR PEOPLE TO DO SOMETHIN[illegible] TO TAKE SOME CONCRETE ACTION...WORKING FOR THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DE[illegible]CRATIC PARTY MEANS WORKING TOWARDS GIVING ALL CITIZENS OF THAT STA[illegible] A CHANCE TO VOTE AND TO PARTICIPATE IN GOVERNMENT...WITHOUT THRE[illegible]S AND MURDER. ONE CAN'T LIVE IN AN ISOLATED SHELL AND SAY THE RES[illegible] OF THE COUNTRY DOESN'T MATTER...."

HOW LONG WOULD SHE CONTINUE TO WORK FOR CI[illegible]L RIGHTS?

"AS LONG AS I LIVE," SHE SAID. "AND IF I G[illegible] THE SAME TREATMENT AS MY HUSBAND, I GUESS THAT WON'T BE VERY LONG."

MEGS.

DC--705PE..

WWASH[illegible]/705P

From Silver (stringer) Memphis

Recd. 10 dec. 64

[illegible] DEC 10 PM 12 [illegible]

RETURN TO [illegible]

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MEMPHIS TENN 10 [illegible] CST

ROBERT PARKER, TIME INC

[illegible]

(ATLANTA WANTS [illegible])

FOR NATION (SCHEDULED)

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL REPORTED THURSDAY FROM VICKSBURG, MISS., THAT BILLY CHARLES HOLAY, A WELDER EMPLOYED THERE BY LETOURNEAU (CAPITAL "L" AND "T"), INC., WAS ONE OF THE LAST PERSONS TO SEE MICHAEL SCHWERNER AND ANDREW GOODMAN ALIVE BEFORE THEY WERE SLAIN IN PHILADELPHIA.

HOLAY, AGE TWENTY-EIGHT, SHARED NESHOBA COUNTY JAIL CELL WITH SCHWERNER AND GOODMAN FOR ABOUT THREE HOURS ON THE DAY THE CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS WERE ARRESTED. JAMES CHANEY WAS PLACED IN THE JAIL'S NEGRO SECTION.

S HOLAY, WHO WAS JAILED ON MINOR OFFENSES SAID HE EXCHANGED GREETINGS WITH SCHWERNER AND GOODMAN AFTER THEY WERE PUT IN HIS CELL SHORTLY AFTER NOON. HOLAY RECALLED THAT AT THE TIME HE "DID NOT KNOW WHO THEY WERE OR WHAT THEY WERE BROUGHT IN FOR."

THE CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS "SPENT MOST OF THE TIME [illegible] TAKING A SHOWER AND READING MAGAZINES." HOLAY SAID HE HAD LITTLE CONVERSATION WITH THEM. "ALL I WAS INTERESTED IN WAS GETTING OUT."

HOLAY SAID WHEN THE JAILER CAME TO RELEASE HIM, HE LEFT THE CELL, TURNED AROUND AND ASKED SCHWERNER AND GOODMAN: "DO YOU WANT ME TO MAKE A CALL FOR YOU?"

THEY REPLIED "NO."

[illegible] THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL

7

D-44

[illegible] SUMMER PROJECT

MERIDIAN MISS 26 654P CST

TIME INC

[illegible] ATLA

TO: MAIN FOR NATION REQUESTED

FM: MORRIS, PHILADELPHIA, MISS. [illegible]

THE MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT.

SHORTLY AFTER 11 A.M. (C.S.T.) FRIDAY [illegible] BULLETIN FLASHED THE WORD ACROSS MISSISSIPPI THAT PRESIDENT LYNDON JOHNSON HAD DECIDED TO SEND 200 MARINES AND EIGHT HELICOPTERS TO MISSISSIPPI TO AIDE IN THE SEARCH FOR THE THREE MISSING CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS.

IN A SERVICE STATION ON THE SUN BAKED HIGHWAY LEADING INTO PHILADELPHIA A ROUGH LOOKING MAN BIT INTO A CIGAR AS HE PUMPED GAS INTO AN OLDSMOBILE. "HELL," HE GRUNTED, "WHY THEY'RE NO MORE DEAD THAT I AM. I WISH THEY HAD BLOWED THAT CAR UP AND KILLED THEM ALL. WHAT THEY NEED IS TO GET JOHNSON AND LITTLE BOBBY TO LOOK TOO. NOW THEY GOT TROOPS IN HERE THEY GOT PROTECTION TO MARCH. THAT'S ALL THEY EVER WANTED ANYWAY."

MISSISSIPPI HIGHWAY PATROLMEN AND THE THE FBI LINKED UP WITH LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS--ABOUT 125 MEN IN ALL---TO MAKE A HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVASS OF THE AREA FOR CLUES. AS YET, THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE ACTUAL SEARCHING OF THE MYRIAD OF SWAMPS AND PONDS SURROUNDING PHILADELPHIA AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS SEEM TO BE TRYING TO FIND OUT WHERE TO LOOK--BEFORE THEY LEAP IN WITH THE TURTLES AND THE WATER MOCHISANS THAT INFEST THE SWAMPS.

YESTERDAY(THURSDAY), A HEAVY RAIN SLOWED THE SEARCH, AND THE MID-AFTERNOON APPEARANCE OF A GROUP OF CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS AT THE NESHOBA COUNTY COURTHOUSE CAUSED A FLURRY OF EXCITEMENT THAT DRAINED MORE MEN FROM THE JOB. JAMES FARMER, COMEDIAN DICK GREGORY, AND SNCC LEADER JOHN LEWIS

MET WITH NESHOBA COUNTY SHERIFF [illegible] RAINEY, THE CITY ATTORNEY AND STATE HIGHWAY PATROL OFFICIALS [illegible] TO ASK PERMISSION TO GO INTO THE SPOT WHERE THE CAR WAS FOUND. THEY WERE REFUSED PERMISSION. THEY ALSO OFFERED [illegible] HELP IN CARRYING ON THE SEARCH, BUT THAT OFF[illegible] DOWN AS WELL.

OFFICERS SAID THE VISIT CAUSED A [illegible] DELAY IN THE SEARCHING, BUT OTHERWISE THE DAY WAS SPENT INTERVIEWING AND LOOKING FOR PHYSICAL SIGNS OF THE TWO, THERE WERE NONE TO BE FOUND. AND THE POLICE, AND FBI, AFTER EXAMINING THE BURNT-OUT SHELL OF THE CAR ANNOUNCED THAT THERE WAS [illegible] EVIDENCE OF BULLET HOLES OR OTHER KINDS OF VIOLENCE. IF YOU DISREGARD THE CAR ITSELF, THEY WERE RIGHT.

IN JACKSON, ALLEN DULLES MADE AN ON THE [illegible] CHECK OF MISSISSIPPI'S LAW ENFORCEMENT CAPABILITIES, AND [illegible] THAN 24 HOURS BEFORE PRESIDENT JOHNSON ANNOUNCED HE WAS SENDING THE MARINES IN, PRONOUNCED THE SITUATION IN "GOOD HANDS."

DULLES ARRIVED IN JACKSON ACCOMPANIED BY TOM FINNEY, IDENTIFIED HERE AS A WASHINGTON ATTORNEY. ALSO ON THE PLANE WERE BURKE MARSHALL AND JOHN DOAR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. DOAR STAYED IN JACKSON WITH THE FORMER CIA DIRECTOR, BUT MARSHALL FLEW BACK WITHOUT GETTING OFF THE PLANE.

WHILE IN JACKSON, DULLES SPENT AN HOUR [illegible] ERLE JOHNSTON, DIRECTOR OF THE STATE SOVEREIGNTY COMMISSION, [illegible] WAS A GUEST AT THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION FOR DINNER. DULLES SAID HE WOULD MEET WITH OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS--INCLUDING JAMES FARMER OF CORE AND JIM FORMAN OF SNCC--AS WELL AS JACKSON BUSINESS LEADERS BEFORE FLYING BACK TO WASHINGTON. AFTER A TWO-HOUR CONFERENCE WITH JOHNSON AND COLONEL T. B. BIRDSONG, COMMISSIONER OF THE HIGHWAY PATROL, DULLES SAID THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD ASKED HIM TO COME TO MISSISSIPPI, "AND HAVE A [illegible] WITH THE [illegible] GET HIS FIRST HAND VIEWS [illegible] WERE AND PARTICULARLY THOSE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. [illegible] ENFORCEMENT PROBLEM AS RELATED TO THE PARTICULAR [illegible] IS NOT PECULIAR TO MISSISSIPPI," SAID DULLES.

A[illegible]IST IN OTHER STATES, AS WELL AS IN MY NATIVE STATE OF NEW YORK.

DURING THE TIME THAT HE SERVED AS DIRECTOR OF THE MERIDIAN COMMUNITY CENTER, MICKEY SCHWERNER MADE A DEEP IMPRESSION [illegible] COMMUNITY. HE WAS POPULAR, [illegible] WELL [illegible] THE STUDENTS WHO FLOCKED [illegible] THE SPRAWLING SIX-ROOM CENTER ON 5TH STREET IN MERIDIAN.

THE ROOMS ARE HIGH AND DRAFTY. IN THE SUMMER, HOWEVER, THEY ARE JUST PLAIN HOT. SCHWERNER AND HIS WIFE RITA SET UP A [illegible] LIBRARY---THE BOOKS GIFTS FROM NORTHERN STUDENTS AND FROM THE NEW YORK CORE OFFICE---AND [illegible] TO GET THEIR HANDS ON SOME RECORDS FOR THE KIDS TO LISTEN TO. A BEAT-UP PING PONG TABLE FILLS ONE ROOM, AND IN THE LIBRARY THE BOOKS RUN ALMOST UP TO THE CEILING.

LIKE ALL SNCC AND CORE OFFICES WE HAVE VISITED IN THE SOUTH THE PLACE IS USUALLY IN A MILD STATE OF CHAOS. PEOPLE SITTING AROUND AND TALKING. PEOPLE WORKING ON VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECTS, A CONSTANT RINGING OF TELEPHONES--BUT, NONETHELESS IT IS A COMMUNITY CENTER. AND FROM IT SCHWERNER MAPPED VOTE CAMPAIGNS FOR THE COUNTIES AROUND MERIDIAN AND FOR MERIDIAN ITSELF.

HIS WIFE RITA GRADUALLY TOOK OVER THE [illegible] OF THE CENTER--THE AFTERNOON STORY SESSIONS FOR THE KIDS: THE CITIZENSHIP CLASSES: THE READING PROGRAMS: WHILE MICKEY DEVOTED HIMSELF MORE AND MORE TO VOTER REGISTRATION.

HE WAS TRAVELING OUT INTO THE COUNTRY [illegible] BY EARLY SPRING. [illegible] MEETING WITH LITTLE GROUPS OF NEGROES, SOMETIMES [illegible] ALONE AND SOMETIMES IN GROUPS TO PLAN [illegible] SUMMER PROJECT. SCHWERNER WAS LIKE A BROTHER TO SOME OF THE WORKERS IN THE OFFICE. "HE WASN'T AFRAID OF ANYTHING," SAID ONE YOUNG MAN. "HE WOULD GO ANYWHERE." [illegible] DISAPPEARED, SCHWERNER HELPED [illegible] [illegible] CUMBERLAND'S [illegible] [illegible] SOMETHING [illegible]. IT IS STILL [illegible].

THAT SUNDAY [illegible] SUPPER AT BEAL'S CAFE ACROSS THE STREET FROM [illegible]

[illegible] WITH SEVERAL [illegible] THE VOLUNTEERS. [illegible] CHANEY AND GOODMAN GOT A HAIRCUT FROM A [illegible] FRIEND OF THE MOVEMENT.

THEY LEFT [illegible] TO PHILADELPHIA AND THEN [illegible] TO THE [illegible] OF THE BURNED MT. ZION METHODIST CHURCH. [illegible] PEOPLE [illegible] THEY [illegible] . THE LAY LEADER OF THE CHURCH WHO LIVES [illegible]. THE THREE [illegible] STOPPED [illegible] TO SEE HIM [illegible]

[illegible] ABOUT 2:30 P.M. [illegible] SUNDAY [illegible] CHANEY WAS WEARING HIS STRAW HAT AND SCHWERNER [illegible] SHIRT REMEMBERS COLE. GOODMAN WAS DRESSED IN A [illegible] SHIRT AND KAKHI ARMY PANTS. THE [illegible] GOT 25 MIN [illegible] AND THEN LEFT TO GO INTERVIEW SOME OF THE OTHER PEOPLE ON THE ROAD, WHO MIGHT HAVE SEEN THE CHURCH BURN. AFTER [illegible] FINISHING THEIR CONVERSATIONS THEY PRESUMABLY MUST [illegible] LEFT FOR HOME. SCHWERNER ---WHO HAD TALKED ABOUT THE [illegible]ILITY OF BEING KILLED WITH DIFFERENT PEOPLE IN THE OFFICE--- [illegible] LEFT WORD WITH THE OFFICE TO CALL THE FBI IF THEY WERE NOT BACK BY 4:30 P.M. BUT FOR THE FIRST AGONIZING HOURS AFTER [illegible] DISAPPEARANNE THE YOUNG SUMMER PROJECT WORKERS IN THE OFFICE CHARGED THEY WERE UNABLE TO GET ANY RESPONSE FROM [illegible] GOVERNMENT. AND IT WAS NOT UNTIL MONDAY AFTERNOON THAT THE FBI [illegible]ALLY ENTERED THE CASE, AND NOT UNTIL AFTER THAT THAT [illegible] HIGHWAY PATROL GOT BUSY.

THIS AFTERNOON, THE PATROL AND 100 [illegible] NAVY HELICOPTER FROM THE [illegible]LLINSVILLE NAVAL AIR STATION [illegible] A RATHER HAPHAZARD [illegible] OF THE [illegible] CHITTO [illegible]. [illegible] BECAUSE THEY [illegible] TO HAVE [illegible] PATTERN [illegible] ARE NOT SEARCHING THE AREA METHODICALLY [illegible] ANYTHING LIKE THAT. WE WILL UPDATE ON THIS.

THE STORY THAT THE THREE BOYS [illegible] COLE (WE INCORRECTLY CALLED HIM A MINISTER [illegible]) [illegible] MUST HAVE [illegible] 10 P.M. [illegible] OF THE CHURCH'S [illegible] LITTLE [illegible] ROAD TOWARDS STATE HIGHWAY 16 [illegible] OF THE CHURCH HE WAS STOPPED BY [illegible] PISTOL SHOT RANG OUT, [illegible]

WHAT: 5

ROAD TOWARDS STATE HIGHWAY 1[illegible] AND AS HE TURNED INTO THE DRIVEWAY OF THE CHURCH HE WAS STOPPED BY TWO CARS AND A TRUCK. A PISTOL SHOT RANG OUT, AND FROM THE SHADOWS [illegible] ING [illegible] MEN WITH GUNS. THEY BEAT COLE, AND [illegible]. HIS WIFE FELL TO HER KNEES TO PRAY.

"IT'S TOO LATE TO PRAY," SAID ONE OF THE NIGHT RIDERS, WHO DID NOT EVEN BOTHER TO WEAR MASKS ACCORDING TO COLE. "IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO PRAY," SHE REPLIED, AND AFTER [illegible] HESITATING, THEY LEFT THE TWO TERRIFIED NEGROES [illegible] OFF.

LATER THAN NIGHT, ABOUT 2:30 A.M. MRS COLE SAW A GLOW IN THE NIGHT. THE NEXT MORNING THE CHURCH LAY IN A PILE OF CHARRED BEAMS AND TWISTED TIN--THE PIANO BURNED [illegible] TO ITS METAL SKELETON.

THE COLE'S ARE VERY CALM WHEN THEY TALK ABOUT THEIR BEATING. ESPECIALLY SINCE AFTER ALL THE REPORTERS AND POLICE LEAVE THEY WILL BE JUST A VULNERABLE AS BEFORE. MRS COLE, A SHORT, WORN LOOKING WOMAN WITH TWO TIGHTLY [illegible] PIG TAILS, LOOKED UP FROM THE CAULDRON SHE WAS WASHING CLOTHES IN IN THE BACK YARD WHEN SHE WAS ASKED IF SHE WOULD LET CORE USE THE CHURCH FOR MEETINGS AGAIN. "I'D FEEL MIGHT BE SMALL [illegible] TO LET THEM HAVE THE MEETING IN THE CHURCH, BUT I'M [illegible] AFRAID--YOU DON'T KNOW OUR PEOPLE AROUND HERE."

--- MORE TO COME ---.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CHANEY

SOANE.

N. Y. Times

Aug 6 - pg 1

"All the New
That's Fit to Pri

VOL. CXIII..No.

EXPERTS IDENTIFY MISSISSIPPI BODIES AS RIGHTS AIDES

Informer Reported to Have Been Paid $25,000 for Tip on the Graves

NEW EVIDENCE HUNTED

F.B.I. Declines to Say How 3 Were Slain—Coroner's Jury Visits the Site

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 5—Experts working from dental charts and other evidence identified today the three bodies found buried deep inside a cattle-pond dam as those of three missing civil rights workers.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents declined to say how the two white men and one Negro were killed six weeks ago after their release from the Neshoba County jail at Philadelphia, Miss.

There were persistent reports that an informer who received $25,000 to $30,000 had led F.B.I. agents to the crude graves five miles southwest of Philadelphia in the rolling hills of east-central Mississippi.

These reports and other circumstances surrounding the finding of the bodies early last night indicated that investigators knew some details of the slaying and had some idea of who was involved. However, it was learned that no arrests were imminent.

[In Honolulu, Dick Gregory, the Negro entertainer, said tonight that three weeks ago he had turned over a letter to the F.B.I. naming five persons as responsible for the deaths and pinpointing the location of the bodies, accord-

Aug6 -p91

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Said to Have Been Shot

County Coroner Fulton Jackson, Sheriff L.A. Rainey, Deputy Sheriff Cecil Price and a six-man coroner's jury visited the site last night and again this morning. No finding was announced immediately.

"We are not certain what was the cause of death," Mr. Jackson said.

He drove an ambulance bearing the bodies to Jackson last night. The bodies were encased in three black plastic bags, tagged X-1, X-2 and X-3.

A waiting team of pathologists and F.B.I. identification experts at the University of Mississippi Medical Center began examination of the bodies after the ambulance arrived at 12:30 A.M.

Mr. Jackson was asked today if it were true the autopsies had shown that the three men had been shot to death and that bullets had been removed from all the bodies. Such a report was published by The Jackson Daily News.

"I'm just not going to make any statement at this time," the coroner answered. "The matter is still pending."

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the F.B.I., announced this morning in Washington that the two white men had been definitely identified as Michael H. Schwerner, a 24-year-old field worker for the Congress of Racial Equality from New York, and Andrew Goodman, 20, a

[illegible]

EXPERTS IDENTIFY BODIES OF THREE

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

Queens College student from New York, who was a volunteer in the summer civil rights campaign in Mississippi.

Further tests were being made to confirm the tentative identification of the body of James E. Chaney, 21, a Negro plasterer from Meridian, Miss., who also was a CORE field worker.

It was indicated that F.B.I. agents were certain the body was that of Mr. Chaney but that the identification could not be announced as positive until further tests were completed, to satisfy the legal requirements for establishing identification.

The three men disappeared late Sunday night, June 21. The

St. Augustine Inns and Motels Are Ordered to Admit Negroes

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Aug. 5 (UPI)—A Federal judge ordered 17 restaurants and motels today to start serving Negroes by Saturday and warned segregationists not to interfere.

District Judge Bryan Simpson issued the order in Jacksonville. He told the operators of the establishments in the racially troubled tourist city that the new Civil Rights Law must be obeyed.

A short time later a grand jury named a biracial committee to help solve the city's racial problems.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the Negro rights leader from Atlanta, arrived in St. Augustine to address a rally and, presumably, to test compliance with Judge Simpson's order. The order was issued at the request of a group of local Negroes.

Mr. King said the ruling should put an end to a "rule

Judge Simpson forbade a group of segregationists, including Halstead (Hoss) Manucy and members of the Ancient City Hunting Club that Manucy heads, from threatening, intimidating or coercing any of the motel and restaurant operators or the Negroes who might seek service.

Negroes charged that many St. Augustine establishments, after initially obeying the law, resegregated under threats from segregationist pickets.

The order said an attorney for some of the segregationists had agreed to issuance of the injunction.

Ministers' Plea Rejected

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 5 (UPI)—The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit refused today to release nine white and Negro ministers from 60-day jail terms they are serving for unlaw assembly during a 1961 Fr

The three men disappeared late Sunday night, June 21. The last person known to have seen them is Deputy Sheriff Price.

He was among the law-enforcement officers who escorted the ambulance to Jackson and helped carry the bodies into the medical center.

Mr. Price has said he arrested Mr. Chaey for speeding on the afternoon of June 21 on Philadelphia's ouskirts and held the others for investigation. The three men were returning to Meridian, Miss., from a visit to the site of a burned Negro church on the county's eastern edge.

Mr. Chaney posted a $20 bond, and he and the two white men were released at about 10:30 that night, according to the deputy. Mr. Price said he had told them to get out of the county and had seen them leave town in the direction of Meridian.

The station wagon in which they were riding was found burned in a swamp 10 miles north of Philadelphia two days later.

Despite a wide search across 10 counties by 400 sailors, 100 F.B.I. agents and 100 state highway patrolmen, there was no apparent progress toward a solution of the case until last Monday.

On that day the F. B. I. rented in Jackson a bulldozer and a dragline—a piece of heavy excavating equipment that uses a bucket shovel suspended by cable from a crane boom. The machinery left for Philadelphia that night.

The bulldozer cut a road through the pine woods and underbrush yesterday morning to the dam site, in a pasture between two hills, several hundred yards west of State Highway 21.

Joseph Sullivan, an F.B.I. inspector from Washington and chief of the search, obviously knew where the bodies lay. The dragline rolled out to the center of the 250-foot-long dam shortly after noon. The huge bucket shovel began tearing into the 25-foot-high earthen levee.

The question of how Mr. Sullivan knew the three bodies lay some 20 feet down, near the dam's base, remains to be answered. But a clue was provided last week in an interview with Roy K. Moore, special agent in charge of the new field office of the F.B.I. in Jackson.

Mr. Moore was asked if it were true that agents had passed the word around Philadelphia that $25,000 would be id for information leading to ecovery of the bodies.

He replied that it was well own that the F.B.I. offered ewards in cases of this kind.

According to one report, not mediately confirmed, an unentified informant forced the eau to raise the reward to 0,000 before disclosing the ve site.

iscovery of the bodies only ified the F.B.I. search. tate troopers turned back ious at roadblocks, amed into the area at wn today to

United Press International Telephoto

GRAVES OF RIGHTS WORKERS: Excavation at a dam near Philadelphia, Miss., is where bodies of Michael H. Schwerner, Andrew Goodman and James E. Chaney were discovered Tuesday by Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Aug 6 - 1964. N.Y. Times

Murder in Mississippi

The discovery of the bodies of the three civil rights workers confirms the awful fears that arose when they first disappeared in Mississippi six weeks ago. Triple murder, by foul and violent means, has been committed. It is the most futile of all responses to the fight for equal rights, as well as the most monstrous. For terrorism is sure to strengthen the resolve to implement and enforce the law, not spur resistance to it.

The triple murder is creating this reaction. Mississippi's Governor, Paul B. Johnson Jr., has pledged to "exert every effort to apprehend those who may have been responsible." Unfortunately, there is little in the state's record to warrant optimism that any massive response will come from its law-enforcement agencies. The champions of white supremacy and the defenders of states' rights in Mississippi have shown much less resolve than Northern officials in making clear that they do not condone resort to violence or terror by either side in the civil rights conflict. If they now fail to honor the Governor's pledge, the Federal Government will have no choice but to do the job.

Mississippi and other Southern states look upon civil rights workers as alien intruders, sowing strife and fomenting dissension. But the civil rights workers who are taking part in the Mississippi summer project, a campaign that started before the new law was enacted, are not engaged in any subversive or illegal activity. If there were no obstacles to Negro voting in that state, there would be no "invasion."

Mississippi cannot declare itself off limits to the rest of the nation, nor can the rest of the nation regard Mississippi as something separate and apart. The murders of Michael Henry Schwerner, Andrew Goodman and James Earl Chaney are a horrendous example of an unthinking and inhuman reaction that might happen wherever mobs make themselves custodians or nullifiers of the law.

These murders will serve to remind decent and responsible people everywhere that lawlessness or mob rule cannot be tolerated. They can be responsible for a new determination to bring the murderers to justice and to affirm the need for law and order. The horror stirred by their murder must also bring a firmer resolution that the nation's effort to end discrimination be accomplished without violence or bloodshed. This is no help for the victims and scant solace for their families, but they will gain a noble and deserved epitaph if their death helps to lead to a peaceful victory for the cause in which they enlisted so hopefully.

FIGHTING THE SYSTEM →

Fighting the System

Negro Violence Viewed as a Reaction To Frustrations of Ghetto Wastelands

By FRED POWLEDGE

News Analysis

Six months ago, when the Northern Negro movement was almost exclusively concerned with the problem of de facto school segregation, a civil rights leader was asked why his attention was so concentrated on New York "Because as New York goes in civil rights," he replied, "so goes the rest of the North." His theory is now being proved, but not in the way he hoped. Rioting broke out in Harlem on July 18, in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyesvant section two days later, in Rochester on July 24, and in Jersey City last Sunday.

The riots have been similar in many ways, different in others. They all followed instances of police action against Negroes. In each case, the riot turned into nasty, guerrilla warfare between predominantly white policemen and gangs of marauding young Negroes.

Similarities Studied

Except for Harlem, where the trouble lasted several days, the riots started late at night, began again on the following night, and started to taper off on the third night.

Politicians, civil rights experts and sociologists have been studying these similarities since the Harlem riot started in an effort to draw some conclusions that might be helpful in discouraging future outbreaks.

One of their theories is that the teen-aged guerrillas have found in a stone, a brickbat, or a wine bottle full of gasoline a potent weapon of protest against the System, and that they are delighted with it.

These young people, to whom a voter registration campaign, a picket line, or an economic boycott mean very little, have found that they can stun an entire community by engaging in rioting. They can mobilize entire police forces and National Guard companies, keep mayors at their desks through the nights, and bring representatives of the news media from all over the country.

'Nothing Belongs to You'

"And," said a young man in Jersey City this week, "they have nothing to lose when they do this. You say they stand a chance of losing their lives or their freedom. They say they don't have much in the way of freedom or lives anyway, so what the hell?"

Another theory concerns life in the ghetto itself. Except in Harlem, the ghettos where the rioting occurred are, invariably, sterile wastelands of small groceries, dry-cleaning and laundering establishments, cheap and dirty bars, a bordello or two and small clothing shops.

There are few of the attractions of the senses that the white sections have.

"You go out and look and you see nothing that belongs to you or your people," said Miss Hannah Storrs, an official of the Congress of Racial Equality in Rochester, in the aftermath of that city's rioting.

Even in Harlem, with its flashy theaters and well-known watering spots, there is a feeling that these attractions are just deceptive, that the real theme is utter despair brought on by crowded living conditions, inadequate schools, and a firm belief that the rest of the city wishes Harlem did not exist.

In the other cities, Negroes who seek the attractions of the senses are expected to go downtown (or uptown, as the saying goes in Jersey City), and share the city's resources with the whites.

But Negroes are not welcome in these places. They are expected to stay in "their neighborhood," a neighborhood that offers little more than mere subsistence.

The Northern ghettos are even more sterile than the Negro neighborhoods of the South. Most coastal towns there and many inland cities, have far more housing integration than the North.

And Negroes in the South, accustomed to de jure segregation, have combined their resources and established some intellectual, social, and entertainment centers that have no counterparts in the Harlems of the North.

Leaders Embarrassed

There are probably more Negro-owned businesses on one street in Atlanta's Negro section than on all of 125th Street in New York.

A complicating factor in the Northern restlessness is the role of the civil rights leaders. Many of them are indulging in self-condemnation right now because they say, they failed to recognize the danger signals sent up the young people "in the street."

Others seem resentful because they are now expected by the white power structures to assume responsibility for what has happened.

They feel that the whites should share some of that responsibility, and they add that the violence should be interpreted as a class problem, not just a race problem. Raymond Brown, a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People official in Jersey City, said this week:

"All the middle-class groups of this city—Negroes in particular—have failed completely to communicate with these people."

Mr. Brown, and his colleagues in the other cities that have tasted riots in the last three weeks, seem certain that until the message from the streets reaches the traditional civil rights leaders and the officials in City Hall, there is a fair chance that rioting will become commonplace.

DAM IS SITUATED IN DESOLATE AREA

Truck Farmer Tells How F.B.I. Dug for Bodies

By JOHN HERBERS

Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, Miss., Aug 5 — The farm where the bodies of three civil rights workers were unearthed yesterday is an area of red clay hills, scrub pines and bitter weed.

The temperature was close to 100 today when two carloads of perspiring men in open-neck shirts turned off State Highway 21 and bumped down the gravel road to Olen Burrage's cattle pond.

They were the six members of a coroner's jury, Sheriff L. A. Rainey, Deputy Cecil Price and Coroner Fulton Jackson, a dark, stringy funeral home employe with sad, bloodshot eyes. Their mission was to survey the scene where the Federal Bureau of Investigation had dug a 20-foot-deep hole in the dam of fresh earth and found the bodies of two white men and a Negro.

The F.B.I. and the State Highway Patrol had blocked the roads leading to the area to all but officials and residents.

Two miles down Highway 21 toward Philadelphia the owner of the pond was busy answering questions of reporters and friends. Olen Burrage is 42 years old, the proprietor of a seemingly prosperous trucking concern — he hauls timber and corn—and lives in a comfortable house across the highway from his office.

Visit From the F.B.I.

"I contracted with Herman Tucker to build the pond late in May," he said, pushing back a straw cap from his black hair. "It is now almost completed. The F.B.I. came to see me yesterday morning with a search warrant and told me they wanted to do some digging on my place and they would pay for any damage."

"I told them to look all they wanted," he continued. "I went down there late yesterday to check on my cows and all I could see was a swarm of people and a dragline on top of the dam. I tell you, I don't know anybody that would kill them and put them on my property. All night I wracked my brain trying to think of something that would help in the investigation."

Mr. Burrage — a brawny, friendly man—owns 250 acres on which he grows corn and pastures cattle.

The pond is in an area of woods and pasture and the closest house is one-fourth of a mile away. That house is the home of the caretaker, Lamar Smith, his wife and seven children. Mr. Smith, a red-complexioned and wrinkled man in his 40's, said he had been to

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Families of Rights Workers Voice Grief and Hope

Father of Andrew Goodman Quotes Lincoln — Weeps After News Conference

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goodman, parents of Andrew Goodman, 20, whose body was found in Mississippi Tuesday, as they discussed their loss at their apartment here yesterday.

Mrs. Michael H. Schwerner, whose husband's body also was found, as she appeared in Washington yesterday.

United Press International Telephotos

Mrs. Fannie Lee Chaney at home in Meridian, Miss., after learning that body of son James was identified.

By PHILIP BENJAMIN

With a paraphrase from Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, the parents of Andrew Goodman expressed yesterday their grief and their hope for the future.

"It is for us the living to dedicate ourselves that these dead shall not have died in vain," quoted Robert Goodman, father of the young civil rights worker whose body, with those of Michael H. Schwerner and James E. Chaney, was found Tuesday near Philadelphia, Miss.

In different words these feelings were also expressed by the widow of Mr. Schwerner.

Andrew Goodman, 20 years old, Michael Schwerner, 24, and James Chaney, 22, were engaged in a voter registration drive in Meridan, Miss. Mr. Goodman and Mr. Schwerner were from New York. Mr. Chaney, a Negro, was from Mississippi.

Statement Read

Yesterday Andrew Goodman's parents, Robert and Carolyn, faced an array of news cameras and reporters in their eighth-floor apartment at 161 West 86th Street, an apartment whose walls are covered with paintings and lined with books.

Mrs. Goodman, who wore a black dress, seemed slightly more composed than her husband. She held her husband's arm as, in a halting voice, he read a statement.

"Our grief, though personal, belongs to our nation," Mr. Goodman said. "The values our son expressed in his simple action of going to Mississippi are still the bonds that bind this nation together — its Constitution, its law, its Bill of Rights."

"Throughout our history," Mr. Goodman said, "countless Americans have died in the continuing struggle for equality. We shall continue to work for this goal and we fervently hope that Americans so engaged will be aided and protected in this noble mission."

Visit to Memorial

Mr. Goodman, an engineer, said he and his wife were in Washington four weeks ago and made a "pilgrimage" to the Lincoln Memorial.

"Full of the awe of a great nation that surrounded us," he said, "we turned to read, emblazoned in black letters on white marble: 'It is for us the living to dedicate ourselves that these dead shall not have died in vain.'"

After the news conference Mr. Goodman wept in the arms of friends. The Goodmans have two younger sons.

The parents of Michael Schwerner could not be reached for comment, but their lawyer, William M. Kunstler, said Mrs.

summer project with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee but was so quiet and unassuming that friends doubted he would go into the South. However, he had previously surprised his friends by being arrested for demonstrating on the opening day of the World's Fair.

His parents, when he was first reported missing, said they had reared him in an atmosphere of believing in the Con-

Flags on the Queens College campus were lowered to half staff yesterday in tribute to Andrew Goodman. They will remain at half staff until sundown tomorrow.

'Forces of Extremism'

Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, said in Louisville, Ky., of the slayings:

"No incident could make the cry of state's rights ring more hollow. It illustrates that the forces of extremism do not limerty. All night I wracked my brain trying to think of something that would help in the investigation."

Mr. Burrage — a brawny, friendly man—owns 250 acres on which he grows corn and pastures cattle.

The pond is in an area of woods and pasture and the closest house is one-fourth of a mile away. That house is the home of the caretaker, Lamar Smith, his wife and seven children. Mr. Smith, a red-complexioned and wrinkled man in his 40's, said he had been to the construction site off and on but he had seen nothing unusual.

"There's very little traffic on that road," he said. "I don't believe anybody could come up, particularly a stranger, if I didn't know about it."

Construction of the pond, done at intervals over a two-month period, involved scooping out earth in a small valley and using it to build a dam at the lower end of the valley to hold rain water. The pond was to be used for both fishing and watering livestock.

There was no water in the pond during construction or at the time the bodies were found. It was kept drained by a pipe installed to keep the earth dry while construction was under way.

The dam was said to be about 250 feet long and 25 feet high. It was void of grass or vegetation. Mr. Burrage said only minor work remained to be done on the pond before it would be filled with water.

Pond Is West of City

The pond is five miles southwest of Philadelphia on the road to Sebastapol. The few houses in the area are small and scattered and most are occupied by whites.

Three miles south of the Burrage farm, preparations were under way for the Neshoba County Fair, opening next week. The fair is both a sounding board for Mississippi politics and a piece of nineteenth-century Americana.

In a grove of ancient oaks, wooden bungalows are set in a square around an open-sided building used for both political speeches and country music. Families bring their cooks and live in the houses the week of the fair.

When the coroner's jury finished its inspection of the pond, it retired to await further word from the autopsy before rendering a verdict.

Sheriff Rainey and Deputy Price had no comment. The deputy—a hefty man bristling with guns and bullets—is the last person known to have seen the three men. The three—Michael H. Schwerner, Andrew Goodman and James E. Chaney—had been arrested June 21, the day the Mississippi Summer Project opened. They were held in the Neshoba County jail for about five hours. Mr. Price has said that he followed them a short distance as they drove south toward Meridian.

Herman Tucker, the contractor who built the pond, was found constructing another a few miles away. He said his employes had used a small caterpillar and a bulldozer in their work.

Mr. Tucker, a tall, dark-haired man, was reluctant to

coln Memorial.

"Full of the awe of a great nation that surrounded us," he said, "we turned to read, emblazoned in black letters on white marble: 'It is for us the living to dedicate ourselves that these dead shall not have died in vain.'"

After the news conference Mr. Goodman wept in the arms of friends. The Goodmans have two younger sons.

The parents of Michael Schwerner could not be reached for comment, but their lawyer, William M. Kunstler, said Mrs. Schwerner had told him she was sure her son had not died in vain.

Widow Voices Hope

Mr. Schwerner's widow, Rita, who was also a civil rights worker in Meridian with her husband, issued a statement through Mr. Kunstler. She said:

"It is my hope that the work that Mickey, Andy and James were engaged in will not only continue but that the efforts to liberate the Negroes of Mississippi in particular and of the South in general from the consistent and brutal violation of their civil rights will be redoubled."

Michael Schwerner had a history of being impatient for action in every phase of civil rights.

After graduating from Cornell University and the Columbia School of Social Work, he spent 16 months as a full-time group leader of children at the Hamilton-Madison Settlement House on the Lower East Side of New York. He worked largely with children with acute emotional problems.

He went into the civil rights movement in April, 1963, and with seven others founded the downtown chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality. In November he applied to work in CORE's Mississippi program. He arrived in Mississippi in January.

Andrew Goodman, quiet and with a special interest in the theater, had just completed his junior year at Queens College when he announced his interest in civil rights.

He had signed up for the summer project with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee but was so quiet and unassuming that friends doubted he would go into the South. However, he had previously surprised his friends by being arrested for demonstrating on the opening day of the World's Fair.

His parents, when he was first reported missing, said they had reared him in an atmosphere of believing in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. They said that when he told them he wated to go to the South in the civil rights drive, "we understood."

The national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, James Farmer, held a news conference yesterday at CORE headquarters, 38 Park Row. He called the slaying of the three young men "a triple lynching."

He said he had been told by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the men had been "beaten and shot." He said he had "an idea" who the killers were, but he would not elaborate.

Mr. Farmer said the voter registration drive in Mississippi would be stepped up. Workers will be recruited to replace the summer volunteers when they leave, he said.

He said CORE planned to create a Schwerner-Chancy-Goodman Memorial Community Center in Meridian. A drive to collect funds for the center will be headed by Jackie Robinson, the former baseball star; Robert Rose, builder, and Paul Willen, architect, Mr. Farmer said.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared:

"The wanton lynch-murders by lawless elements in Mississippi have added to the state's already bloody record, which is being spread this summer before a shocked nation and the world."

Mayor Wagner expressed grief in a statement issued at City Hall. He extended his sympathy to the families of the slain men.

Flags on the Queens College campus were lowered to half staff yesterday in tribute to Andrew Goodman. They will remain at half staff until sundown tomorrow.

'Forces of Extremism'

Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, said in Louisville, Ky., of the slayings:

"No incident could make the cry of state's rights ring more hollow. It illustrates that the forces of extremism do not limit themselves to the destruction of the weak or of those in the minority, but of whomever they disagree with."

The Rev. Arthur Thomas, associate director of the National Council of Churches' Commission on Religion and Race, said in a speech at the Overseas Press Club here that despite the slaying of the three workers — who were trained at the commission's school for civil rights workers in Oxford, Ohio —the campaign for voters registration has bene a "spectacular success."

Mr. Thomas said he would recommend to the council that the campaign be continued after Sept. 1, when it has been scheduled to end.

The press club also heard Dr. Robert Spike, executive director of the Commission on Religion and Race, who said that the drive was going "extremely well." He said that the project was being expanded on a year-round basis and that "we're looking forward to staying in Mississippi for a long time."

Rowan Would Bar 'Looters and Punks' In Rights Campaign

By M. S. HANDLER

Special to The New York Times

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5—Carl T. Rowan, director of the United States Information Agency, told the 54th annual conference of the National Urban League tonight that "bold, uncompromising efforts must be made to free the civil rights movement from the taint of street rioters, looters and punks who terrorize subways."

Mr. Rowan, the highest Negro official in the Federal Government, continued:

"Demonstrations — with rare possible exceptions — have served their purpose for the time being. They serve today for the most part only to be satisfaction enough—and they are virtually uninterested in the other endeavors and struggles that are essential for real and lasting progress."

The task facing the Negroes today, Mr. Rowan said, is to win the public relations battle in the United States.

"It is doubly tragic when the demonstrations become a springboard to violence, to destruction of property, to widespread looting, for this insures that the Negro will lose the public relations battle."

Mr. Rowan posed the following questions:

"Where do we go from here? How do we achieve peace with justice?"

His answers were: "The Negro must proceed boldly in efforts to wipe out the last vestiges of second-class citizenship — but remembering at every turn that there is a vast difference between being courageous and being pugnacious."

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CHANEY WAS GIVEN A BRUTAL BEATING

Re-examination Is Made of Slain Rights Worker

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 7 — A second medical examination, performed today, showed that one of the three slain civil rights workers had been beaten brutally before his death.

The examination was conducted following release of the body of James E. Chaney, a 21-year-old Meridian, Miss., Negro who was a member of the Congress of Racial Equality.

The results contradicted a partial unofficial report of the findings made Wednesday by a local pathologist, who conducted the initial examination for law enforcement officials.

John M. Pratt, a New York lawyer, said the re-examination had been requested by the victim's mother, Mrs. Fannie Lee Chaney.

He said it had oeen made by Dr. David M. Spain, former medical examiner of Westchester County, New York whom he described as "a nationally recognized pathologist."

Mr. Pratt quoted Mrs. Chaney as having said, "I want to know," when she asked that the step be taken.

'Inhuman Beating'

While Mr. Pratt declined to comment on the results until he had consulted her, an unimpeachable source said Dr. Spain's report would show that the Negro youth had been subjected to an "inhuman beating" before three bullets were fired into his body.

"Mrs. Chaney wanted to be absolutely certain that all the information which could be gained from an examination of the body of her son had, in fact, been learned, and to reassure herself that no information was being withheld from her," Mr. Pratt said.

Two other New York physicians, Dr. Charles Goodrich and Dr. Aaron Wells, stood by during the second examination at the University of Mississippi Medical Center.

A hospital spokesman said Dr. David Wilson, the center's director, and some members of the pathology staff had been present "at least some of the time."

Mr. Pratt said a re-examination also would be performed tomorrow on the body of the second of the three civil rights workers, Michael Schwerner, a 24-year-old New Yorker who was a CORE member.

The body of the third victim, Andrew Goodman, 20, a Queens College student and volunteer in the civil rights drive that

Georgia Moves to Prosecute 4 As Slayers of Negro Educator

James S. Lackey

Joseph Howard Sims

Herbert Guest

United Press International Telephotos

Cecil William Myers

ATHENS, Ga., Aug. 7 (AP) —Four men, identified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as Ku Klux Klansmen, were named today in state warrants charging murder. They were arrested by federal agents yesterday in the shotgun slaying of Lemuel Penn, a Washington Negro educator.

United States Commissioner Giriard Hawkins held the four under $25,000 bond each yesterday after a hearing on Federal charges brought under the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Mr. Hawkins said one of the four, James S. Lackey, 28 years old, a gas station attendant, had admitted complicity in the slaying and had implicated Herbert Guest, 37, a garage operator; Cecil William Myers, 25, a laborer, and Joseph Howard Sims, 41, a machinist. All are of Athens.

Federal agents said the four men had not known Mr. Penn and had had no personal grievance against him.

The Federal complaint said the four had conspired to threaten, injure, oppress, intimidate and kill Negroes. The plan, the complaint said, was to prevent such citizens from exercising their rights.

Returning from Training

Mr. Penn, an Army Reserve

Federal and state agents conferred today on the case but there was no immediate announcement on whether the men would be turned over to state authorities.

Conviction on a murder charge in a state court could bring the death penalty. The Federal charge against the men carries a maximum penalty of a $5,000 fine and 10 years imprisonment.

Before joining Federal agents for today's conference, Solicitor General (prosecutor) Clete Johnson said the state would "prosecute the murder charge very vigorously if the evidence is there." His circuit includes neighboring Madison County, where Penn was slain.

Signed by Sheriff

The state warrants charging murder were signed by H. L. Pulliam, a deputy sheriff in Madison County.

J. J. Casper, assistant director of the F.B.I. in Washington, was sent here after the shooting to direct the Federal inquiry. He said Federal agents had worked in close cooperation with the Georgia Bureau of Investigation.

In Washington, Mr. Penn's widow, mother of three children, said she had "prayed for the souls of the guilty ones."

"People commit crimes like

the medical center since early Wednesday, when they were brought here for identification and autopsies.

Meanwhile, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's search for evidence against the killers continued in the area of Philadelphia, the east-central Mississippi city 75 miles northeast of here where the bodies were found late Tuesday in a cattle pond dam.

No arrests were expected this weekend.

State troopers continued to block roads leading to the dam, some five miles southwest of Philadelphia. F.B.I. agents questioned residents of the surrounding area and continued their hunt for additional physical evidence at the scene.

After the re-examination of Mr. Chaney's body, a hearse from a Meridian funeral home took it to that city. A spokesman for the Chaney family said burial would take place immediately and would be private.

Was Starting Point

Meridian, 92 miles east of here, was the starting point last June 21 for the ill-fated automobile trip by the three victims to the site of a burned Negro church 12 miles east of Philadelphia.

Mr. Chaney was arrested on a speeding charge that afternoon by Cecil Price, the Neshoba County Deputy Sheriff, and Mr. Goodman and Mr. Schwerner were held for questioning.

The three disappeared that night. The deputy said he had released them after Mr. Chaney had posted a $20 bond. Their station wagon was found burned two days later.

A far-reaching search of a 10-county area by more than 400 sailors, 100 or more F.B.I. agents and 100 state troopers found no trace of the men.

Information provided by an unidentified person finally led to their crude graves near the base of the earthen dam in a pasture.

Roy K. Moore, special agent in charge of the F.B.I.'s Jackson field office, disclosed in an affidavit requesting a search warrant that information had been provided by an informer.

There had been persistent reports, which have not been denied by the F.B.I., that $25,000 to $30,000 was paid for the information.

An excavation made last Tuesday to a depty of 20 or more feet in the dam's center had been filled today, according to dried basin of the newly constructed levee.

However, State Highway Patrolmen continued to man roadblocks around the area. And F.B.I. agents, assisted by an Air National Guard helicopter, pressed their search.

The Jackson Daily News reported that Deputy Price, who has been questioned repeatedly by the agents, and Sheriff L. A. Rainey conferred yesterday with Andy Hopkins. He is an investigator for the State Sovereignty Commission, the official segregationist watchdog agency.

The topic of their discussion was not disclosed.

Despite the intense investigation in the area, Philadelphia residents began moving to cabins on the Neshoba County fairgrounds only two miles away from the dam. The fair is scheduled to open Monday.

Victim Flown Home

The body of Andrew Goodman, slain in Mississippi, was flown home by jet yesterday.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goodman of 161 West 86th Street, stood a few feet away as the wooden coffin was lowered from the cargo hatch of the plane at Newark Airport.

William M. Kunstler, attorney and friend of the family, said Michael Schwerner's body would probably be flown to New York today for cremation.

A funeral service for Mr. Goodman has been scheduled for 11:30 A.M. tomorrow at the Ethical Culture Hall, Central Park West at 64th Street.

Memorial services for Mr. Schwerner will be held at 8 P.M. tomorrow at the Community Church, 40 East 35th Street.

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he had been attending a summer training course, when his car was blasted with shotgun fire in the early morning hours of July 11. Two other Negro officers in the car were unhurt.

Federal agents said Lackey's full statement about the case would not be made public until he was brought to trial.

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hundreds of "beautiful letters" from all parts of the country, including the South, after her husband's death. The letters included only one "nasty one."

"I don't feel that all people in the South are like my husband's murderers," she said. "They have fair and just people in the South, too."

Speakers Pour Out Bitterness At Chaney Memorial Service

By JOHN HERBERS

Special to The New York Times

MERIDIAN, Miss., Aug 7—James Earl Chaney was buried late today on a sandy hill 3½ miles south of here.

An hour later, hundreds of Negroes poured out their bitterness in a memorial service in which both the state and Federal Governments were blamed for the death of the 21-year-old civil rights worker.

David Dennis, an assistant program director for the Mississippi Summer Project, set the tone for the meeting when he said:

"I believe the people in Washington and Jackson are just as much to blame for this death as the people who pulled the trigger."

Mr. Dennis is a field worker for the Congress of Racial Equality. He told his audience: "I've got bitterness in my heart. I'm not going to ask you not to be bitter either tonight."

Shaking the pulpit in anger, Mr. Dennis said, "I know what is going to happen when they find those men. A jury will come in and say, 'Not guilty'."

Mr. Chaney was one of three civil rights workers whose bodies were found Tuesday under the dam of a farm pond five miles south of Philadelphia.

The Meridian Negro had been a member of the CORE staff here and had gone to Philadelphia on June 21 with two other civil rights workers, Michael Schwerner, 24, and Andrew Goodman, 20, both white, to investigate the burning of a Negro church.

During the service the victim's mother, Mrs. Fannie Lee Chaney, and other relatives sobbed on the first row. About 500 Negroes crowded into the church and others filled the doorways.

The Rev. Edwin King, Methodist chaplain at Tougaloo College in Jackson and a leader in the civil rights project, told the crowd, "I'm glad Dennis got angry tonight."

But he warned: "Our hatred should be aimed at destroying the system, not the individuals."

The burial service was held with only the family and a few relatives attending in the Rest Haven Memorial Gardens, a private burial ground south of the city.

After the ceremony, Mrs. Chaney and her daughters, Mrs. Barbara Chaney Moss, Mrs. Julia Chaney Moss and Janie B. Chaney, broke into sobs.

The victim's younger brother, 12-year-old Ben, cried: "I want my brother! I want my brother!"

~~N. Y. TIMES~~ – Aug 9.

President Vows Quick Results In Mississippi Slaying Inquiry

Special to The New York Times

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 8 — President Johnson said today that the nation could expect "substantive results" in a "very short time" from the Federal investigation of the deaths of three civil rights workers in Mississippi.

That would make clear, he said in a news conference at his LBJ Ranch, that perpetrators of such crimes anywhere in the nation would be "apprehended and brought to justice." [Opening statement, Page 48.]

While a Federal police force would be "inconsistent with American traditions," the President said, Federal inaction in the face of lawlessness would be "equally repugnant."

Mr. Johnson thus emphasized that law and order were a local responsibility but that the Federal Government intended "to do our part when it is right and necessary to do so."

The President, in answer to a question, also issued a thinly veiled warning to the steel industry not to raise prices. He said that he had no information it intended to do so, and that he did not believe the industry would take a step of such "serious concern." [Question 11.]

He is confident, the President said, "that leaders of the steel industry will act responsibly in the national interest."

Mr. Johnson, lounging in a big chair in the office of his stone-and-frame ranch house, made these other points:

¶He paid high tribute to Con-

Continued on Page 48, Column 1

NEED $3,000, $5,000, $10,000? It's easy to refinance your mortgage at The Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn. TR 5-3000.—Advt.

PRESIDENT GIVES VOW ON SLAYINGS

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

gress for "one of the most constructive weeks within my memory," a week he called "a fitting climax to one of the most constructive sessions" in his 32 years in Washington. [Opening statement.]

¶He refused to say whether he had asked Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to manage his campaign for the Presidency this fall. [Question 8.]

He called the last week "deeply reassuring" for American society, citing the success of the Ranger 7 moon shot, the response to North Vietnamese attacks in the Gulf of Tonkin, the passage of important measures in Congress, the drop in unemployment to below 5 per cent and the impending "substantial results" in the Mississippi investigation. [Opening statement.]

Mr. Johnson would not say whether these results, which he said he had been assured of by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the F.B.I., would be announced in hours or days. Nor would he specify that arrests could be expected. [Question 1.]

Rather, he used the occasion to emphasize that:

"Murder in any state, whether Mississippi or Georgia or New York, and civil disorder in any region—North or South, East or West—cannot and will not be condoned in this country."

No person, he said, had the right to attack the peace and security of American citizens.

Mr. Johnson insisted that it was "essential to the Federal system" that the principle of local and state responsibility for law enforcement be maintained.

But he said that he was in constant communication with Governors of states "where these problems appear" and hat, where it was right and necessary, the Federal Government would lend what assistance it could.

In his remarks on the Mississippi case, he was referring to the deaths of James E. Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael H. Schwerner, civil rights workers who disappeared on June 21. Their bodies were found in shallow graves near Philadelphia, Miss., last Tuesday.

When a questioner asked Mr. Johnson for his reaction to "rumors" that there would be a steel price increase, the President was obviously prepared to make his case.

If such reports had any basis, he said, "it would be a matter of serious concern" because steel is an important element of the economy.

But he would be "surprised," Mr. Johnson continued, if the steel industry raised prices "in the light of information we have."

That information, he said, is that costs in the industry are declining, profits are rising and output is setting records.

Mr. Johnson also announced that the Department of Labor would begin immediately a series of job-vacancy surveys in 20 labor market areas. [Opening statement.]

These surveys, he said, would help to determine what jobs were available and whether trained workers could be found to fill them.

Aug 9 –

NEW YORK TIMES, SU

VICTIM'S MOTHER ASKS FIGHT GO ON

Mrs. Chaney Hopes Son Will Not Have Died in Vain

Special to The New York Times

MERIDIAN, Miss., Aug. 8—The mother of one of three slain civil rights workers said today they will have died in vain if Mississippi Negroes fail to assert their rights.

Mrs. Fannie Lee Chaney, whose 21-year-old son James was murdered June 21, issued a statement after making public the findings of a second medical examination on his body.

The mother noted that her son James had been buried last night after completion of the examination, which was performed by Dr. David M. Spain, former medical examiner of Westchester County, New York.

She said she had agreed to release Dr. Spain's findings, which differ sharply with reports of those made after an earlier examination, because "no stone ought to be left unturned to find out the truth behind his death."

Her statement continued:

"I want everybody to know everything possible about what has happened. People said he [her son] was hiding, that it was all a hoax. I am his mother. If he had been able, he would have phoned me. Now, everybody knows the awful truth.

"I know he could only die once. But if they did these awful things to him, this ought to be no secret. This has been an awful thing. It is even more important now that the guilty ones be brought to trial and justice and be punished, if not, other mothers of Negro boys may be caused to grieve as I have grieved.

"God must forgive them. It is very difficult for me to.

"All Mississippi Negroes should now stand up for their rights. Since my son has been murdered, if we don't stand for our rights now, his death will be in vain, and the deaths of the other two boys."

the beating before the bullet wounds were inflicted.

Similar to Plane Crash

"In my extensive experience of 25 years as a pathologist and as a medical examiner, I have never witnessed bones so severely shattered, except in tremendously high-speed accidents, such as airplane crashes."

Dr. Spain, formerly medical examiner of Westchester County, N. Y., was flown here by private plane yesterday from Martha's Vineyard. He now is director of pathology at Brookdale Hospital Center and clinical professor of pathology at the State University of New York Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn.

Requested by Mother

Dr. Spain's examination was conducted at the request of Mrs. Fannie Lee Chaney, the victim's mother.

"If they did these awful things to him, this ought to be no secret," she said in a statement after consenting to release of the physician's findings.

John M. Pratt, Mrs. Chaney's lawyer, and Dr. Aaron Wells, both of New York, issued the Spain report at a news conference this afternoon in the Sun-n-Sand Motel.

Dr. Wells said he and Dr. Charles Goodrich, another New York physician, had been present during Dr. Spain's examination and concurred in his findings.

Both are members of the Medical Committee for Human Rights. The organization was formed six weeks ago at the request of the Council of Federated Organizations to give medical assistance and advice to participants in the civil rights drive in Mississippi.

In reply to questions, Dr. Wells said heavy machinery used in recovering the bodies or in the earlier construction of the dam could not have caused Mr. Chaney's injuries.

Mr. Pratt said Dr. Spain's examination took place at the Medical Center after legal papers authorizing release of the body to a Meridian funeral home had been presented.

Dr. David Wilson, director of the center, and Dr. Joel Brunson, its chief pathologist, observed it, according to the lawyer.

State and local authorities here and in Neshoba County, where Philadelphia is situated, have repeatedly refused to disclose contents of the official autopsy report.

The body of Andrew Goodman, a 20-year-old Queens College student and volunteer in the summer civil rights campaign, has been flown to New York. Mr. Goodman's family had not asked that his body be reexamined here.

The body of the third victim, Michael H. Schwerner, a 24-year-old CORE member from New York, was checked briefly by Dr. Wells and is to be flown to New York, probably tomorrow. A full examination will be conducted there by Dr. Spain.

Governor's Statement

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 8 (UPI)—Gov. Paul B. Johnson Jr. issued a statement tonight after learning of the report on

ARRESTS AWAITED BY MISSISSIPPIANS

Johnson's Remark at News Conference Spurs Reports

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 8—Mississippians waited expectantly today for arrests in the case of three slain civil rights workers.

President Johnson's news conference statement that "substantive results" were expected "in a very short time" in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's inquiry brought a flood of speculation.

There were reports from Philadelphia, the east-central Mississippi town where bodies of the two whites and a Negro were found Tuesday night, that agents had several persons under surveillance.

Meanwhile, a controversy developed in Jackson over sharp contradictions between a partial, unofficial report of autopsies of the victims conducted Wednesday and a second, private examination of the Negro victim yesterday.

The first indicated that none of the three had suffered any beating or mutilation. The second showed that James E. Chaney, a 21-year-old Meridian, Miss., member of the Congress of Racial Equality, received a severe beating, which may have killed him even before he was shot three times, once at the base of the skull.

Results Unpublished

The official results of the three autopsies conducted by a publicly unidentified pathologist at the University of Mississippi Medical Center, have not been released.

However, a highly placed medical associate of the pathologist, who had personal knowledge of the autopsies and the pathologist's report, said flatly Thursday that the three men's bodies bore bullet wounds but no evidence of beatings or mutilation.

In contrast to this, Dr. David M. Spain of New York said in summing up his findings in the second examination:

"The jaw was shattered; the left shoulder and upper arm reduced to a pulp; the right forearm was broken completely across at several points, and the skull bones were broken and pushed in towards the brain."

He continued:

"Under the circumstances, these injuries could only be the result of an extremely severe beating with either a blunt instrument or a chain. The other fractures of the skull and ribs were the result of bullet wounds. It is impossible to determine whether the deceased died from the beating before the

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Dr. Spain's examination. It said:

"Informed people of the United States know that the extremist Negro groups will issue any statement they feel will influence the public mind in the attempt to raise money

"Responsible Federal, state and local officials were present with competent pathologists during the official autopsy.

"This matter will be tried in the courts, not in the newspapers, on radio or TV, that the

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Neshoba County Fair Unclouded By Murder of Rights Workers

By JOHN HERBERS

Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, Miss., Aug. 8—The white people of Neshoba County put aside today talk of the murder of three civil rights workers and flocked to their fairgrounds for a week of reunion, fun and politics.

But the "nigra issue" was present, nevertheless, just as it has been since the turn of the century when James K. Vardaman, as Governor and Senator, rocked the pavilion with his anti-Negro thunder.

The Neshoba County Fair officially opens Monday, but most families who own wooden shanties built around the pavilion arrived early, their cars stuffed with mattresses, fresh vegetables and rocking chairs.

J. B. Hillman, the 86-year-old chairman, who is as much an institution as the fair itself, said the people were determined not to let the scandal dampen the festivities.

Some Expected Hoax

"Even though those people didn't have any business here, we don't believe in that sort of thing," Mr. Hillman said. He alluded to the three murdered youths, who had joined the drive to break down the state's pattern of segregation.

"We were all surprised when the bodies were found out by the fairgrounds," he said, explaining that most whites thought their disappearance on June 21 was a hoax.

"But we are not going to let it interfere with the fair," he added.

The bodies were unearthed Tuesday by the Federal Bureau of Investigation from an earthen dam on a farm three miles northeast of the fairgrounds.

Mr. Hillman also recalled how the fair had made and broken politicians.

The brand of politics most popular is shown by this year's list of speakers. Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, Barry Goldwater Jr., son of the Republican Presidential nominee, and the former Governor of Mississippi, Ross R. Barnett, are among those scheduled for the middle of the week.

Mr. Hillman, a retired lawyer, said the fair first became a political forum when the Democratic primary replaced the convention in the early nineteen-hundreds, giving the poor whites of the state a greater voice in the selection of candidates. Mr. Vardaman used the fair then to call for total disfranchisement of the Negro.

This is the fair's 74th year. Mr. Hillman said it began some years after the Civil War as an annual picnic for Confederate veterans who lived in the area. When it became a full-fledged fair in the eighteen-nineties, families used to pitch tents around the pavilion.

The tents were later replaced by the unpainted shacks—narrow, two-story structures built side by side. The upper story is used for sleeping, the first floor for cooking and eating. Each has a porch for rocking, looking and talking.

Willard Hays, secretary of the fair, said it was the only one of its kind left in the country. "There used to be several of them in Mississippi," he said, "but somehow this is the only one that has survived."

Tradition Dictates Date

Mr. Hays said it was held in mid-August because of tradition. "Back in 1890 they had to have it between laying-by time and gathering time," he said, referring to the cultivation and harvesting of crops.

There are now 279 tents or cabins and each houses an average of 10 persons.

"At first the families who built them were just from Neshoba County," he said, "but now they come from all over. A lot of people who have moved away from here use the fair for reunions."

Besides politics, the fair features harness racing, country and gospel music and the usual exhibits and livestock shows. Stars of the Grand Ole Opry, the pinnacle in country music, come every year.

The center of activity is the pavilion, an open-sided, tin-roofed structure under giant oaks.

"Our biggest problem here is keeping it sloppy and old," Mr. Hays said, as he kicked a clod of red dirt. "We have to fight hard to keep the people from streamlining it."

Every night there is dancing in the pavilion until after midnight. At 12:30 A.M. community singing starts and lasts until sunrise.

Mr. Hays said there had been occasional fights, but that they "are caused by outsiders, who come in occasionally." He said that although Neshoba County was legally dry, there was some liquor consumed, "about 115 proof."

"Children roam at will and nobody worries about them," Mr. Hays said. "We hire guards to see that nothing happens to them. If one gets too close to the rides, one of the carnies catches him by the diapers and pulls him back."

'HAPPY' NEGROES DISPUTE SHERIFF

Mississippians Write of Life in Letters to The Times

A Mississippi sheriff's published remark that "95 per cent of our blacks are happy" has led to an unusual Negro reaction in his cotton-growing county.

More than 20 Negro residents of Bolivar County have written or dictated letters to The New York Times to dispute the sheriff. Bolivar County runs along the Mississippi River, starting 100 miles below Memphis.

The letters tell of poor pay for hard work in the cotton fields, too little schooling and fear of losing jobs in the white-dominated community.

Written by rural people who often have had little education, they contain statements like these:

"The Negroes that says they are doing fine they are lying because they are scared of losing their little two cent jobs.

"The Negroes - have always been slaves in the state of Mississippi. We work for the white people for little pay, cooking their meals and raising their children and then we are not counted as nothing."

'10 Long Hours' for $3

"Only a fool would be happy in Mississippi down here chopping cotton for 30 cents an hour, just think, ten long hours only $3 a day."

"It ain't but one God made us all and he created all men equal regardless of color."

"The negro he doesn't want to marry your son or daughter, only equal justice and better pay."

One Negro woman declared that it was too late for the white man to start worrying about integration. "You have already mongrelized the white race and the black one, too. The only thing that you haven't done is claim your children."

Despite the sharp passages, a number of writers stressed racial brotherhood. One woman summed up the general demand for equal rights and equal opportunity by saying simply:

"Give us a chance."

Another writer declared:

"We only want to be treated as human beings."

The letter writers heard about the sheriff's statement through civil rights volunteers in Freedom Centers in the county.

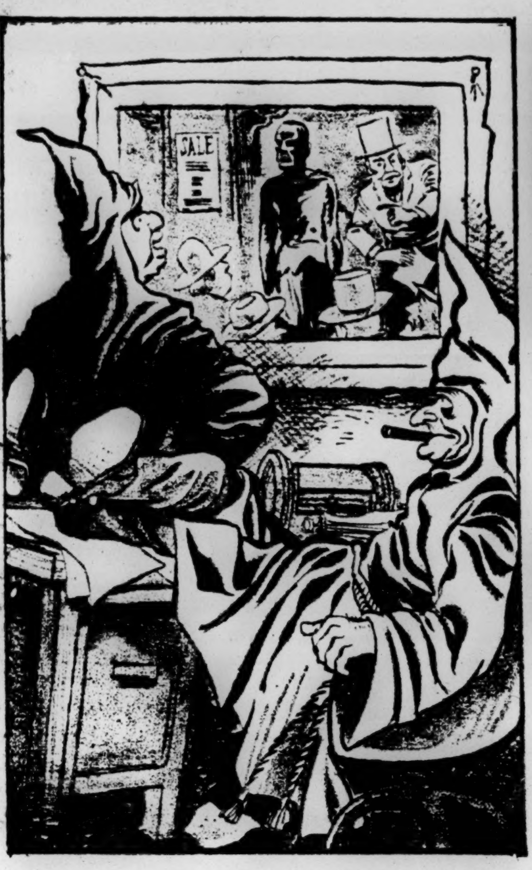
Sheriff Is Planter, Too

A few weeks ago Sheriff Charles W. Capps Jr. told a New York Times reporter:

"I realize it may sound foolish but 95 per cent of our blacks are happy. We understand our way of life and we understand each other."

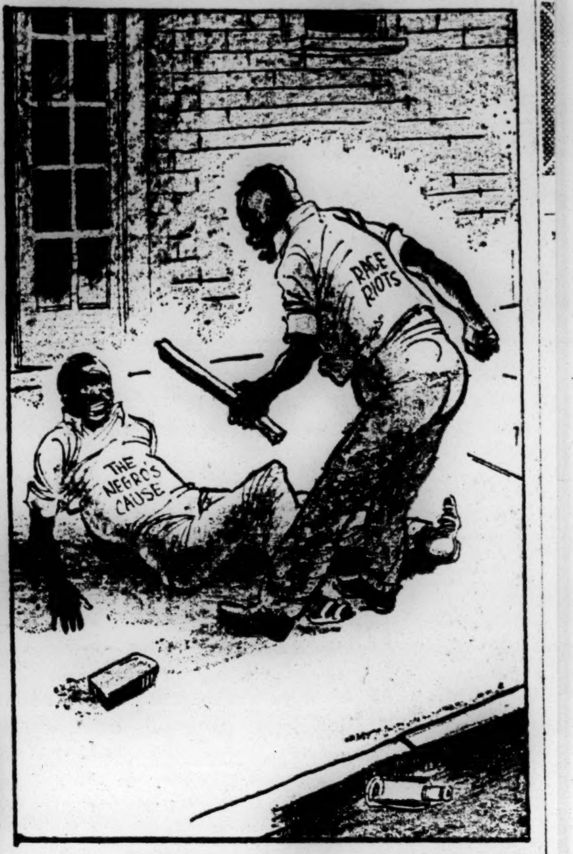
Sheriff Capps is a plan with 2,000 acres. In Bolivar

Aug 9 - Review of Week -
N.Y. Times



Eric in The Atlanta Journal

"Property rights meant something in those days!"



Long in The Minneapolis Tribune

"Senseless antagonists."

TRAGEDY IN MISSISSIPPI

Deep-Seated Feelings of Negroes Are Reflected In Funeral for Slain Civil Rights Worker

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 8—The Negroes walked by twos out of the dark, humid night into the brightly lighted sanctuary of Meridian's First Union Baptist Church. Their faces reflected curiosity, duty, sadness and outrage.

But as they filed into the polished oak pews and crowded along the aisles beside the walls and at the back, there was little to distinguish them from the usual audience at a civil rights meeting.

At the center to the white altar cloth lay a black cross of ribbon, a tribute in mourning to James E. Chaney. The 21-year-old plasterer, far larger in death than he could have hoped to have been in life, had been buried three hours before in a newly cleared graveyard on a sandy hill south of town.

Only now, more than six weeks after he and his two companion civil rights workers were abducted, killed and hidden beneath the dirt of a cattle

victims in the June 21 slayings were whites.

For them, Mr. Chaney, and not Michael Schwerner or Andrew Goodman, is the symbol. And their belief that the tragedy drew national attention because the whites were involved only added to the bitterness.

This was underscored earlier this week when members of the Freedom Democratic party, virtually all of whom are Negroes, gathered at the Masonic Lodge here on Lynch Street to plan their challenge against the regular Democratic organization's delegation to the National Democratic Convention in Atlantic City Aug. 24.

"The tragedy has become a symbol," said Mrs. Ella Baker, executive director of the party's Washington office and the keynote speaker. "The unfortunate thing is that it took this kind of symbol to make the rest of the country turn its eyes on the fact that there are other bodies lying under the swamps of Mississippi.

"Until the killing of a black

through the underbrush of the oak and pine covered hills of red clay, still searching for evidence which they hope would lead to the conviction of the killers. Just off the courthouse square at Philadelphia, Mayor Ab Harbour summed up for a visitor earlier this week his view of the situation.

"We did not build the present relationship between the blacks and the whites in a few days and it will not be broken down in a few days," he said. Somewhat similar sentiments and regret that the three men had been killed in Neshoba County were expressed by farmers and their families outside the town.

But there and elsewhere a sense of persecution sometimes rose to the surface as whites discussed the finding of the bodies. Many fell back on the defense that Mississippi's Negroes were happy until the arrival of the "agitators," that the murderers were in no respect representative and that sooner or later non-Southerners would come to understand and sympathize with them.

were abducted, killed and hidden beneath the dirt of a cattle pond dam, was the tide of bitterness over this act of racist fury released.

The first speakers hewed to the traditional theme of memorial services. Then to the pulpit came David Dennis, a thin, light-skinned Negro of 23 whose soft voice and mild manners belie the authority he exerts in the Mississippi "Movement" as assistant director of the Council of Federated Organizations.

Bitterness

A television floodlight hanging from an organ pipe played on his glittering green eyes and rippling jaw muscles as he recited the litany of past wrongs of white against black in Mississippi: Emmett Till, lynched; Mack Charles Parker, lynched; Medgar Evers, assassinated.

"I can remember all that," said Mr. Dennis who, as was Mr. Chaney, is a field secretary of the Congress of Racial Equality.

The crowd stirred restlessly as he continued.

"I'm not going to stand here and ask anyone not to be angry, not to be bitter tonight," he said. "We've defended our country. To do what? To live like slaves"

Then, with his voice rising to a high-pitched scream, he cried out: "Don't just look at me and go home and say that was a nice memorial service." His listeners stilled and an almost inaudible gasp rose in the sanctuary.

"If you do go home tonight and take it, God damn your soul."

The speaker stepped back from the pulpit and collapsed, tears streaming down his face.

The bitterness poured out last night at the Meridian church is not directed just against the killers or just againt the whites of this state. Many Negroes apparently feel that whites everywhere must share the blame. Their sentiment is not lessened by the fact that two of the

Mississippi.

"Until the killing of a black mother's son becomes as important as the killing of a white mother's son, we who believe in freedom cannot rest."

There is little doubt that the slayings and other incidents of violence, harrassment and intimidation that have marked the civil rights drive have made Negroes more assertive. Their choice, perhaps, stems as much from desperation as from bravery. The penalties for non-conformity with racial customs are well known.

In the past week alone, a white minister working in the drive was asked politely for his glasses and then beaten. The builder of a community center for Negroes found that he could not have it insured because of the virtual certainty that it would be destroyed. And newspapers carried a brief story headlined, "Another Negro Church Burned," the 14th since early June.

Unusual Calmness

"Don't bow down any more," urged Mr. Dennis. "Hold your head up."

A white civil rights lawyer displayed a crudely scrawled note, testifying to the fact that some Negroes are beginning to do just that. "I've never had justice in court before, and I want some justice," wrote the Negro woman requesting the lawyer's assistance.

If white Mississippians are aware that freedom fever is spreading across their state, they give little evidence of it. News that the F. B. I. had recovered the bodies of the three civil rights workers was met with unusual calmness and only a few newspapers within the state commented on the development.

Only two miles south of the dam where the bodies were found near Philadelphia, in east central Mississippi, hundreds of whites began flocking to their cabins on the Neshoba County Fair Grounds.

Nearby, FBI agents threaded

would come to understand and sympathize with them.

Typical Attitude

An editorial in The Meridian Star is typical of this attiude.

"A new hate campaign against Mississippi is sure to follow the finding of the bodies of three civil rights workers near Philadelphia," said The Star. "The 'liberals' will outdo themselves to find words vicious enough to use in vilifying every man, woman and child in Mississippi en masse.

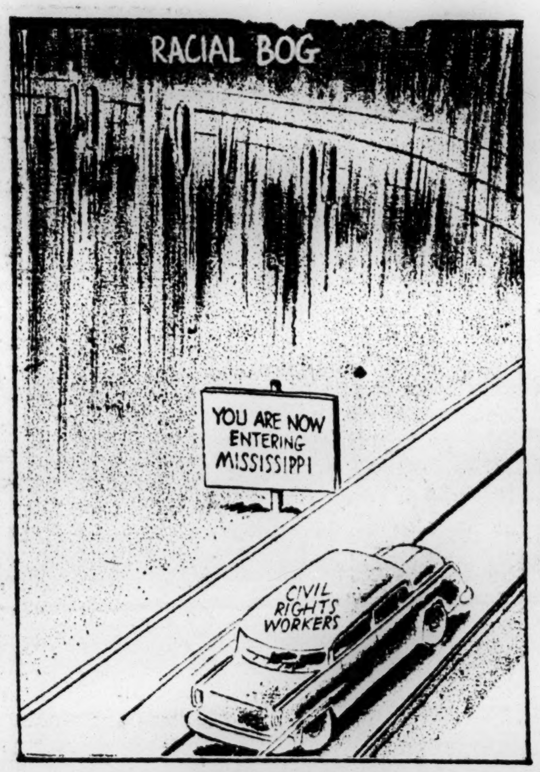
"What a relief it will be for these slander mongers to forget about Harlem, etc., in a binge of insult against our state. Naturally, segregationists will be blamed for the murders regardless of the evidence or lack of it. The 'liberals' always just take this for granted."

However, The Star assured whites that they could take consolation in the fact that they knew the truth.

"We know that the overwhelming vast majority of our people do not approve of violence and murder. According to the recent Justice Department report, we have the lowest crime rate in the nation.

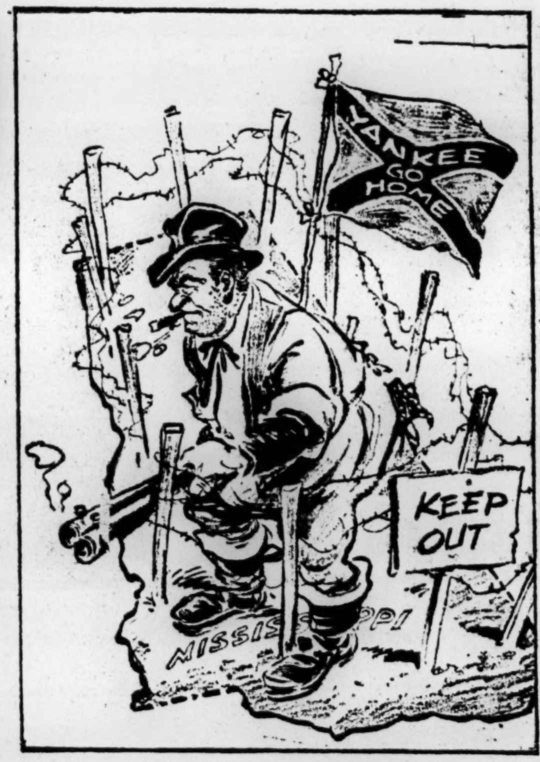
"We know that, no matter who the murderers are, the 'civil rights' organizations share the blame, inasmuch as they care nothing for how much violence they provoke. We know that we are eminently decent people who can be proud of our state. Furthermore, we know that more and more people in other parts of the country are coming to understand and sympathize with our cause . . . and despite of everything, we have good reason to be optimistic."

Somewhere between the positions represented by this viewpoint and that of the Negroes, a relatively few whites are working quietly toward a moderate resolution of the crisis. But they have found little room for hope so far in the reaction of the two sides to events of the past week.


RACIAL BOG
YOU ARE NOW ENTERING MISSISSIPPI
CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS

Pletcher in The Sioux City Journal

"Travel at your own risk."


YANKEE GO HOME
KEEP OUT
MISSIS
PPI

Berryman in The Washington Star

"On the civil rights front."

groes have disappeared without much stir was that the country's eyes were on the three young integrationists from the outset. They were part of a widely publicized project in which 1,000 volunteers were trained in Ohio before being sent into Mississippi. When the trio disappeared, President Johnson ordered 400 sailors into the area to help in the search, and the F.B.I. moved in in force.

The last person known to have seen the three (on June 21) was a deputy sheriff, Cecil Price. Mr. Price said he had stopped them on the outskirts of Philadelphia for speeding, held them for five hours in a county jail, released them at 10:30 P.M. when they posted a $20 bond, and saw them drive off toward Meridian. They never got there. Their burned-out station wagon was found in a nearby swamp.

For weeks the search seemed fruitless; the break in the case last Tuesday was abrupt. A bulldozer rented by the F.B.I. cut through the underbrush to a farm six miles from Philadelphia, excavation equipment chewed into the newly built dam—and there were the bodies. Medical examinations showed that Goodman and Schwerner had been killed with a bullet apiece, while Chaney, the Negro, had been beaten savagely and shot three times.

How did the agents know where to look? The F.B.I.'s Jackson office disclosed it had been tipped off by an informer. Other reports, neither confirmed nor denied, were that $25,000 to $30,000 had been paid for the information. In Washington yesterday President Johnson predicted "substantive results" in the continuing investigation "in a very short time."

White Philadelphia braced for news of arrests—fearful that respectable citizens might be implicated. Black Philadelphia mourned young Chaney, buried Friday on a sandy hill. A Negro civil rights leader said: "I know what is going to happen when they find those men. A jury will come in and say 'Not guilty'."

The difficulty of convicting whites for the murder of Negroes in the South was illustrated as recently as last February, when the trial of a white citizen of Jackson for the slaying of Medgar Evers, an N.A.A.C.P. official, ended in a hung jury. Last week another test shaped up.

Arrests in Georgia

In Athens, Ga., the F.B.I. arrested four whites in the July 11 slaying of Lemuel Penn, a Washington Negro educator whose car was sprayed with shotgun bullets from a passing vehicle on a rural highway. Georgia moved to prosecute for murder. Governor Sanders said the quartet, identified as Ku Klux Klansmen, "will be dealt with properly in the courts."

"very serious."

Sun. Aug 9. N.Y. Times

THE NATION

Mississippi Drama

In the red clay hills of Mississippi, in a region of underbrush and weed, F.B.I. agents digging into an cattle-pond dam came last Tuesday upon a grisly find. Under 20 feet of fresh earth lay three rotting bodies. A six-week hunt had come to an end.

The bodies, identified from dental charts, were those of the local Negro and two Northern whites who disappeared—and were presumed murdered by white racists—on June 21 while taking part in a "Freedom Summer" project to promote Negro voter registration in Mississippi.

That act of terror had shocked the nation; last week's discovery renewed that sense of shock, and swung back to the South the focus that had been shifted to the North by the Negro riots in Northern cities. The hunt for the killers was intensified.

As for the North, where the racial problem is more economic and social, the Negro grievances that burst into rioting in New York and Rochester ignited another explosion last week—across the Hudson River in Jersey City.

Negro and white leaders, fearing the riots may spread to other cities, were joining in searches for quick improvements in the black ghettoes that could buy time for more basic reforms. But the outcome of these efforts remained uncertain.

Scene of Crime

Philadelphia, Miss. (pop. 5,600) is a prosperous town whose whites were generally distressed by the brutal deed done at their city's doorstep last June. To Philadelphia's Negroes, however, the lynching of Andrew Goodman, 20, Michael Schwerner, 24, the two white New Yorkers, and James Chaney, 21, a Negro from nearby Meridian, Miss., had a different meaning. As a Negro spokesman said after the discovery of the three bodies, "It took this kind of symbol to make the country turn its eyes on the fact that there are other bodies lying under the swamps of Mississippi."

The difference between this case and cases in which Mississippi Ne-

As for the continuing trend of Negro violence in the North, the two nights of rioting last week in Ward F, the Negro neighborhood of Jersey City, followed the same pattern as the earlier trouble in New York and Rochester. Police action provided the spark. In the subsequent explosion, the Negroes who hurled rocks, bottles and gasoline bombs at police were mostly the young. The hoodlum element played a role.

But essentially the riots in Jersey City were again a violent release of the bitterness shared by many Northern Negroes, who feel that the police treat them differently from the way they treat whites, and that it is virtually impossible for them to break out of the cycle of ghetto poverty.

This situation makes it difficult for the moderate Negro leaders to retain their influence over the Northern Negro masses, particularly in regard to their appeal of two weeks ago for a suspension of demonstrations that can explode into riots. Before the riots in Jersey City last week a sound truck of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People cruised the streets urging Negroes to "please go home" at the same time that anonymous leaflets called for "action." The leaflets prevailed.

The moderates feel they can win their struggle with the extremists of the left and right—and separate legitimate protest from mob rule by rowdies and looters—only if the whites who hold the power clear the way to faster Negro progress toward economic and social equality. The Federal antipoverty bill passed by the House this weekend should help, and cities such as New York are augmenting their own antipoverty programs. The question is whether these measures, with their comparatively limited funds, will be enough to satisfy the Negroes' rising expectations.

WEEK OF DRAMA—

F.B.I. BUILDS CASE IN SLAYING OF 3

Mississippi Hunt Expected to Go On at Least Week

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 9—Federal agents seemed reconciled today to continuing for at least a week their search for additional evidence against the slayers of three civil rights workers.

An authoritative source said that, barring an unexpected break, the Federal Bureau of Investigation would make no immediate arrests.

A flurry of excitement aroused by President Johnson's statement in a news conference yesterday that substantive developments were expected in the near future appeared to be over.

Reliable reports here and in Philadelphia, Miss., left no doubt that the F.B.I. knew the identities of those involved in the slaying.

Arrests Premature

However, bureau officials were said to believe that arrests would be premature until investigators had every bit of evidence they could reasonably expect to obtain.

Meanwhile, in New York, Andrew Goodman, 20 years old, the second of the three victims who disappeared at Philadelphia the night of June 21, was buried. The bodies were found last Tuesday night in a newly constructed dam five miles south of that east-central Mississippi town.

James E. Chaney, 21, was buried in Meridian, Miss., Friday afternoon. He was the only Negro among the three.

The body of Michael H. Schwerner, 24, was released by the University of Mississippi Medical Center here late yesterday and flown to New York this morning.

Dr. Aaron Wells, a New York internist, examined the body at the medical center yesterday for any signs of beating or mutilation. Dr. David M. Spain, a prominent New York pathologist, was scheduled to perform another examination tomorrow.

No announcement of Dr. Wells's findings was made, but it was reported here that he had discovered no evidence of a beating and that Mr. Schwerner apparently was killed by a shot through or near the heart.

The same is said to be true of Mr. Goodman, although no examination besides the official autopsy is known to have been conducted.

State and local officials here and in Philadelphia have refused to release the findings of the three autopsies, which were made early Wednesday at the medical center. They and some medical experts have told newsmen privately that none of the

The New York Times (by Jack Manning)

AT FUNERAL FOR SLAIN RIGHTS WORKER: Mothers of three civil rights workers murdered in Mississippi leaving Society for Ethical Culture, 2 West 64th Street, after service for Andrew Goodman. From left are: Mrs. Fannie Lee Chaney, mother of James Chaney, Mrs. Robert Goodman and Mrs. Nathan Schwerner, mother of Michael H. Schwerner.

THRONGS MOURN RIGHTS WORKERS

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, declared, "Evil societies always try to kill their consciences."

At the Goodman service the main eulogist was Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld of Cleveland, a friend of the slain youth's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goodman of 161 West 86th Street. Rabbi Lelyveld, who is 51 years old, was himself beaten by a mob in Hattiesburg, Miss., on July 10.

"There are two levels to our grief today," the rabbi began, "and paradoxically the two are one.

"First and foremost we grieve for a precious individual. A rare blend of tenderness and manliness marked his unfolding years.

"But the tragedy of Andy Goodman cannot be separated from the tragedy of mankind. Along with James Chaney and Michael Schwerner he has be-

Jewish graveside services were held.

Dr. Black said that although the Goodmans were not mem-

Youth Is Slain, 3 Are Wounded In 2 Racial Outbreaks in Dallas

DALLAS, Aug. 9 (UPI)—One white youth was killed and three were wounded in apparent racial outbreaks today.

Billy Wayne Wallace, 18 years old, was shot to death after what the police called a "teenage name calling session" near White Rock Lake. Four Negroes were being held for questioning in the shooting.

Earlier, near downtown Dallas, two 23-year-old white men were shot and wounded by Negroes, who then fled.

Police Capt. Will Fritz said the fight at the lake started when about 20 youths of both races started arguing.

"Name calling followed," he said. "Maybe somebody threw a rock."

"Two Negro youths pulled pistols and opened fire," he said. "Wallace was killed almost instantly."

The Negroes drove away but smashed their car into a tree. They fled and were captured. The police said the two boys, both 17, were being held for investigation of murder and assault to murder. Two white boys, 13 and 16, were turned over to juvenile authorities.

A companion of young Wallace, Thomas Huntley, 17, was shot in the shoulder and was in good condition at St. Paul's Hospital.

In the downtown incident, Joel Bolin was shot in the abdomen and in the side. His companion, Thurman Boyd, was hit in the neck. Mr. Bolin was in good condition and Mr. Boyd was treated and released.

They told the police that at least one Negro man had got out of a car and fired at them.

Powell Tells His Church Why He Was Absent

A re-examination of Mr. Chaney's body by Dr. Spain had shown, according to a statement signed by the pathologist, that he suffered an "extremely severe beating with either a blunt instrument or a chain."

Bullets Recovered

Mr. Chaney was shot three times and Mr. Schwerner and Mr. Goodman once. The bullets were recovered and examined by ballistics experts in the F.B.I. Crime Laboratory in Washington. All indications are that the search for the gun or guns that fired them has been fruitless.

Another in the series of incidents connected with the civil rights campaign was reported today by the Council of Federated Organizations. This coalition of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the Congress of Racial Equality and other groups is conducting the drive.

A spokesman for the council said a bomb had been thrown on a road 30 yards from a Negro community center being constructed near the Delta hamlet of Mileston.

An official said the bomb had torn a hole six inches deep and two feet in diameter in the dirt road but had caused no further damage.

A cross was burned last night in the yard of a white official at Bolton, some 10 miles west of Jackson. An F.B.I. spokesman here said the agency was making an inquiry into the two incidents.

A spokesman also said that many of the 650 student volunteers participating in the civil rights campaign would remain in the state after Aug. 24, which had been announced earlier as the end of the project.

Others in the campaign, including doctors, lawyers and clergymen, have indicated that their voluntary assistance will continue into the fall and winter, according to the spokesman.

600 Attend Rights Rally In Salisbury Park on L. I.

Special to The New York Times

EAST MEADOW, L. I., Aug. 9—More Federal intervention in Mississippi to protect residents and volunteer workers was urged at a civil rights rally today in Salisbury Park.

Sponsored by the Long Island Coordinating Committee for Civil Rights, the rally was attended by more than 600 representatives of civil rights, religious, youth and civic organizations on Long Island.

Speakers paid tribute to the three civil rights workers killed in Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Schwerner of Pelham, N. Y., whose son Michael was one of those slain, sent a telegram urging that each individual be given full citizenship and "ocmplete equality in every phase of life."

A resolution was adopted urging delegates to the Democratic National Convention to refuse to seat the regular Democratic party delegation from Mississippi because "it gives no representation to its Negro population."

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all the host of beautiful young men and women who are carrying forward the struggle for which they gave their lives."

The mahogany coffin rested on a pedestal beneath the lectern, a single yellow rose lying on its closed lid. Facing it, seated in the second pew, were Mr. and Mrs. Goodman with Andrew's younger brothers, Jonathan and David.

Mother Weeps

Mrs. Goodman sobbed quietly several times during the service. Her husband, tears welling in his own eyes, clasped her hand.

To their right, in the front row, sat the families of the young men who died with Andrew — Mr. Schwerner and James E. Chaney, a Negro from Meridian, Miss.

Mrs. Fannie Lee Chaney, James's mother, sat with Michael's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Schwerner, and his widow, Rita.

Rabbi Lelyveld continued:

"None of these civil rights workers—certainly not Andy or Michael or James—would have us in resentment and vindictiveness add to the store of hatred in the world."

The rabbi's talk followed brief speeches by two friends of Andrew's, Ralph Engelman and Miss Barbara Jones.

"In going to Mississippi," said Mr. Engelman, "Andy risked not only death but dying in vain." Only the future could tell, he said, whether the death of Andrew and his companions had achieved anything.

A Purpose Seen

That the sacrifice of the three young men had indeed served a great purpose was asserted by Martin Popper, a lawyer and friend of the Goodman family.

"Their deeds and their sacrifice will become an integral part of the culture of our nation," Mr. Popper said.

The bodies of the three, who were last seen alive on June 21 at Philadelphia, Miss., were found near that city last Tuesday, buried deep in a freshly built earthen cattle-pond dam. The young men had been working in a voter registration drive among Negroes.

The Goodman funeral was closed by Algernon D. Black, a leader of the Ethical movement.

"Wherever Negro and white stand up together, there will be the spirit of these three young men," Dr. Black said. He paused, then added: "And it's got to happen to every one of us personally."

As her son's coffin was borne up the aisle, Mrs. Goodman reached out for the hand of Mrs. Chaney, Mrs. Schwerner joined them and the three mothers walked out of the building with arms linked.

'We Shall Overcome'

The hundreds who had waited on the sidewalk began quietly singing "We Shall Overcome." They were joined by those who emerged from the meeting house, and soon the civil rights song filled the block of 64th Street west of Central Park.

Andrew was buried in Mount Judah Cemetery at Cypress Hills, Brooklyn. Traditional

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believed it was "certainly appropriate" to hold the funeral in the society's meeting house.

He said Mrs. Goodman had asked him to lead the service because "she recognized the larger significance of this for people of all faiths."

The society has been described by a former president as "a religious fellowship free from any specific creed, where people of different races, creeds and cultural backgrounds can gather in mutual respect and understanding."

Speakers at the Schwerner service, besides Mr. Farmer, were William M. Kunstler, a lawyer and family friend; John Lewis, chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; David Dennis, an assistant program director for the Mississippi Summer Project; and two friends of young Schwerner's, Edward Pitt and John Garment.

Mr. Garment recalled his first acquaintance with Mr. Schwerner when both were students at Cornell. They had worked together, he said, in a campaign to bring racial integration to their fraternity.

Mr. Dennis voiced doubt that the deaths of the three young men would have attracted so much attention if all had been Negroes. And he added:

"They were not the first to be killed in Mississippi. I feel they are not going to be the last. Tomorrow it might be your son or daughter, or you yourself."

Mr. Kunstler concluded the service by saying:

"I urge you to walk out into the night on 35th Street with something more than pity and regret. We can look to tomorrow with brighter, clearer eyes because our three friends laid down their lives in the dark of a Mississippi night."

Again the strains of "We Shall Overcome" rose from the crowd as it moved somberly out of the building.

Mr. Schwerner's body was flown here from Mississippi yesterday afternoon. An autopsy is to be performed today by Dr. David M. Spain, former medical examiner of Westchester County.

Dr. Spain made a similar examination of Mr. Chaney's body in Jackson, Miss., on Friday. This showed that Mr. Chaney had been brutally beaten, a finding that contradicted an earlier report by a local pathologist.

Mr. Kunstler said Mr. Schwerner's body would be cremated.

The Rev. Dr. Dan Potter, executive director of the Protestant Council of New York City, proposed yesterday that the three slain civil rights workers be buried in Arlington National Cemetery. In a sermon delivered in Rockville Centre, L. I., Dr. Potter declared:

"These young men gave their lives in the cause of liberty as truly and heroically as any American ever has in war or peace. They deserve the deepest gratitude and highest honor that all America can bestow upon them, for they died for the liberty of us all."

Services for Mr. Chaney were held Friday in Mississippi.

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ton Powell told his congregation at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem yesterday why he had been absent the last few weeks.

He said his absence had stemmed from a new type of state warrant that could be executed on Sunday. He has been judged in contempt of the State Supreme Court for failing to pay a $46,500 judgment against him for defamation of character.

Previously he had visited New York on Sundays with the understanding that warrants were not serveable on that day. Under the new warrant, which became effective in July, he had stayed away, he said. But after reading the fine print, he said, he had discovered that the new warrant could not be served when Congress was in session, as it is now.

Schwerner Widow Named Field Secretary for CORE

Mrs. Michael H. Schwerner, the widow of the slain civil rights worker, has been appointed a field secretary for the Congress of Racial Equality.

James Farmer, CORE national director, announced yesterday that Mrs. Schwerner would help establish a memorial community center in Meridian, Miss., in honor of the three workers killed in Mississippi in June.

Mr. Farmer said a drive had begun to raise $25,000 for preliminary work on the center, which is to be an expansion of an institution founded last year by Mr. Schwerner's parents.

Mr. Schwerner was working as a CORE field secretary when he, Andrew Goodman and James E. Chaney disappeared near Philadelphia, Miss., late in June.

NY TIMES

8-10-64

CORE TO CONTINUE ITS DIRECT ACTION

Won't Observe Moratorium —King Assails Churches

By PAUL L. MONTGOMERY

The Congress of Racial Equality said yesterday that it would continue its campaigns of "nonviolent direct action" despite a moratorium on demonstrations by other civil rights groups.

The first demonstration envisioned involves an attempt to seat Negro delegates from the Mississippi Feedom Democratic party in place of regular state delegates at the Democratic National Convention, which begins two weeks from today.

"We will throw the full weight of our organization into demonstrations if the delegation is not seated and take action at each stage of the seating process," James Farmer, CORE's national director, said. Mr. Farmer said that CORE would be joined by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in the effort.

Mr. Farmer made the announcement at a news conference after a special two-day meeting of the CORE steering committee at the Belmont Plaza Hotel here.

King Assails Churches

Elsewhere in the city, other leaders also discussed the nation's racial situation.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, preaching at Riverside Church, told an overflow gathering of 4,100 that the white churches had been lax in the civil rights struggle.

"Millions of American Negroes have knocked again and again on the door of so-called white churches," the president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference said, "but they have usually been greeted by a cold indifference or a blatant hypocrisy."

The preacher deplored the recent outbreaks of racial violence in the East. But, he said, "As long as the Negro feels himself a lonely island in a vast sea of prosperity, there will be the ever-present threat of violence and riots."

Wagner Urges Courage

A a communion breakfast of the Guild of Catholic Lawyers in the Hotel Roosevelt, Mayor Wagner said that the situation underlying the racial disturbances "must be confronted and attacked with unlimited force and with fearless determination."

"All of us are part of the situation," the Mayor said after quoting William Shakespeare and James Baldwin, "and not just the rebellious, anarchistic, outward-striking young Negroes who have been principally responsible for the recent dis-

[illegible] orders in the North.

In Harlem, Representative Adam Clayton Powell made his first appearance since early June at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which he is pastor. In a sermon to an enthusiastic congregation, he attacked both Mayor Wagner and Dr. King for not including him in the talks held after the rioting last month.

Referring to Dr. King, Mr. Powell said that "no leader outside of Harlem should come into this town and tell us what to do."

He suggested that "as Dr. Kenneth Clark—who is not one of my friends—said to his [Dr. King's] face, 'You are being used by the white power structure to keep the Negro in his place.' "

Riots Linked to Wagner

Mr. Powell said that the "blame for any future riot must be placed squarely in the lap of Bobby Wagner."

The Congressman said he was "probably the only nationally known leader who lives in Harlem." He said he had been organizing civil rights demonstrations "before they put diapers on Martin Luther King."

Mr. Powell declared that his remarks about Dr. King should not be construed as an attack. They were, he said, "just some words of advice from the old man of the black revolution."

CORE's announcement on demonstrations yesterday came 10 days after four leaders said here that they would abide by a policy of "broad curtailment if not a total moratorium" on mass demonstrations until after the Nov. 3 elections.

The signers were Dr. King, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Negro American Labor Council.

A CORE statement yesterday discounted the reasoning of these leaders, but Mr. Farmer said that CORE would "still maintain cooperative, friendly relationships with other civil rights groups."

The statement said that the "white backlashers" will "vote in just the opposite manner from that sought by the moratorium proposers." It said that they would probably vote for Senator Goldwater to seek a "permanent cessation" of demonstrations.

On the WCBS radio program "Lets Find Out" yesterday afternoon Mr. Wilkins cautioned Negroes against "undue sensitivity" to police action and indiscriminate charges of police brutality.

"If Negroes start objecting to the slightest thing that a policeman does to preserve order," the N.A.A.C.P. leader said, "then we're really encouraging community anarchy."

Quotation of the Day

"The tragedy of Andy Goodman cannot be separated from the tragedy of mankind. Along with James Chaney and Michael Schwerner he has become the eternal evocation of all the host of beautiful young men and women who are carrying forward the struggle for which they gave their lives."—Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld in a eulogy. [17:2.]

Mon - N.Y. Times Aug 10

Slain Rights Workers Mourned By Thousands at Services Here

By JOHN SIBLEY

Thousands gathered at separate services here yesterday to mourn two of the civil rights workers killed in Mississippi and to dedicate themselves to the cause in which the young men died.

During the funeral of 20-year-old Andrew Goodman at the Ethical Culture Society's meeting house, 64th Street and Central Park West, an anonymous telephone caller warned Police Headquarters that a bomb had been placed in the building.

Policemen moved quietly into the filled 1,200-seat auditorium, scrutinized the crowd and removed two large vases of flowers from the podium. But the service continued without interruption and few realized the reason for the police intrusion. The bomb scare proved a hoax.

In addition to those in the auditorium, 150 persons in the basement listened to the service over a loudspeaker. More than 500 were turned away and waited patiently on the sidewalk outside.

Many of the same people were among the 2,000 who assembled last night at a memorial service for Michael H. Schwerner of Brooklyn at the Community Church, 40 East 35th Street. Again some of the overflow listened at a basement loudspeaker and others waited on the sidewalks.

At the Schwerner service

Continued on Page 17, Column 2

N.Y. Times
Mon Aug 10 - 1964
Cont in double pg 15-16 - 17-18

AP - 12 - 4 - 64

19
Twenty-one men arrested in Neshoba County under Title 18, Section 31 or 341 Federal Civil Rights law: "Interference with Civil Rights". Of these, three have been arrested as accessories after the fact. They will be arraigned in Jackson immediately. FBI feels it has a strong case and is hopeful about convictions.

THOSE ARRESTED: Sheriff Lawrence L. Rainey
Deputy - Sheriff Cecil Price
Glen L. Burrage (Owner of burial property)
misprision – Bernard L. Akin - KKK
Earl B. Akin
Jimmy Arledge
Horace D. Barnette
Travis M. Barnette
Otha Neal Burkes
James I. Harris - KKK
Frank J. Herndon - KKK
misprision – Tommy A. Horne - still at large
James E. Jordan - KKK
Edgar Ray Killen
Billy Wayne Posey
Alton Wayne Roberts
Jerry McGrew Sharp
Jimmy Snowden
Jimmy Lee Townsend
Herman Tucker
Oliver H. Warner, Jr.-KKK

24
Phil. Miss - The FBI today arrested a man in Philadelphia, according to the state Highway Patrol. But there was no immediate announcement of why the arrest was made.

25
Phil. Miss - Sources close to the FBI have said they expected arrests would be imminent in the case of three civil rights workers who were slain this summer. But official sources did not reveal immediately whether the initial arrest was connected with this case.

Bulletin
Arrests (tops 25)
Phil. Miss - The FBI arrested five Neshoba County residents early today in connection with the summer slaying of three civil rights workers.

30
Those arrested included sheriff Lawrence Rainer, 37, Deputy Sheriff Cecil Price; Herman Tucker, the Foreman of the construction work at the earthern dam where the bodies were found; ~~Pete Jordan, an automobile salesman~~, and Jerry Sharp, a used car dealer.

Federal agents swooped down on this Neshoba County town, scene of the slaying in June which attracted nationwide attention.

Rainey and Price were arrested at the county courthouse by four FBI men.

33-Phil

A Photographer who tried to take a picture of the arrests was threatened with a knife by a bystander.

Sources close to the FBI said other arrests were imminent, probably in Meridian and perhaps another Mississippi city.

35-Bulleting

Washington - The FBI arrested 16 men in Miss. today in connection with the midsummer murders of three civil rights workers at Phil. Miss.

36 - Washington

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said 21 men have been named in criminal charges in connnection with the slayings of James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner last June 22.

Nineteen, he said, were charged with conspiring to interfere with Federal Rights. Two others were charged with "Misprision of a Felony."

Misprision means being an accessory after the fact of a crime.

Hoover said the FBI will make its information available to state authorities for possible murder warrants.

Those arrested include Sheriff Lawrence A. Rainey, of Neshoba County, and his Deputy, Cecil Price, who was the last to acknowledge seeing the three young men alive last June.

Hoover gave this account of the crime, as pieced together by an intensive FBI investigation:

Late in the morning of June 21, the three victims left Meridian in a 1963 station wagon for the purpose of investigating the June 16 burning of a Negro church near Philadelphia.

About 4P.M. Chaney was arrested for speeding at Phil. Price, who arrested him, also held Goodman and Schwerner for investigation. About six hours later Chaney posted $20 bond and the three were released.

The station wagon was found two days later, burned and abandoned on a dirt road 13 miles Northeast of Phil.

An intensive search by FBI agents, Miss. State Troopers and Navy personnel ended Aug. 4, when FBI agents dug into a new earthen dam near Phil. and discovered the three bodies.

Hoover said the FBI, in narrowing the massive field of possible suspects, directed its attention primarily toward known members and sympathizers of the KKK --"which group includes most of those arrested today."

39-Wash.

Several of the men have been prime suspects since the investigation began, Hoover said. But weeks of further checking were necessary to identify the alleged accomplices and compile the evidence which resulted in today's arrests.

The FBI identified the following, aside from Price and Rainey, as those Charged ~~arrested~~ today:

Bernard L. Akin, 50, a Meridian salesman; Earl B. Akin, 32, a Meridian trailer salesman; Jimmy Arledge, 27, a Meridian truck driver; Horace D. Barnette, 25, a salesman formerly of Meridian; Travis M. Barnette, 36, part owner and operator of a Meridian Garage.

Also, Otha (correct) Neal Burkes, 71, a Phil. Police Dept. Patrolman; Olen L. Burbage, 34, a trucking co. operator in Phil.; James T. Harris, 30, a Meridian truck driver; Frank J. Herndon, 46, who runs a drive in restaurant in Meridian; Tommy A. Horne, 28, of Meridian, owner of a plumbing firm in Bonita, Miss.

Also James E. Jordan, 38, a construction worker formerly of Meridian and now of Gulfport; Edgar Ray Killen, 39, a minister farmer and sawmill operator in union; Billy Wayne Posey, 28, of Philadelphia, operator of a Williamsville service station; Alton Wayne Roberts, 26, a Meridian salesman; Jerry McGrew Sharp, 21, manager of a Phil. pulpwood supply co.

Also Jimmy Snowden, 31, a Meridian truck driver; Jimmy Lee Townsend, 17, of Phil. a service station attendant at Williamsville; Herman Tucker, 36, Phil. contractor, and Oliver R. Warner Jr., 54, a Meridian grocery store operator.

40-Wash-add (39)
Second paragraph beginning "The FBI..." Read it: ---as those charged today:" (charged not arrested)

42

Arrests (tops 33)

Philadelphia, Miss., (AP)-The FBI arrested 16 Mississippians, including Neshoba County's Sheriff and his Deputy, today in connection with the midsummer slayings of three civil rights workers here.

Federal Agents in trench coats took Sheriff Lawrence Rainer, 37, and Deputy Sheriff Cecil Price, 27, into dustody at their office a few minutes before 9 A.M.

Other FBI agents fanned over this East Central Miss. ktown picking up other men. Still others were arrested at nearby Meridian.

In Washington, FBI Director J. Edgar H over said 21 men altogether have been named in criminal charges in connection with the deaths last June of Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner, two whiteNew Yorkers, and James Chaney, a Negro from Meridian.

Hoover said 19 were charged with conspiring to interfere with Federal rights and the other two with being accessories after the fact of a crime.

The FBI said its information would be made available to state aurhotities for possible murder warrants.

The scene at the courthouse was tense as FBI agents arrived. Rainey and Price were out on a call. The FBI, while waiting, attracted a crowd of curious, numbering abut 100. No one in the crowd spoke to the FBI.

The crowd got angry after the FBI departed with the arrested men. Several bystanders threatened newsmen and photographers, and one pulled a knife on AP Photographer Jack Thornell.

45 Wash-Add arrests-FBI (39)

Earl Akin and Horne, the FBI said, were charged with misprision of a Felony, a Federal offense that carries a maximum penalty of three years in prison and a $500 fine.

The 19 others were charged in an FBI complaint with conspiring "to injure, oppress, threaten and intimidate (Schwerner, Chaney and Goodman) in the free exercise and enjoyment of rights secured to them by the constitution and laws of the United States."

The FBI complaint said it was part of the conspiracy for deputy sheriff Price, "Acting under the color of his office," to arrest the three without legal cause.

Under the conspiracy, it was charged, Price would release them from custody and he and other conspirators would intercept the three "shortly after they departed from Philadelphia, Miss., by automobile and would threaten, assault, shoot and kill them."

Conviction under this Federal charge carries a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison or a $5,000 fine.

In some previous cases, the Justice Department has withheld prosecution on Federal Civil Rights charges when local authorities have moved to prosecute on local charges--in this case murder.

46 Wash--add arrests-FBI (45)

Hoover's announcement said FBI agents "Frequently encountered hostility and resentment on the part of some individuals contacted during the investigatin." But he said Miss. Gov. Paul B. Johnson, the Miss. Highway Safety Patrol "and other responsible citizens of that State" had rendered outstanding cooperation.

Hoover said the arrest of the 21 will bring to 49 the number of arrests in Miss. in the past 10 weeks as a result of FBI investigations of civil rights violations.

The arrested men will be taken today before the U.S. Commissioner, Miss Esther Carter, in Jackson, Miss. It is understood that the recommended bond for the 19 charged with the main offense will be $20,000 to $25,000; for the others about $5,000

52 Bulletin
Kill

Phil., Miss-arrests (30) Kill name of Pete Jordan an Automobile salesman in 1st. paragraph. Identity questioned.

53 Bulletin
54 (correct)
In add arrests (30) The name of Pete Jordan an automobile salesman has been killed. A kill is mandatory. Make certain this name is not published.

58 Johnson-Civil Rights

Wash - President Johnson has approved regulations banning discrimination in aid programs of seven Federal Agencies and declared they will serve "This nation's commitment to the principle of equality."

The White House announced today that Johnson took the action yesterday to implement title 6 of the Civil Rights Act. The regulations will be effective in 30 days. Title 6 prohibits racial discrimination under programs receiving Federal Aid.

The regulations cover programs administered by the Departments of The Interior, Agriculture, Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare; The Housing and Home Finance Agency, the General Services Administration and the National Science Foundation.

"This Nation's commitment to the principle of equality of treatment and opportunity for all Americans will be well served by the new regulations assuring that Federal Programs are available to all citizens without regard to their race, color or national origin," Johnson said in approving the rules.

The White House said the new rules, set the procedures to be followed "in putting into effect the principle enunciated by the Congress that Federal Programs should not be operated in a manner that discriminates against citizens on the basis of race, color or national origin."

The announcement said that regulations covering other Federal Departments will be issued within a few weeks.

59 Wash (39)

At the time of the FBI announcement those listed as still at large were Horace D. Barnette, Otha Neal Burkes and Tommy A. Horne.

63 Sub Phil - add arrests (30) Sub for first graf: those xxx car dealer.

Those arrested included Sheriff Lawrence Rainey, 37, Deputy Sheriff Cecil Price; Herman Kucker, the Foreman of the Construction work at the earthen dam where the bodies were found; James E. Jordan, 38, a construction worker, and Jerry Sharp, a used car dealer.

Federal Agents etc.

71 Wash-Add arrests-FBI (50)

Within an hour the FBI received word Horace Barnette and Otha Neal Burks had been taken into custody, leaving only Tommy A. Horne at large.

In the thumbnail sketches of the men arrested, the FBI named five as members of the KKK. They were Bernard Lee Akin, James Thomas Harris, Frank J. Herndon, James Edward Jordan and Oliver Richard Warner Jr.

102 Arrests (tops 30)

Phil. Miss - The FBI arrested 20 men, including the Neshoba County Sheriff, his Deputy and five KKK, today in connekction with the midsummer slayings of three civil rights workers.

Striking swiftly under Grey overcast skies, agents rounded the men up during the morning and carded them off to the Naval Air Station at nearby Meridian. Teams of FBI agents at the sealed-off base questioned the men, took their fingerprints and photographs. They were to be arraigned during the afternoon.

A 21st man was being sought.

Sheriff Lawrence Rainey was his deputy, Cecil Price, surrendered their revolvers quietly to FBI agents at the courthouse. A sullen crowd stood silently in the town square as the county's two law enforcement officers were whisked away. A photographer attempting to take a kpicture was threatened with a knife.

103 Phil. Miss - add arrests (102)

The arrests climaxed an intensive investigation triggered when Michael Schwerner and Andrew Goodman, two white New Yorkers, and a Negro companion, James Chaney of Meridian, disappeared. The trio came here to investigate the burning of a rural Negro church.

One of those arrested, Rev. kEdgar Killen, is a fundamentalist Baptist minister.

Roy Moore, chief of the Jackson FBI staff which spearheaded the five and a half-month probe, said the agents directed their "Primary Attention" upon known members and sympathizers of the Klan, and most of those seized today fitten in this description.

Nineteen of the21 were charged with conspiring to "injure, oppress, threaten and intimidate" Schwerner, Chaney and Goodman in the Free exercise of their constitutional rights. Conviction on this charge carries a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison or a $5,000 fine.

The other two were charged with being accessories, an offense that carries a maximum penalty of three years and a $500 fine.

115 Wash-Add Johnson-Civil Rights (58)

All key Federal Officials have been instructed to cooperate with state and local governments and with private organizations and individuals participating in Federal programs to insure that there is complete understanding of the regulations and compliance with the congressional mandate," the President said.

"The Broad and encouraging compliance with the public accommodations title of the Civil Rights Act has demonstrated the overwhelming desire of the people of the nation to accept and to comply with the law of the land." Johnson added. "I am confident that the provisions of the Civil Rights Act to be implemented by these regulations will be received in the same spirit of acceptance and cooperation."

Press Secretary George Reedy said the new rules affect all programs of the seven agencies covered.

"These departments administer the programs which are most likely to be affected," he said.

....

120 with Phil. Miss

New York-The National Urban League today praised the FBI for an "outstanding effort in its arrests in three Mississippi Civil Rights slayings.

Whitney W. Young, Jr., executive director of the League, said news of the arrests should be "heartening to Americans Everywhere."

In a statement he added:

"This is the kind of outstanding effort to protect the Civil Liberties and Freedoms of American citizens which one expects of the FBI.

"~~The Agency and all its officials who kwo~~

The Agency and all its officials who worked to bring the accused to the bar of Justice deserve the congratulations of the entire nation.

Press Release

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
CO 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich or Jim Peck

PHILA., MISSISSIPPI ARRESTS 'WILL GIVE COURAGE TO DECENT PEOPLE

New York, N.Y., Dec. 10--"Although it is unlikely that the 21 suspects arrested by the F.B.I. in connection with the Philadelphia triple murder will be convicted in Mississippi, the fact that they were arrested will give courage to the decent people of that state to begin to wrest control of the their communities from the racists, bigots and hatemongers."

So asserted CORE National Director James Farmer in a public statement issued after the 21, including Sheriff Lawrence Rainey and his deputy, Cecil Price, were taken into custody on December 4.

"I will not prejudice the case, but I understand the evidence against the accused is very substantial. The investigation has been painstaking; the prosecution must be diligent and vigorous. We want the defendants to have a trial that is fair in every regard.

"Yet whoever is guilty of this atrocious assassination should be convicted for the sake of justice, not vengeance. We feel particularly close to the case since two of the three murder victims--James Chaney and Michael Schwerner--were our own CORE workers whom we knew personally and for whom we had the highest esteem, respect and affection."

In Meridian, on the eve of the preliminary court hearing for the 21 suspects, some 200 persons filled Mount Olive Baptist Church for a prayer meeting for justice. Following a half hour of silent prayer, they listened to a talk by Dave Dennis, CORE Southern Program Director.

# # #

FROM: CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
1 Union Square, New York, N.Y.

ATTN: Mrs. Eva Newman Levy CO 7-6270

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND TO BUILD [redacted]
COMMUNITY CENTER IN MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI HONORING CHANEY,
GOODMAN AND SCHWERNER

A $250,000 community center, designed as a memorial to CORE workers' Michael Schwerner and James Chaney and student volunteer Andrew Goodman, will be constructed in the town of Meridian, Mississippi by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund. Meridian is the site of the community center started in late 1963 by Rita and Michael Schwerner, and was the headquarters from which Schwerner, Chaney and Goodman left on the morning of June 21, 1964, when they were murdered.

Plans for the center, built both to meet the expanding needs of the Meridian Negro community and to withstand possible bomb or gunfire attack, were announced in detail today by Andrew Norman (Chairman of the tax-exempt CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund) and Nathan Schwerner and Robert Goodman (fathers of the two martyred young men) Jackie Robinson (a co-chairman of the project) and Paul Willen (architect of the structure).

A ten room, L-shaped building, the center will be built in Meridian, with a ten foot retaining wall protecting the street-exposed sides of the building. Some of the programs scheduled for operation within the center include an auditorium-gymnasium, library, areas designated for welfare and civil service instruction, typing classes, hygeine clinics and a child care center.

CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund is in the midst of a nationwide fund-raising drive to finance the project which will be the first of a series of such centers throughout the deep South. Also acting as co-chairman with Jackie Robinson for the Center is Ralph Samuels, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York City.

Press List - Center
those contacted for Press Conf

Architectural Forum
Time & Life Bldg,
Rockefeller Center, N.Y.

Architectural Record
119 West 40th Street
New York, N.Y.

~~Dailies,~~

House and Home
Time & Life
Rocjefeller Bldg, N.Y.

Progressive Architecture
430 ~~Oak~~ Park Avenue
New York, N.Y.

~~Parent Mag~~

Parent Magazine
52 Vanderbilt Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Scholastic Magazine
33 West 42nd Street
New York, N.Y.

Junior Scholastic
33 West 42nd Street
New York, N.Y.

~~The PTA Magazine~~

Form O.C. No. 1 **GOLDSMITH BROS.** Stationers, 77 Nassau St., N.Y. 8, N.Y.

Inter-Office Correspondence

USE THIS FORM FOR ALL OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE—WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF PAPER ONLY

Date

To Mr Rich From Ed Carey —

Subject:

Press Conference 1 o'clock Tuesday — Believe it vital to have Paul Williams there ~~in view~~ since he is the only one who can answer questions & present the building —

Let Jim McD. know so we can invite him if you agree —

PUT IN WRITING WRITTEN MESSAGES SAVE TIME AND AVOID ERRORS.

MEMORANDUM

____________ 19__

TO Mr Val Coleman

FROM ____________

Please ask to news conference

Mr JAMES T BURNS Jr.
NEWS ED. PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE
430 Park ave
Mu 8 8600

IN REPLY TO ABOVE:

Form M. No. 2 **GOLDSMITH BROS.** Stationers, 77 Nassau St., N.Y. 8, N.Y.

PROGRESSIVE
ARCHITECTURE
430 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022 · Area Code 212 MUrray Hill 8-8600

THANK YOU

Attached is a tear sheet from the current P/A News Report mentioning your firm's activities.

It was a pleasure to include this information, and we appreciate your contribution to P/A's editorial quality in this issue.

Cordially,

James T. Burns

James T. Burns, Jr.
News Editor

File

REINHOLD PUBLISHING CORPORATION

Mississippi Memorial

Fund-raising has begun for the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial, a proposed community center to be built in Meridian, Mississippi, to continue the work of the three civil-rights workers murdered this summer. The center will contain, among other things, a library at which Negroes are welcome; it will offer tutoring in subjects not now offered the Negro; and it will give some basic vocational training. Mostly, it will provide a place where Negroes of the community can develop an awareness of their personal dignity and a political consciousness. Architects are Paul Willen and Paul Moore, both of New York. The project is in the preliminary design stage, with further details to be released shortly.

Many professional people from across the country have gone to Mississippi recently. There have been clergymen, lawyers, teachers, social workers, in addition to the students of the summer project. Few architects have been personally involved, although many have been watching developments in Mississippi closely, as has the rest of the world. Those who wish to contribute to the building fund should send their donations, which are tax-exempt, to Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Fund, Room 902, 1 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

COMMITTEE TO ISSUE A CALL FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A "COMMEMORATIVE PERIOD" FOR THE WEEK FOLLOWING JUNE21ST, TO HONOR THE THREE BOYS MURDERED IN MISSISSIPPI IN 1964.

We, the undersigned, do hereby form ourselves into a committee for the purpose of commemorating the anniversay of the ordeal and deaths of the three boys who sought to bring equality and personal freedom to the oppressed citizens of Mississippi; James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner. We call upon all citizens of New York to make special efforts to observe the period, beginning June 21st and culminating June 28th, 1965. It is fitting that we, as citizens of New York, observe this period as one of great historic import to the struggle for the rights of all citizens, everywhere, and that we honor the memory of those past, present, and future, who are risking their all so that we may benefit with a brighter, more secure future. We urge the executive branches of government, both on the state and the municipal levels, to take appropriate action for the creation of a truly significant commemorative period during the month of June. We urge our Congressional delegation in Washington, D.C., to take the appropriate action to bring the focus of attention on this period and the appropriate activities set to take place. We urge the industry and the retail stores of New York to participate with local government in the display of photographs of the murdered boys. We urge that both government and private industry make special efforts to participate significantly in a schedule of special ceremonies to mark this period.

COMMITTEE: Mr. James Farmer
Miss Lisa Howard
Mrs. Newman Levy
Mr. Andrew Norman
Mr. Marvin Rich
Mr. Jackie Robinson
Mr. Jack Shor
Mr. David Susskind
Miss Pauline Trigere
Mr. Robert Wechsler
Mr. Gerald Zipper

Mem Book

December 14 [1964]

To: Mrs. Eva Levy

From: Ruth Shikes

Subject: Memorial tribute and posthumous presentation of Ghandi Awards to James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner

Here is a recapitulation of the points we covered at our informal meeting last week.

Your original proposal, to produce a fine book in memory of the three boys, would require an almost impossibly tight schedule if it were to be published, as we had hoped, on June 21, the anniversary of the boys' death. We would have to give our authors a deadline of February 15 in order to assure our having everything in hand and ready for the typographer by March 15. This would allow only a three-month production period, necessitating great cooperation (and no slips!) on the part of everyone involved in the physical production of the book.

To ask outstanding writers, such as Hersey, Baldwin, and others of their calibre, to create even relatively short articles for us so quickly seems to me presumptuous. Anyone we contact would be profoundly sympathetic with our cause--but these are people with other commitments and other deadlines, and I think we cannot rush them.

If the book is planned for general distribution, to be sold in bookstores, June is about the worst possible month in which to ~~distribute~~ publish it. People are consumed with end-of-school-year activities and upcoming vacations.

For these reasons, we might consider the Ghandi Awards Memorial Service and the book as two separate projects. The link between the two would be that both are dedicated to the memory of the boys.

Memorial Service

This might be a very simple musical service, held at a place like the Community Church, during which a beautifully written tribute to the boys would be delivered. Possible author of this is John Hersey. We could contact our Union friends and other interested individuals and organizations, suggesting that at this service we would like to present a check to the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Center or to CORE itself in memory of the boys. Their names, as sponsors of the gift to CORE, would appear on simple programs printed for this occasion. Sponsors, of course, would be invited to attend the service.

At the same time, it would seem fitting to present to each of the families of the three young men a handsomely printed and bound copy of the tribute, including also line-portraits of the boys done by an outstanding artist (perhaps Ben Shahn). The tribute and drawings could become a part of the book, which would be produced later--possibly in October.

Book

Proposed size: 128 pages, 8½ x 9½". Soft cover. This size lends itself to dramatic photographic reproduction and to interesting and varied layout. Many of the Museum of Modern Art books are done in this format.

Content: Please note that two books have been published recently; two more are in the works--and of course we don't want to duplicate material found in any of them. The published ones are Lillian Smith's "Our Faces, Our Words" and Lorraine Hansbury's "The Movement." Reliable sources have told me that McGraw-Hill is working on a book of letters written last summer by the young people in Mississippi to their parents; Knopf has in progress a book of letters sent to the Goodman family after the death of Andy.

The opening section of our book, following the dedication page, might be a reproduction of the tribute and portraits mentioned above, with a brief explanation of the occasion for which these were done. (We might, ~~xxx~~ there, refer to the sponsors, whose names could be printed in the back of the book--only if this if necessary to make their contributions tax-deductible.)

The boys to whom we are paying tribute made the supreme sacrifice. There are many, many others--black and white--who every day are making sacrifices of one kind or another. And this might be the theme of our book: the individual heroism of those who are contributing to at least some breakthrough in the South.

Perhaps the best way of presenting this story is through actual cases (using no names, of course) and reports written by workers. Inherent in the relating of their experiences would be a picture of the desperate needs compared with the meager materials available, and the miracles accomplished with virtually nothing.

The main body of the book might be divided into sections or chapters to again point up the variety of activities and involvements of those working and living in the South: Voter Registration (not only about the people who struggle to provide the opportunity for the Southern Negro to vote, but also about those who have enough courage to actually cast their votes); Task-Force Workers; Freedom Schools; Community Centers; the "outsiders" who are going into the South to help--and what they are doing (Doctors' Committee, LCDC, Social Work Committee); Co-ops. Each could be explained through one or two actual experiences and/or reports. Each might be introduced by a prominent writer (for example, Dr. Harold Taylor might preface the section on Freedom Schools); or perhaps there would be more unity and cohesion if the introductory remarks were written by one person--perhaps Jim Peck. We would want to wind up on as positive a note as possible, with emphasis on the future--what CORE and other civil rights organizations hope to do with more money and more help (of course, not said in such bald terms).

We would hope to have excellent photographs (from the CORE files and possibly some from a reputedly fine collection done by the Chicago Daily News) and some beautifully rendered on-the-scene line drawings (several of Tracey Sugerman's were used to illustrate the Hersey piece that appeared in the Saturday Evening Post).

Cost: If the above specifications are acceptable, the cost per book would be approximately 90¢. However, we hope that a publisher would underwrite most of the expenses. When we have a more definite idea of sources and content, you felt you might be able to talk with Simon and Schuster, off the record, about publishing the book. ("The Movement" was done by them.) If they cannot do it, we might go to Athenaeum or Norton--though S and S could offer much broader distribution.

Next step: A meeting with Mr. Rich and other CORE staff members to get their reactions to both proposals--and to learn how much source material is available.

March 12, 1965

TO: Mrs. Newman Levy, CORE
38 Park Row, New York 38, NY

FROM: Jerry Zipper

SUBJECT: MEMORIAL ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM...CHANEY/GOODMAN/SCHWERNER CENTER

1. Since it is my firm belief that the anniversary date in June, marking one year from the time the boys (Chaney/Goodman/Schwerner) were murdered in Mississippi, is one that holds important historical significance to the nation as a whole, I would, therefore, recommend that a two-week Memorial Period be established for special commemorative activities.

2. I would polarize my activities in the New York area primarily, with recommendations to all other cities and states in the country that may wish to take advantage of this purpose.

3. The purpose of the program is two-fold: A. to establish an indelible consciousness on the part of the public of the event and its significance to today's fight and tomorrow's requirement, and, B. to raise extensive funds in a "crash-program" method.

4. With the concept established, of a two-week "MEMORIAL PERIOD" in the month of June, I would then put a program into immediate operation. This program should involve all of the following areas: Radio and Television; the Congress; State Legislature; the Governor; the Mayor; City legislature; major retail outlets in the City of New York and its environs; and major industry in the City of New York.

5. We would first hold a meeting with the U.S. Senators from New York and the Congressional body from New York concerning this program. At this meeting, we should supply the Congressional delegation with material they might use for announcement on the floor (and subsequently for insertion within the Congressional Record).

more...

6. Armed with the Congressional Record (having received a huge quantity of this material from the Government printing office), we then approach the Governor, informing him that the Congressional delegation requests observance of a Memorial Commemorative Week. The Governor is asked for two basic items: A. A Proclamation (which we shall recommend for his signature), proclaiming this an official State Memorial Week, and, B. His physical participation in the advance ceremonies.

7. Subsequently, we go to the Mayor of New York City with the same request - calling for an Official Proclamation and Commemorative period - and his participation in the ceremonies.

8. The other legislatures are then informed of the event and are requested to participate.

9. Subway cars in New York, Bus stations, etc., will all carry cards and posters supplied by government facilities, informing the public of the event.

10. Then, every Major Department store owner is contacted, via: A. the Congressional Record insert; insert of Governor's Proclamation; and insert of the Mayor's Proclamation. These stores are requested via letter, and then by personal meeting with the President of the store, to offer one of their street windows for use in the Commemoration. The stores will, in addition, be requested to place in their Commemorative Window a photo blow-up of the three boys, and/or the photo blow-up of the proposed Community Center to be built in Mississippi. Moreover, the stores will be requested to supply us with a booth near their entrance for this two-week period where customers may donate for the Community Center. These booths to be staffed by CORE volunteers.

11. Industry leaders in New York City will be contacted for the use of their lobbies and malls of their buildings to display the Commemorative material and to hold special events. For example, Sam Bronfman (or Edgar Bronfman) should

be contacted to obtain the use of the wide mall in the front of the Seagram's building to hold a Memorial Concert by the New York Orchestral Society, etc.

12. Promotion of this program to come via press conferences for the News Media, and solicitation of the local and network stations (and such shows as Johnny Carson and Jack Paar) to hold special programs for the event.

Important

To have the two (Dillen & Batshaw) combined
material done together for test

(USESES)

C65

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, NY

MEMORANDUM

March 18, 1965

TO: Mr. Joe Willen

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

SUBJECT: Meeting at Home of Mrs. Levy Re: MEMORIAL ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM

Attached is the plan which we will be discussing tomorrow afternoon, Friday, March 19th., at my apartment - 4F, 52 West 58th. Street at 4P.M. Clearly, a good bit hinges on the readiness of the committee that prepared it to put the plan into action. It also has it seems to me valuable connotations for CORE as a whole.

Also, for your information, we have long planned a dignified memorial meeting on the anniversary of the boys death at which time we plan to give posthumously our Gandhi Award.

The plan outlined in the memorandum and this plan will not be related but the idea of a memorial service on the 21st. formed the germ of the idea for the plan.

It would mean a great deal to us if you will be able to come and discuss this with us.

MAR 30 1965

March 28, 1965

Congressman William F. Ryan
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

Enclosed are copies which I prepared in conjunction with CORE, which we hope you will utilize for insertion within the Congressional Record, after you have made the changes you deem necessary and desireable.

We are most anxious to have the entire New York City delegation, including both parties, as signatories to the insertion, and we are most grateful to you for your kind cooperation in helping us to achieve this.

If there are any questions that would directly concern CORE please call Mrs. Newman Levy direct, at the CORE office at 38 Park Row, New York City, CO. 7-6270. Anything else you may wish will be sent on to you poste haste.

Again, Bill, many thanks.

Very truly yours,

Jerry

Gerald Zipper

GZ:ms
encls. (C.R. insert)
cc: Mrs. Newman Levy, CORE

1664

Forces for June 21

file in Book file

Mayor's Committee on Scholastic Achievement

cordially invites you

to its tenth anniversary

Senator Wagner Memorial Dinner

Tuesday, April sixth

nineteen hundred and sixty-five

six-thirty o'clock

Grand Ballroom

The Waldorf-Astoria

Robert F. Wagner

HONORARY CHAIRMAN

Louis M. Kaplan Frederick W. Richmond

CO-CHAIRMEN

Thomas J. Deegan Jr.

DINNER CHAIRMAN

SUGGESTED NAMES RE: GANDHI AWARD SUBSTITUTE

Louie Auchincloss

Pearl Buck

Gwendolyn Brooks

Art Buchwald

John Gunther

Donald Harrington

John Hersey

Nat Hentoff

Langston Hughes

Alfred Kazin

Walter Lippman

Carson McCullers

Ralph Magill

Arthur Miller

John Killens

Carl Sandburg

Red Smith

John Steinbock

Dr. Harold Taylor

Louie Untermeyer

Gore Vidal

Editor Saul Bellow (This is confirmed.)

Publishers - Norton Company

April 22, 1965

The Honorable William Fitts Ryan
The House of Representatives
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Ryan:

We are planning to build a Memorial Community Center in Meridian, Mississippi as a tribute to the three young men who lost their lives in Mississippi last summer.

The events are planned around the ceremonial period approximately two weeks prior to the anniversary (June 21st) of the disappearance of the three boys. It would mean a great deal to the whole project if the New York Congressman would insert a statement in the Congressional record expressing his sense of outrage at these murders which stands as a symbol for all of those that preceeded them as well as those who followed.

It would be particularly fitting for the New York Congressman to take the lead in this matter especially since two of the young men, Goodman and Schwerner, were New Yorker's. We urge you to lead the way in this demonstration of national concern for equal rights and human dignity.

We deeply appreciate your help and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Newman Levy

NL:bp

Memorial Proj

April 28, 1965

Congressman William F. Ryan
United States - House of
    Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman Ryan:

There seems to have been some question as to whether or not you have a copy of the recommended congressional insert from Gerald Zipper. I am therefore sending you a second copy at the request of Mr. Zipper and Mrs. Newman Levy.

Sincerely,

Ben Peterson, Secretary
to Mrs. Levy

BP/ils
Encl.

May 3, 1965

Mr. Abraham Wechsler
110 East 138th. Street
Bronx, New York 10451

My Dear Mr. Wechsler:

I am delighted to learn from Jerry Goldman that you will have a fund raising party for CORE at your house on Wednesday, June 9th.

I know that you yourself do not wish to raise money, but I know Mr. Goldman and Mr. Drapkin will be arranging the details of the lists with you.

These are very difficult days for CORE and it means much to know that you will be helping us once again.

Sincerely,

James Farmer

JF/bp

Meml Svc.

May 6, 1965

The Honorable William Fitz Ryan
House Office Building
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Congressman Ryan:

Thanks so much for your very real interest and concern about the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Community Center. The following people compose our National Sponsoring Committee and related memorial services, etc.

Jackie Robinson - Co-chairman

Ralph Samuel - Co-chairman

Members:

Adele Addison - the noted soprano

John Allison, Esq., - partner in the prominent New York law firm of Marshall Bratter Greene Allison & Tucker

Shelley Appleton - Vice President of International Ladies Garment Workers Union

James Baldwin - the essayist

Katrina McCormick Barnes

Algernon D. Black - leader of New York Ethical Society

Dr. Kenneth B. Clark - Director of the North Side Community Center and Professor at the New York Columbia University

Charlotte Devree

Earl B. Dickerson - President of Supreme Mutual Life Ins.

William Ellis, Esq. - partner in Stringfellow & Ellis

Sidney Hollander - former chairman of the National Social Welfare Assembly

The Reverend Frederick James - Chairman of Commission on Social Action of the African Methodist Episcopal Church

Henry Morgenthau III

Dr. William Stuart Nelson - Vice President of Howard University

Andrew Norman - Treasurer of the Aaron E. Norman Fund and Chairman of the CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund

Mrs. Malcolm Peabody

Bishop James Pike - Protestant Episcopal Church

Dr. Joachim Prinz - President of the American Jewish Committee

Arnold M. Rose - Professor of Sociology at the University of Minnesota, and author of a score of books on race

Elaine Slater - President of Designing Women, Inc.

Lillian Smith - the famed novelist

Norman Thomas

Rowland Watts ½ Former general consul of the American Civil Liberties Union

Joseph Willen - Executive Vice President of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York

Pearl L. Willen - Chairman of the National Council of Jewish Women

We are quite pleased that such a group of important and significant people are working to make this Memorial a reality. They are really giving of their imagination, energy and time to make it a reality.

My best to you.

Sincerely,

MR/bp

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

memorial Soc

May 6, 1965

Mr. Stanley Newman
% Cong. Fitz Ryan
House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Newman:

Enclosed is a letter from Marvin Rich, Executive Director of our CORE Scholarship Education & Defense Fund, giving the supporting names which you requested.

We are very grateful for your cooperation. Please call us if there is anything further that we can do with reference to the Congressional insert.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Ben Peterson

Memorial Svc

May 12, 1965

Congressman William Fitts Ryan
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Ryan:

Thank you so very much for working with us in our efforts to establish a "Commemorative Period" to honor the three murdered boys in Mississippi.

Gerald Zipper explained your request for a statement from a committee which specifically issued the call. Enclosed is a copy of the "Call" with the Committee names of all those who have agreed to support it.

There are many others whom we feel certain would have gladly joined this committee, but as you know time is running short and we did not have time to contact more. Nevertheless the Committee represents prominent and respected names in various fields.

Thanks again for your concern and very real cooperation.

Sincerely,

NL/bp

Mrs. Newman Levy

cc-Call

May 13, 1965

Miss Lisa Howard
#6 East 74th Street
New York, N.Y. 10021

Dear Miss Howard:

Thanks very much for your assistance last night in helping us to add Pauline Trigere and David Susskind to the committee calling for a "Commemorative Period".

Attached is a copy of the "Call" which was sent to Congressman Fitts Ryan.

Sincerely,

jv

Ben Peterson

Call

May 13, 1965

Mr. Jackie Robinson
Cascade Road
Stamford, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Robinson:

Enclosed is a copy of the "Call" for establishment of a "Commemorative Period" which I read to you over the phone last night.

Thanks very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

jv Ben Peterson

"Call"

May 13, 1965

Mr. Jack Shor
251 West 89th St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Shor:

Forgive me for calling you so late at night. Thanks for your willingness to let us add your name to the Committee calling for the establishment of a "Commemorative Period".

Enclosed is a copy of the "Call" which I read to you on the phone, and which we have mailed to Congressman Fitts Ryan.

Sincerely,

jv

Ben Peterson

"Call

May 13, 1965

Mr. Andrew Norman
Palisades,
New York

Dear Mr. Norman:

We were unable to contact you when we hurriedly needed to form a Committee to issue a "Call" for establishment of a "Commemorative Period", a copy of which is attached. We felt that you would not mind our taking the liberty of using your name on this "Call".

If there are any questions, you might wish to call either Marvin Rich or myself.

Thanks very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

jv

Ben Peterson

GERALD ZIPPER / 215 WEST 90th STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10024 / TRafalgar 4-6734
Promotional Consultant

May 14, 1965

MAY 11 1965

Mrs. Newman Levy
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y. 10038

Dear Mrs. Levy:

I received a telephone call from Congressman William Fitts Ryan this morning with a specific request concerning the culmination of our plans for a proposed "COMMEMORATIVE PERIOD, JUNE 21st - 28th" to honor the three murdered boys in Mississippi.

He claims that he has encountered some confusion in the insertion of the "Call" for a "COMMEMORATIVE PERIOD", in that he has specifically requested a statement from a "committee" that specifically issued this call - separate from the insert presented to him.

In order to comply with this current request, I have taken the liberty of preparing such a statement and mailing it to you in triplicate, enclosed in this envelope. Please have the committee read this material, approve same, and initial same so that we may send it on to Congressman Ryan.

Ryan was somehow "nervous" over the possibility that the Committee had never read this material or approved same, and, as he said over the phone, he did not wish to receive an angry phone call the day following the insertion, and thus ruining chances for the entire project.

I would personally venture to say that this "Call" could be read over the phone to a number of people and that they would approve same over the phone, for the sake of facilitating the project "time-wise".

Such a committee could encompass practically anybody and could even include, Bob Wechsler, Lisa, myself, yourself, etc., and some friends, in order to have a number of names on the list as rapidly as possible.

PLEASE SEND THIS "CALL" AND THE COMMITTE NAMES DIRECTLY TO CONGRESSMAN RYAN IN WASHINGTON AS SOON AS READY, WITH A CARBON TO ME.

Best regards.

Very truly yours,

Jerry

Gerald Zipper

encs.
"Call"

May 21, 1965

Mr. Robert Wechsler
110 East 138th Street
Bronx, New York

Dear Mr. Wechsler:

Enclosed is a copy of the statement put into the Congressional Record on May 19th. Re: Chaney - Goodman - Schwerner Memorial Week.

Jerry Zipper suggested you send this copy to Congressman Farbstein.

Looking forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,

Doris Castle

DC/hi
Encl.

mem Program
CGS

May 26, 1965

Congressman John V. Lindsay
Capitol Building
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Congressman Lindsay:

Enclosed is a copy of the Congressional Record dated May 1965, which endorses the call for establishing a commemorative period for the week following June 21st., to honor the three boys murdered in Mississippi in 1964: James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner.

We are presenting this to New York Congressmen and asking for their endorsement and cooperation in this program. Among the New York Congressmen who have already offered their assistance and cooperation are Congressmen Farbstein, Congressman Ryan, and Congressman Resnick.

The Governor of New York State is currently being contacted and both houses of the New York State Legislature are in the process of proposing a resolution to establish this commemorative period.

In addition, members of the New York City government from the City Council through the executive branches are also being contacted on this program.

We hope you will join with us and we send our warmest regards.

Sincerely,

James Farmer
National Director

JF/bp

Memorial
Week
Long Insert

May 26, 1965

The Honorable Paul Screvane
President, City Council
City Hall
New York, New York 10007

Dear Mr. Screvane:

Mr. Gerald Zipper asked that we send this to you as soon as possible. He can be reached at WY 3-2323.

Sincerely,

J.E. McDonald
Staff Associate
JEM/bp

LEONARD FARBSTEIN
19TH DIST., NEW YORK

COMMITTEE:
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE
ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC
POLICY

File CORE

JUN 7 1965

memorial ltr

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

NEW YORK OFFICE:
276 FIFTH AVENUE
MURRAY HILL 4-2200

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
RAYBURN BUILDING
SUITE 2455
TEL. AREA CODE 202, 225-5635

May 27, 1965

Mr. Robert Wechsler
Reform Independent Democrats
2231 Broadway
New York City

Dear Bob:

Enclosed is a copy of the letter that I addressed to each of the Members together with a copy of the statement seeking their signatures.

I decided to send this around to all of the New York delegation irrespective of whether they are Democrats or Republicans. There may be some Republicans who decide to sign -- if there are, so much the better.

With warm regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Leonard Farbstein
LEONARD FARBSTEIN
MEMBER OF CONGRESS

LF:EM
Encl.

Memorial week

May 27, 1965

Mr. Jerry Kay
Office of City Council President
City Hall
New York 7, New York

Dear Mr. Kay:

As pre-requested by Mr. Robert Wechsler, I am forwarding this material to you.

We are very anxious to meet with you and Mr. Screvane regarding this matter.

I can be reached at:
~~You can reach Mr.~~ Jerry ~~Zipper at~~ WY 3-2323.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

~~Jimmy McDonald~~ Jerry Zipper

J~~M~~/hi
Enc.

Memorial wk

May 28, 1965

The Honorable Eugene McCarthy
The United States Senate
The Federal Building
110 South Fourth Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Senator McCarthy:

Enclosed is a copy of the Congressional Record dated May 1965, which endorses the call for establishing a commemorative period for the week following June 21st, to honor the three boys murdered in Mississippi in 1964: James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner.

We are presenting this to New York Congressmen and asking for their endorsement and cooperation in this program. Among the New York Congressmen who have already offered their assistance and cooperation are Congressman Farbstein, Congressman Ryan, and Congressman Resnick.

8 The Governor of New York State is currently being contacted and both houses of the New York State Legislature are in the process of proposing a resolution to establish this commemorative period.

In addition, members of the New York City government from the City Council through the executive branches are also being contacted on this program.

We hope you will join with us and we send our warmest regards.

Sincerely,

James Farmer
National Director

JF/hi
Enc.

Lisa Howard

Memo. WK

May 28, 1965

The Honorable Frank Church
The United States Senate
The Federal Building
Boise, Idaho

Dear Senator Church:

Enclosed is a copy of the Congressional Record dated May 1965, which endorses the call for establishing a commemorative period for the week following June 21st, to honor the three boys murdered in Mississippi in 1964: James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner.

We are presenting this to New York Congressmen and asking for their endorsement and cooperation in this program. Among the New York Congressmen who have already offered their assistance and cooperation are Congressman Farbstein, Congressman Ryan, and Congressman Resnick.

The Governor of New York State is currently being contacted and both houses of the New York State Legislature are in the process of proposing a resolution to establish this commemorative period.

In addition, members ofthe New York City government from the City Council through the executive branches are also being contacted on this program.

We hope you will join with us and we send our warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Jim Farmer

James Farmer
National Director

JF/hi
Enc.

SENT TO ALL LEADING N.Y.
NEWSPAPERS, RADIO & TV
STATIONS

Memorial Prog

June 2, 1965

Mr. Joel Chaseman, General Manager
WINS Radio
7 Central Park West
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Chaseman:

I am taking this opportunity to write to you because a most important program is set to take place within the City of New York, and your cooperation is of vital importance for its ultimate success.

Enclosed is a copy of the Congressional Record dated May, 1965, which endorses the call of distinguished New York Citizens for the week following the period of June 21st. This commemorative period is in honor of the two CORE staff members, James Chaney and Michael Schwerner, and student volunteer Andrew Goodman, murdered in Mississippi in 1964.

At present, almost the entire New York Congressional Delegation has joined in endorsing and supporting this commemorative program. In addition, there is presently a proposal in the New York State Senate and Assembly calling for the same official commemoration as that indicated in the enclosed Congressional Record.

The Governor of New York State has indicated his willingness to officially establish this commemoration period, with the necessary proclamation,etc.

A proposal is being made this week in the New York City Council to insure and develop New York City's participation in the commemoration period.

However, in order to obtain the full impact of this program, and to offer proper recognition to these dead youths who had risked and lost their lives for something we all hold dear: personal freedom. We urgently need your cooperation in broadcasting or presenting material relevant to the lives of these young men, what they were attempting to accomplish, and what can yet be done.

CORE hopes you will join with us in this meaningful program and we send our warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Val Coleman
Community Relations

VC/hi
enc.

Memorial
SW K

June 2, 1965

Miss Lisa Howard
6 East 74th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Miss Howard:

Enclosed is a list of the Metropolitan papers and radio-TV stations that we have enjoyed some sort of relationship with, and I am taking the liberty of forwarding this to you as you requested.

Enclosed also is a copy of the Congressional Record of May, 1965, and an excerpt from a resolution requesting by the Mayor to provide an appropriate Memorial Service on the anniversary of the death of the three young men.

There is also a copy of the invitation that was sent out.

Hope that this will help you and if you need any additional information, give me a ring and I'll see that it is gotten to you immediately.

Sincerely,

Jimmy McDonald
Staff Associate

JM/hi
enc.

Memorial WK

JUN 9 1965

State of New York
Executive Chamber
Albany

Alexander Aldrich
Executive Assistant
to the Governor

June 8, 1965

Dear Mr. Farmer:

On behalf of Governor Rockefeller, I acknowledge your letter asking the Governor to proclaim June 21-28, 1965, as "Days of Mourning" for James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner.

The Governor has frequently expressed his convictions with respect to equality of opportunity and civil rights. His support of this cause was underlined by his designation of Chairman Fowler of the State Commission for Human Rights and myself as his representatives in the March from Selma to Montgomery. He appreciates the sincerity of your purpose as well as the sacrifices made by so many of those who are participating in the movement.

After careful and thorough consideration, however, he has determined that the steps suggested in your letter would tend to single out a few individuals from the distinguished honor roll of those who have given their lives in the cause of civil rights. In keeping with prior decisions made in this area, the Governor feels that he cannot comply with your requests, notwithstanding his personal sympathies.

Sincerely,

Alexander Aldrich

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH., CHAIRMAN
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, N. MEX.
ALAN BIBLE, NEV.
FRANK CHURCH, IDAHO
ERNEST GRUENING, ALASKA
FRANK E. MOSS, UTAH
QUENTIN N. BURDICK, N. DAK.
CARL HAYDEN, ARIZ.
GEORGE MC GOVERN, S. DAK.
GAYLORD NELSON, WIS.
LEE METCALF, MONT.
THOMAS H. KUCHEL, CALIF.
GORDON ALLOTT, COLO.
LEN B. JORDAN, IDAHO
MILWARD L. SIMPSON, WYO.
PAUL J. FANNIN, ARIZ.

JERRY T. VERKLER, STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Memorial Program

June 11, 1965

F

Sandhi answer

Lisa Howard
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Lisa,

I sympathize with the purpose of the commemorative period about which you wrote, and wish you all possible success.

Let me join with you in spirit during the time to be set aside.

Sincerely,

Frank

Frank Church

NOT FOR RELEASE UNTIL SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1965

June 17, 1965

Honorable Robert F. Wagner
City of New York
New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Thank you for your invitation dated June 8. Mrs. Schwerner, who is presently out of the country, I am sure concurs with this letter.

It was very nice to know that the names of my son, Michael, and his two co-workers, will be carried on as a living memorial in the scholarships offered by the City of New York. I want to express my appreciation to you personally for any efforts that you may have extended in that regard.

However, I would be remiss if I did not take this opportunity to express my concern, as one who was born, raised, and in business, in New York City, for some views in the field of civil rights.

Mr. Mayor, as the Chief Magistrate of NewYork City, surely you must have been aware that on July 24, 1963, Michael, together with a number of others, was sentenced to 60 days in jail for participating in demonstrations at the"Rutgers Project" in an effort to alert your office and the public generally, to the fact that public contracts were being performed, contrary to state law and municipal ordinances, with labor forces which discriminated against non-whites. The excessive sentences of my son and others caused banner headlines, indicating that not even in the Deep South had such sentences been imposed for civil rights activities. Yet you and your office remained silent, and those sentences, abated in my son's case only by his death, are still on appeal.

Mr. Mayor, I am also concerned about your lack of sympathy and implementation for demands by minority groups for a Civilian Review Board, non-politically appointed, to review cases of alleged police brutality. I am aware of the argument that such a Board might impair the morale of the Police Department; but I am not aware of any expression from you as to the morale of the hundreds of thousands of citizens of New York who walk our streets in constant fear of being suspect simply because of the color of their skins or of the accents of their speech.

Mr. Mayor, I agree that scholarships to be awarded by the "Mayor's Committee on Scholastic Achievement" and based upon need as well, are fine. But where has been your program for quality integrated education to permit Negroes and Puerto Ricans that "achievement" which will allow attainment sufficient to profitably pursue a course of higher education? I refer to a program such as that of educational parks where all students might come together regardless of background.

Mr. Mayor, it has been a source of gratification to me that the City Council of New York has gone on record in support of the challenge to unseat the 5 men purported to have been elected to the House of Representatives from the State of Mississippi last November. But I have not heard your voice raised in such support. To me, one of the greatest tributes that could be paid to my son, and James, and Andrew would be for everyone to support that challenge which can become the most historic event in our history since the Emancipation Proclamation. May I urge that you publicly voice such support, as titular head of the Democratic Party in New York State, to the end that the 16 Congressmen of the 41 in the Metropolitan area of New York City who did not support the challenge on January 4, vote to support that challenge when it is brought into the House.

I regret that I will be unable to be with you at City Hall on June 21 when the first threee scholarships will be presented. I hope, however, that you will accord me an opportunity to discuss with you personally some of these programs, and assure you that my only desire is to see that the principles for which the three young men died are implemented to reality.

Very sincerely yours,

NHS

NHS:HM

NATHAN H. SCHWERNER

LEONARD FARBSTEIN
19TH DIST., NEW YORK

COMMITTEE:
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE
ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC
POLICY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

NEW YORK OFFICE:
276 FIFTH AVENUE
MURRAY HILL 4-2200

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
RAYBURN BUILDING
SUITE 2455
TEL. AREA CODE 202, 225-5635

[n.d.]

Dear Colleague:

I have been requested on behalf of CORE to inquire whether you would sign the attached statement in order that it may be inserted in the Congressional Record with you as one of the signators as representative of the opinion of the Representatives from New York.

Michael Schwerner, one of the individuals mentioned in the attached statement, was a staff member of the Hamilton-Madison House in my District.

If you will signify your decision by calling my office, Extension 5635, it would be most appreciated.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

LEONARD FARBSTEIN
MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Encl.

File

March 3, 1965

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

Minutes of the meeting on Memorial Book to March 2 of 1965
Those present: Jimmy Mc Donald, Mrs. Margaret Oppenheimer, Mrs. Ralph Shikes, Lisa Howard, and Marvin Rich.

Suggested:

Title of Book.

Lisa Howard [illegible] suggests the title should be the following:

1. Those Who Care
2. The Civil Rights School Troops
3. The Front Line

Memorial Services:

To be done: Find an appropriate place for memorial services, honoring the three young men.

Additional list of writers.

Suggested by: Lisa Howard

James Baldwin

Norman Podhurtz — Editor of Commentary
for editor? writer?

Carson Mc Cullers - (novelist & playwriter)
It was suggested by Mrs. Levy that we contact John Killings.

Suggested by: Ruth Shikes

William Knapp-suggested a possible editor.

Editor of the New Yorker.

Suggested by: Lisa Howard

That Mr. Podhurtz would perhaps be a good editor

COMMUNITY RELATIONS CORE 3/23/65 file

MINUTES OF MEETING
OFFICE OF MR. JOSEPH WILLEN
RE: ZIPPER'S MEMORIAL ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM-CGS
March 19, 1965

Those Present: Seymour Facher, Lisa Howard, Robert Wechsler, Joseph Willen Jerry Zipper, Mrs. Newman Levy, Doris Castle.

Purpose: To discuss Mr. Jerry Zipper's memo - Memorial Anniversary Program-Chaney Goodman Schwerner.

I. QUESTION:

1. How would the crash program work?

2. How would it accomplish money to finance the center?

ANSWER:

1. Would serve as an emotional image for all of America.

2. Involve New York's Congressional Representatives, national and local, to give support.

Ask department stores such as Macys, Gimbels, for a window and a booth in the store for donations.

FOLLOW UP: Jerry Zipper, Lisa Howard, Bob Wechsler

II. Discussion produced the following agreements.

1. The first two weeks of June would serve as focal point for a Memorial Week devoted to financing the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center.

2. It would be necessary to raise larger sums than the above in order to finance the center.

3. The following commitments toward the financing were made.

   A. Mr. Zipper will take the responsibility for organizing the promotional background and department store fund raising as per his memorandum.

   B. Mr. Willen will line up 100 donors to give $250 each.

   C. A special autographed edition of approximately 500 of the Memorial Book will be issued to sell at $250 each. Miss Howard agreed to ask Mr. Kenneth Keating to serve as Chairman of this effort. A special committee is to be developed.

Suggested Names:

Pare Lorenz
Dorothy Rodgers
Christy Lander
Maxwell Rapp
Leonard Goldenson
Sidney Cook
Charles Weinberg
John Houser
John Johnson
Harry Sherman (special mailing on Community Center)

President Johnson to be asked to buy first book.

ACTION: Lisa Howard to arrange meeting with Kenneth Keating to ask him for support with book.

Next Meeting: Tentatively set for March 26, 1965.

M, Rich.

Community Relations CORE JEM May 17, 1965

GANDHI AWARD
Preliminary Meeting
313 West 53rd Street

Those Present: Mr. William Goodman, Mrs. Barbara Preskel, Marvin Rich, Jimmy McDonald.

GANDHI AWARD

Marvin Rich gave an outline of what the Gandhi Award is, why it was established, and its meaning to CORE, and why we felt we would like to present it to James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner this year.

PROGRAM

Suggested: That the emphasis be put on speakers rather than music, and that we state what the future holds for the Movement...and an analysis of what has been done.

Suggested: That the list of speakers be extended and some of the possible names suggested are:

1. A. Philip Randolph
2. Harris Warford
3. Dr. Harold Taylor
4. [redacted]
5. Louis Pollack

TO BE DONE

An effort would be made to contact the following: Mrs. Barbara Preskel would call Mr. Louis Pollack, Dean of Yale Law School; Marvin Rich would check on J.C. Drainer, Dean of the Boston Law School, in the event that Mrs. Preskel was unable to obtain Mr. Pollack.

COMMITTEE

Because of the lack of time it is the feeling that we get a good Committee going as soon as possible. Suggested: That we set up a meeting with Lisa Howard, Ossie Davis, Nathan Schwerner, Mrs. Sidney Poitier for Friday, May 21st at 11:30 P.M. at the National CORE office. Mrs. Barbara Preskel indicated that she would contact someone who might be on the Committee.

COST OF PROJECT

Suggested: Because of the lack of time, it was suggested we do not attempt to charge admission, but underwrite the project. It was estimated that the project would cost approximately $1500.00. Mrs. Barbara Preskel and Mr. William Goddman suggested as a possible person - Mr. Bernard Fishman.

PRESS

Suggested: Lisa Howard be contacted and asked to work on the publicity of the project.

Activities:
1. Get invitations out.
2. Set up meeting for Friday, May 21st.
3. Contact persons to be on program.

Recd 5/26/65

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, NY

GANDHI AWARD MINUTES
NATIONAL CORE OFFICE
May 21, 1965

Those attending: Mr. Ossie Davis, Mr. William Goodman, Mrs. Barbara Preiskel, Mr. Nathan Schwerner, Mr. Marvin Rich, Mr. J.E. McDonald.

PROGRESS REPORT:

This was given by Marvin Rich, stating that Dean Pollak, Dean of Yale University Law School, will speak at the Awards, which will take place at the Ethical Culture Auditorium. The auditorium has a capacity of 1,200, which we wish to fill.

PUBLICITY:

Suggested:

1. That the publicity be handled by Miss Lisa Howard.
2. That the excerpts from the Congressional Records be handled as effectively as possible for promotional purposes.

Suggested by Mr. Schwerner:

3. That we contact Barry Gray for follow up that midnight for Mr. James Farmer.
4. That spot announcements for the Program be sent several days in advance to all radio stations and to stations WLIB & WWRL.
5. That people be recruited to call new groups for contact.
6. That people be recruited to address envelopes, possibly from the above-mentioned group.

Organizations to be Contacted: (Suggested by Mr. Schwerner)

1. Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. - Father Groeshel
2. Stipinac High School, White Plains, NY - Father MacGowan.
3. Iona College, 600 North Avenue, New Rochelle, New York.
4. Human Relations Committees in other cities (Ex.: Pelham Human Relations Committee, etc.)

PROGRESS:

Mr. McDonald gave an outline of the following organizations that had been contacted and who have committed their lists to be used to send invitations on the Gandhi Award Program:

1,000 - Social Workers
700 - Medical Committee for Human Rights
800 - Gandhi List
200 - Chapter Leaders, Area Contact List
1,200 - New York Area March on Washington List
38 - From the Goodman Family's List

PROGRAM:

It was decided for the program to be geared in the direction of having the Awards as the highest point.

It was decided to contact a choir for music in the program.

Suggested Musical Groups to Call:

1. DePaur Choir
2. Jessie DeVore's "Voices, Inc.", which is a combined musical and dramatic reading group.

The program will start promptly at 8:30 P.M. The invitations will read 8:00 PM, or 8:15PM at the latest.

Mr. Ossie Davis will act as Master of Ceremonies. He also suggested the following Agenda for the Affair:

Introduction
Song
Mr. Algernon Black welcomes
Song
Dean Pollak speaks
Mr. Farmer speaks for CORE and presents Awards.
Parents Acceptance
"We Shall Overcome" closes Affair.

Suggested by Mr. Schwerner:

That we extend Special Invitations to the following:

Mr. William Fitts Ryan
Mr. Ogden Reid
Senator Jacob Javits
Vincent L. Broderick,
Police Commissioner

Congressman John Lindsay
Congressman Lester Wolfe
Congressman Herbert Tenzer
Guardians Association

TO BE DONE:

A letter must be sent from Mr. Farmer to Dean Pollak, spelling out the intentions of the Gandhi Awards Program and thanking him for his acceptance as one of our speakers.

f-le

Community Relations CORE JEM 5/26/65

MEMORIAL WEEK MEETING
~~SEDF OFFICE~~
MAY 25, 1965

Those Present: Mr. Gerald Zipper, Mr. Marvin Rich, Mr. J.E. McDonald

TO BE DONE: A letter to Congressman Joseph Y. Resnick thanking him for becoming a part of the Committee.

Get first page of Congressional Report (5/20) for reprint.

PUBLICIZING INSERT: (Suggestions)

1. Press Conference during the week of June 2nd.
2. Rally in Garment Center with members of Congress and Senator from New York.
3. Department Stores - Personal contact with department stores for display - Mr. Zipper.
4. Theatres - (League of New York Theatres) asking them to put some sort of display in the lobbys or have a "Curtain Speech" and collection.
5. Subway - Have some sort of a poster in subways.
6. Board of Education - Be contacted for a three minute silence during the Memorial Week in the class rooms.
7. United Federation of Teachers - Ask to make appeal to teachers for contribution.
8. Radio and TV - Contact all radio and TV stations to get them to have some sort of a break in their programs possibly with pre-written spots.
9. Newspaper - To write articles on the anniversary of the boys' deaths.
10. Flags - Have all flags in the city or state at half staff during the Memorial Week.
11. Police Organizations - That Negro and Jewish organizations be contacted and invited to attend Gandhi Awards presentation June 21st. It was also suggested that Mr. Schwerner be asked to attend this meeting.
12. Protestant Council - That letters be sent asking them to devote a service (during the Memorial Week).

ACTION:
Jerry Zipper will contact the following:

1. Legislature
2. Board of Education
3. Governor
4. Mayor

5. Lisa Howard

    A. Publicity
    B. Slides

Jimmy McDonald: - Police Organizations.

Marvin Rich:

1. Transit Authority
2. United Federation of Teachers
3. ILGWU
4. Hebrews of American Congregation
5. League of New York Theatres.

Memo wk

Recommended copy for insert within the Congressional Record by the
New York Congressional Delegation.... G. Zipper, 3/28/65

The delegation from New York wishes to establish before our colleagues, and the nation, our feelings and our desires on a matter of tragic American history.

We are undergoing a silent revolution, where the eruption of noises occur throughout the land from such localities as Selma, Birmingham, Meridian, and places North, East, South and West.

None of us are untouched by the wave of emotion and activities that sweeps from one coast to the other....And the lives of every American, from this decade on, have been discernably changed by events such as the act of June 21st, 1964.

On that unforgettable day the lives of three American citizens were ruthlessly eradicated. It was an act of such wanton violence that people throughout the world looked on in honror. It was an act of such callous violation of the law that people throughout this country looked on in fear.

Yet, such was the emotional upheaval that resulted from the attack on law and order and the supreme sacrifice of the three murdered American citizens, and the wanton murders that followed their tragedy, that a whirlwind of change began to spin in every city and town in the nation. The whirlwind of change is now gathering force and power as it blows across the far reaches of this continent and rushes down Constitution Avenue and into the very chambers of this great hall.

The sound this whirlwind makes is called "Freedom"....."Freedom" of choice, freedom from want, freedom from fear for all our citizens no matter what their skin is colored.

The greater tragedy of this event is that the three murdered American citizens were the representation of the youth of this country in this day and age. They were boys who had been moved by the misery of others and who had acted in the American tradition.

They had followed the greatest concepts of 2,000 years of what we call our civilization. They chose to combat the apparent injustice by teaching and by good works.

And for their lessons of equality, for their practice of non--violence, for their love of their fellow men, they were brutally murdered and casually interred within a crude dam that was meant to hold back the rising tide of a rabid countryside.

Gentlemen, we, of the New York delegation to the Congress of the United States of America, take a particular interest in the memory and the association of these martyred boys because two of them came from the City of New York.

We revere all three of them because they are all the kind of Americans as we would wish ourselves to be.

Michael Schwerner was born in New York City, was a graduate of the New York School of Social Work and had been a staff member of Hamilton Madison House in New York City, prior to organizing the Meridian Center for the youth of that community.

Andrew Goodman was a twenty year old student who volunteered to spend his summer teaching and helping those who were besieged.

James Chaney had grown up in Meridian, had worked in Meridian, had attended school in Meridian, and had died in Meridian along with two neighbors from New York.

What becomes, therefore, just and fitting is that we acknowledge the historic significance of their sacrifice, and that we express our heartfelt gratitude to these boys and the community and the nation lthat produced them.

It is our express hope and desire that kall citizens throughout the land commemorate the anniversary of their deaths....That we look upon the date of June 21st as a milestone in our American heritage.

And we most specifically urge all the citizens of our own community, New York, to make a special effort to establish this date, and this period, as one not to be forgotten. We urge that they associate these boys, and the anniversary of their deaths with the social strivings for a better community and a better world of every citizen and group of citizens within our state.

It would be fitting that during this first anniversary period a special commemorative period be established to honor the memory of the three boys and to salute the efforts of all the others who have moved courageously toward the continuation of this American struggle in all parts of the country.

We urge the executive branches of government, both on the state and the municipal levels, to take appropriate action for the creation of a truly significant commemorative period during the month of June. We urge the industry and the retail stores of New York to participate along with local governments in displaying the photographs of these boys prominently. And we urge that they all participate in special ceremonies to mark this period.

We recommend that all persons, institutions, and business organizations within New York take the opportunity of this particular time to expand the horizons of all people within our community and to join in the battle to eliminate the cruel racial barriers that still exist in schools, industry, and neighborhoods. We also join those who take justifiable lpride in the great work performed ~~iinn~~ in this area by many of our people.

We are aware that lplans are now under way to finance and to construct a community center in Meridian, Mississippi, devoted to the memory of these three boys, and we most emphatically endorse this project that can add only to the betterment of understanding amongst lpeoples in this country.

It is our firm belief that we are now on a road that will lead us to a newer and brighter future for all the lcitizens of the nation, and which will open great and magnificent horizons to future generations. Therefore, we wish to take our rightful position on this road and to progress side by side with the men of good will from every in this country.

Res. No. 1658

Resolution Requesting the Mayor to Provide an Appropriate Memorial Service on the Anniversary of the Death of the Mississippi Martyrs.

By Mr. O'Dwyer—

Whereas, On the night of June 21, 1964, three young men, two of them residents of our City, died in the cause of freedom and dignity for all mankind, fully conscious of the terrors and dangers which would beset them, yet, although men of peace, committed by conscience to the proposition that Americans of every culture, creed and race owe a duty to their land to fight for the basic rights of all its people; and

Whereas, The people of our City, in mourning and in pride for two of its sons and their companion, would memorialize the anniversary of their martyrdom. now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the New York City Council, that the Mayor of The City of New York be and he hereby is requested to proclaim and provide an appropriate memorial service honoring the memory of two of our City's sons, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner and their companion James Chancy, in our City Hall on the 21st day of June 1965.

On motion of Mr. O'Dwyer, seconded by Mr. Weiss, the foregoing resolution was made a General Order for the day.

The President (Mr. Screvane), put the question whether the Council would agree with and adopt such resolution which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldrich, Arculeo, Berman, Boyers, Connor, Cuite, Davis, Diggs, Farrell, Fastenberg, Jones, Kupferman, Low, Manheimer, Merola, Moskowitz, O'Dwyer, Ribustello, Ruggieri, Sadowsky, Santucci, Sharison, Sharkey, Smith, Stein, Troy, Weiss and the Vice-Chairman (Mr. Ross)—29.

Not voting—Donnelly and Modugno—2.

At this point the Vice-Chairman (Mr. Ross), made the following announcements:

Committee Meetings:

Committee on Finance—(EXECUTIVE SESSION)

Wednesday, June 2, 1965—10.30 a. m.
Thursday, June 3, 1965—10.30 a. m.

Finance—Tuesday, June 8 1965 at 11 a. m., followed by Committee on State Legislation.

Whereupon on motion of the Vice-Chairman (Mr. Ross), the Council adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, June 8, 1965 at 1.30 p. m.

HERMAN KATZ, City Clerk and Clerk of the Council.

Post – June 1st, 1965

Resolution Introduced at the request of Senator Manfred Ohrenstein by the Rules Committee of the New York State Senate on June 1, 1965

221 RULES COM. — Whereas, June 21st, 1965 is the anniversary of the ordeal and murders of Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner and James Chaney; and

Whereas, These three young men who sought to bring equality and personal freedom to the oppressed citizens of Mississippi represent the best in American youth; and

Whereas, Their brutal murders awakened the nation to the systematic racial disenfranchisement in Mississippi; and

Whereas, The sacrifice of these three young lives was a major factor in bringing a voting rights bill before the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas, All of us owe a debt of gratitude for the selflessness and dedication of these young men; and

Whereas, Their lives, despite their brevity, were inspiring examples of leadership, courage and love for all men; and

Whereas, Their deaths focused the attention of all the world on the historic struggle for the rights of all people everywhere; now, therefore, be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Legislature honor these young men who gave their lives for the benefit of all men; and be it further

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Governor of the State of New York be and he is hereby respectfully requested to designate, by appropriate proclamation to the people of the state, the week of June 21st through June 28th, 1965 as a period of commemoration and mourning for Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner and James Chaney.

Rules Com.

COMMITTEE TO ISSUE A CALL FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A "COMMEMORATIVE PERIOD" FOR THE WEEK FOLLOWING JUNE 21ST, TO HONOR THE THREE BOYS MURDERED IN MISSISSIPPI IN 1964.

We, the undersigned, do hereby form ourselves into a committee for the purpose of commemorating the anniversary of the ordeal and deaths of the three boys who sought to bring equality and personal freedom to the oppressed citizens of Mississippi; James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner. We call upon all citizens of New York to make special efforts to observe the period, beginning June 21st and culminating June 28th, 1965. It is fitting that we, as citizens of New York, observe this period as one of great historic import to the struggle for the rights of all citizens, everywhere, and that we honor the memory of those past, present, and future, who are risking their all so that we may benefit with a brighter, more secure future. We urge the executive branches of government, both on the state and the municipal levels, to take appropriate action for the creation of a truly significant commemorative period during the month of June. We urge our Congressional delegation in Washington, D.C., to take the appropriate action to bring the focus of attention on this period and the appropriate activities set to take place. We urge the industry and the retail stores of New York to participate with local government in the display of photographs of the murdered boys. We urge that both government and private industry make special efforts to participate significantly in a schedule of special ceremonies to mark this period.

COMMITTEE:
Mr. James Farmer
Miss Lisa Howard
Mrs. Newman Levy ANDREW NORMAN
Mr. Marvin Rich
Mr. Jackie Robinson
Mr. Jack Shor
Mr. David Susskind
Miss Pauline Trigere
Mr. Robert Wechsler
Mr. Gerald Zipper

(38) Done

F.

Robert Goodman List

File in ~~[illegible]~~ ~~Discard~~ folder

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Adler
101 Chestnut Ridge Road, Saddle River, New Jersey

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Berman
6 West 77 St. N.Y.C.

Miss Freda Diamond - 140 East 37 St. N.Y.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cadden and family - 59 East 73 St. N.Y.C.

Mr. Richard Crosscup - 2 West 120 St. N.Y.C.

Mrs. Mary D. Curran - 109 Waverly Place, N.Y.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Danis, 88 Central Park West, N.Y.C.

Mr. and Mrs. George Fox, 52 Fairway, Hempstead, N.Y. (and family)

Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Fraad, 316 West 245 St. N.Y.C. 71

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Fischman, 115 Central Park West, N.Y.C.

Mrs. Marion Goodman, 75 Central Park West, N.Y.C.

Mr. and Mrs. David Goodman, 73-25 52 Road, Maspeth, L.I.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Gilmore, 30 East 71 St. N.Y.C.

Mrs. Charles Goodman, 75 Central Park West, N.Y.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Golden, 200 Central Park South, N.Y.C.

Mrs. Rosalie Gwathmey, 27 Washington Square North, N.Y.C.

Miss Ruth Grunzweig - c/o Rosenthal, 28 E. 11th St. NYC

Mr. Michael Hampshire, 803 Washington St., N.Y.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jacoby and family, 305 Riverside Drive, N.Y.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Jones 2½ Grove St. N.Y.C.

Dr. and Mrs. Milton Lowenthal and family, 13 Hemlock Circle, White Plains

Mrs. Rose Leeder 401 West End Ave., N.Y.C.

Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Logan, 121 West 88 St. N.Y.C.

Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence LeShan, 322 Central Park West, N.Y.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Mark, 75 Central Park West, N.Y.C.

Mr. William Goodman, 15 West 72 St. N.Y.C.

Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Machlin, 44 Morningside Drive, Croton-on- Hudson, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Polon, 305 West 86 St. N.Y.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Popper and family, 322 Central Park West, N.Y.C.

Mr. Augustus Pigman, 527 West 121St. N.Y.C.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Sager, 6 West 77 St. N.Y.C.

Dr. and Mrs. Bernard Schwartz, 302 West 86 St. N.Y.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Tanzer, 225 East 106 St. N.Y.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wolf, 156 West 86 St. N.Y.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Benedict Wolf, 325 West 86 St. N.Y.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Zeveloff, 3 Peter Cooper Road, N.Y.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Margolin, 285 Central Park West, N.Y.C.

Dr. and Mrs. Israel Zwerling, 161West 86 St. N.Y.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Engelman and family, 62-36 80th Ave., Elmhurst, N.Y.

THEY SHALL OVERCOME (or FREEDOM IS TO USE)

With an Introduction
by Saul Bellow

Nowhere today is the "passion for the rights of man" more clearly demonstrated than in America in the continuing struggle for civil rights. In the North and South, the East and West, Negroes and Whites are bearing witness to the basic American principles of individual freedom and equal opportunity.

After 101 years of fermentation, the outlawed order of civil, social, economic bondage is yielding, however violently, to the American purpose to live in the leinship of the human family. It is an American birthright long denied to many Americans.

This documentary chronicling of day-by-day sacrifices and individual heroism may give heart to the faint and voice to the silent. These episodes are not selected as "horror" stories, though some may seem to be. They are typical of the day-by-day violation of human dignity and of citizens' rights. They tell the sick and cowardly story of murder as well as the cheering stories of heroism and victories. They are the confirmed reports of Negro and White field workers, local citizens, and professional committees that offer support and guidance.

Against this calendar of coersion, organizations like CORE are building programs for voter registration training, Freedom Schools, Community Centers, fair housing, education.

This is a CORE report to the American conscience.

Mem. Book

March 4, 1965

Mrs. Ruth Shacker
16 W. 77th St.
New York 10024, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Shacker

We have just signed the agreement with W. W. Norton & Co., Inc. for the memorial volume. They are preparing their Fall catalog and they would like to know when the manuscript will be ready, who the contributors will be and what the title will be? I think it important that we do as much as we can on this.

Yours very truly,

Marvin Rich
Community Relations Director

MR:YS

CC: Mrs. Eva Levy ✓

March 9, 1965

Dear Mrs. Heckscher:

We are so grateful to you for offering to see Mr. Hersey about writing an introduction for our forthcoming CORE book. Here are background and details that may help you when you discuss it with him.

First, an outline of the book, which will be dedicated to the three boys who lost their lives in Mississippi last June--James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner.

The theme is the individual heroism of those who are contributing--in many different ways--to the civil rights breakthrough in the South. This will be degeloped through the use of excerpts taken from actual reports and experiences; through photographs; and through on-the-scene line drawings.

The opening section of the book--about 1,000 words--will be a tribute to the three young men who made the supreme sacrifice. It is this tribute that we very much hope Mr. Hersey will write. All olf us who are involved in the project feel that his convictions, his experiences in the South, and his masterly writing combine to make him the ideal choice.

The tribute will be followed by the development of the main theme. To point up the variety of activities and involvements of those working and living in the South, we plan to cover these areas: voter registration; community centers; freedom schools; co-operatives; Freedom Democratic Party; church support; professional committees (doctors, lawyers, social workers).

The excerpts and photographs chosen for each section will present a vivid picture not only of the dedication OF those who are helping in the struggle to provide equal rights for the Negro, but also of the courage required to exercise these rights. They will dramatically reflect a number of things: the never-ending harassments--and sometimes brutality to which civil rights workers are subjected; the desperate needs compared with the meager materials available; the miracles accomplished with virtually nothing; the new spirit emerging in the Negro community; the slow steps forward, and the hopes for the future. Each of the sections menti oned above will have a short introduction by a prominent author.

As you may have heard, we are also planning a Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Service, to be held on June 21, the first anniversary of their disappearance. The three young men will be the recipients, posthumously, of CORE's Gandhi Award, presented annually to an outstanding member of the organization, one within the ranks who has contributed most to the cause of civil rights. The service will be simple and dignified, and in addition to the award presentations will include appropriate musical selections by leading artists. During this service, we would also like to read the tribute--the same one that will appear in the book--and present a special printed edition to the three families. So you see, if Mr. Hersey is willing to write the tribute, it would serve two purposes--and also be a link between the memorial service and the book..

Norton has approved the idea for the book, and will publish it in the fall. The proceeds will be given to CORE. An editor has not yet been chosen, but we hope to be able to name one shortly.

Thank you again for your help. And if you need any further information, please call Eva Levy or me (SU 7-2831).

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

P.S. Please forgive the typing; it*s my first experience with an electric typewriter.

April 7, 1965

Dear Senator Keating:

Lisa Howard related to me her conversation with you and, according to your request, I am herein placing before you the pertinent facts about the Gandhi Award Memorial Book, which is a special limited edition.

The theme of the manuscript will be the individual heroism of those who are contributing to the Civil Rights breakthrough in the South. This will be developed through the use of excerpts taken from actual reports and experiences; through photographs; and through line drawings. The opening section of the book will be a tribute to the three young men who made the supreme sacrifice.... Mr. Goodman, Mr. Schwerner, Mr. Chaney.

The tribute will be followed by the development of the main theme. To point up the variety of activities and involvement of those working and living in the South, we plan to cover these areas; voter registration; freedom schools; cooperatives; church support; professional committees (doctors, lawyers, social workers); and what they are doing.

The excerpts chosen for each section will present a vivid picture of the courage required to exercise civil rights for Negroes in the South. They will dramatically reflect a number of things, the never-ending harassments-- and sometimes brutality, to which civil rights workers are subjected; the miracles accomplished with virtually nothing; and the desperate needs compared with the meager materials available. Each section will have a short introduction by a prominent author.

Attached is a list of the authors from among whom we will select those who will write the introduction to each section.

The proceeds from the book will be used to build in Meridian, Mississippi, a memorial center to Chaney, Goodman and Schwerner. The center will include an art exhibition hall; a play ground for youngsters; a library; a theater; a lecture hall.

I need not tell you how desperately such a center is needed in Mississippi, and what a great tribute this center will be to the three young men who gave their lives for the cause of equality and justice.

We would like for you, Senator Keating, to become National Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Memorial Center project. The national chairmen of the project are Jackie Robinson and Ralph Samuel.

Your duties, for the most part, would entail attending one party honoring you; the signing of one letter asking people to buy the book; and the presenting of the book,once it is completed, to President Johnson. As for the members of the executive committee, we would permit you to approve each member before we placed him or her on the committee.

We do so hope that you will agree to serve.

This is such an important project and we feel certain that your participation will help greatly toward making it a success. Miss Lisa Howard is secretary for the project and we would appreciate your conveying your decision to Miss Howard at 6 East 74th Street, N.Y.C. as quickly as possible.

Thank you.

Respectfully yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF/ils
Encl.

April 13, 65

MEMORANDUM

TO: Marvin Rich

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

SUBJECT: Memorial Book

I would greatly appreciate your sending me a copy of the contract which was signed with Mr. Brockway at Nortons, and also any financial understanding you have with him in regard to a special price for CORE.

Eva

Memorial BK

April 16, 1965

Mr. Saul Bellow
1755 East 55th. St.
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Bellow:

We are most grateful to you for agreeing to write an introduction to our forthcoming CORE book, which will be dedicated to the three young men who lost their lives in Mississippi last June.

Early in the week, you will receive from us clippings from newspapers and magazines, as well as reports from our CORE files, to give you background on the boys, the reasons for their involvement, and information on the murder itself. We will also send you an advance copy of William Bradford Huie/s book, Three Lives in Mississippi, which will soon be published by Trident. We believe this will be of further help to you.

Your introduction to the book will be followed by excerpts taken from CORE and other reports written by field workers, local citizens, and professional committees who are offering guidance and support. Through these excerpts and appropriate lphotographs, we will develop our theme: the individual heroism of those who are contributing, in many different ways, to the civil rights breakthrough in the South. These episodes are not selected as "horror" stories, though some may seem to be. They are typical of the day-by-day violation of human dignity and citizens' rights. They tell the sick and cowardly story of murder as well as the cheering stories of heroism and victory. They cover a variety of activities now under way--voter registration training, Freedom Schools, cooperatives, Community Centers.

In addition to using your introduction in the bbok, we would like to read it at a special memorial service that will be held in Manhattan on June 21, the anniversary of the boys' disappearance and death. This service will be attended by the families of the boys and their many friends in the community.

During the last week in April, Mr. Marvin Rich, Executive Director of our Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund, will be in Chicago and will be happy to meet with you and answer any further questions you may have. If you need to talk with him before that time, please call him, collect, at 212-WO 4-8210. His office address is 150 Nassau Street, Room 1312, New York, New York.

Again, our thanks to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Newman Levy
Consultant

NL/bp

SAME LETTER TO
DAVE DENNIS, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
BILL YATES, BOGALUSA, LA
ERIC WEINBERGER, MERIDIAN, MISS.

Shikes

April 19, 1965

Mr. George Raymond
838 Lutz Street
Canton, Miss.

Dear Mr. Raymond:

Mr. Haley was in the office early this week, and suggested that you might be able to help us.

We are preparing a book that will be dedicated to the memory of James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner. It will be published in the fall by Norton and the sales proceeds will be given to CORE.

The theme of the book is the individual heroism of those who are contributing, in many different ways, to the civil rights breakthrough in the South. This will be developed through the use of excerpts taken from actual reports and through photographs. The introduction--a tribute to the three young men and their living counterparts--will be written by Saul Bellow.

To point up the variety of activities and involvements of those working and living in the South, the book will be divided into the following sections: Voter Registration; Community Centers; Freedom Schools; cooperatives; church support; professional committees that are going into the South to help (doctors, lawyers, social workers). We will show not only the work of those who are helping in the struggle to provide equal rights for the Negro, but also a picture of the courage required to exercise these rights.

Our digging into the CORE files at the national office has yielded a great deal of information about the experiences of field workers involved in certain of the above areas--but the reports are slim in other areas. And that is why we are asking for your help.

Do you have any reports on the farm equipment coop in Canton and the Freedom School classes in Jonesboro? Anything written, on the scene, by field workers would be helpful to us. And, of course, we would return all material within a few weeks.

Thanks very much for your help.

Sincerely,

Ben Peterson

BP/ils

SAME LETTER TO
ZEV AELONY, MPLS, MN.

Book

April 20, 1965

Mr. James Rembert
Sumter Information
Community Center
308 Manning Avenue
Sumter, South Carolina 29150

Dear Mr. Rembert:

Mr. Haley was in the office early this week, and suggested that you might be able to help us.

We are preparing a book that will be dedicated to the memory of James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner. It will be published in the fall by Norton, and the sales proceeds will be given to CORE.

The theme of the book is the individual heroism of those who are contributing, in many different ways, to the civil rights breakthrough in the South. This will be developed through the use of excerpts taken from actual reports and through photographs. The introduction--a tribute to the three young men and their living counterparts--will be written by Saul Bellow.

To point up the variety of activities and involvements of those working and living in the South, the book will be divided into the following sections: Voter Registration; Community Centers; Freedom Schools; cooperatives; church support; professional committees that are going into the South to help (doctors, lawyers, social workers). We will show not only the work of those who are helping in the struggle to provide equal rights for the Negro, but also a picture of the courage required to exercise these rights.

Our digging into the CORE files at the national office has yielded a great deal of information about the experiences of field workers involved in certain of the above areas--but the reports are slim in other areas. And that is why we are asking for your help.

Do you have any reports, information or pictures on Community Centers, sewing, typing, bricklaying, schools, etc. which you could send us? We would certainly return anything you designate for return.

Thanks very much for your help.

Sincerely,

Ben Peterson

BP/ils

Ruth Sh

April 21, 1965

Mr. Saul Bellow
1755 East 55th. St.
New York, NY

My Dear Mr. Bellow:

Under seperate cover we have sent you a copy of Huie's book Three Lives in Mississippi, and other material which I hope you have received.

Mr. Stewart and Mr. Brockway feel that the introduction should be primarily about the three boys, but that a paragraph or two of it should lead into the larger story of the movement of which the boys were a part.

Thank you again for making this wonderful contribution.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Newman Levy

NL:bp

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 22, 1965

Mr. Ben Peterson
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

APR 26 1965

Dear Ben,

I will be in New York Monday and would like to talk to you about the book that you are preparing on Chaney, Schwerner and Goodman. I think that the idea of a book is good but I'm very concerned about the projection.

I'll attempt to explain further when I arrive.

Yours truly

David Dennis

Dave Dennis

DD/gm

April 28, 1965

Mr. Eric Weinberger
513 -- 25th Street
Meridian, Miss.

Dear Mr. Weinberger:

Thanks very much for your reply to my letter regarding the memorial book which is being written about the movement. We certainly understand your difficulty in gathering material about things in which you are no longer involved. However, we would certainly appreciate receiving any of these notes which your wife has of the demonstration or any letters you have. If we could contact your family here in New York and look through material they could make available for us we will be happy to make this effort.

We have almost no information on the coops. The book is not a formal documentary but rather we are relying on reports from the film to give a picture of the efforts made to overcome harassment in all forms. We who are working on the book understand that the coops were started and sponsored by CORE as a direct action against the financial harassment of "denied credit". We understand that they were started with the aim of tiding the families over the crucial winter months when there was no crop money. Any reports you could send us even if it is something that you could find time to sit down and write from memory, will be helpful. What we would appreciate is a description of the real difficulties in starting the coop; how you decided on a product; how you train the workers; the response of the workers and the marketing. We are most impressed with the sandals and we would appreciate so much pictures of the workers.

Do you know anything about the quilting coop in Mississippi? We are sorry that this is such a rush job and we realize how busy you are. Therefore, we would appreciate just a letter written spontaneously about your experience with the coops.

We thank you.

Sincerely,

Ben Peterson

BP/ils

P.S.: The publisher expects this book from us within the next few weeks. So again, we appreciate your prompt reply.

April 29, 1965

Mr. Ossie Davis
44 Courtland Street
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Davis:

During SNCC's delightful and gala evening last Sunday, Dr. Vera Rubin spoke with you about our desire to seek your help in arranging a Memorial Service for James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner.

The service, to be simple and dignified, will be held in Manhattan on Monday afternoon, June 21--the anniversary of the murders. In the course of the program, CORE's annual Gandhi Award will be presented posthumously to the three young men and a tribute, written by Saul Bellow, will be read. The service will be attended by the Chaney, Goodman and Schwerner families and by many friends in the community.

Within the next few days we will be consulting with the boys' families and can then proceed with arrangements. We would be most grateful for any help you can give us - and will be in touch with you again shortly.

Very best regards.

Sincerely,

Ruth C. Shikes

RCS/ils

We Do Believe

May 21

Dear Marvin,

Here is more than a weekend of reading for you--except much of the material will be familiar to you, of course.

George Stewart has grouped the copy in folders, in the sequence he thinks best. Obviously we have much more copy than would ever fit into 128 pages. My rough estimate is that we can accommodate 30 to 35,000 words--leaving space for at least a fair number of photographs.

George is thick-skinned, he told us, and is counting on a really critical reading. I haven't by any means been able to read every word of every report, but I've gone through all the folders.

Here's one strong personal feeling: that we use only direct reports--no articles, papers, or press releases unless they are introduced in such a way that they seem to be coming from a field worker. Otherwise, the human-interest quality we had hoped for would be lost.

Also, I feel that the book should deal with the South exclusively, since the Mississippi Freedom Summer was the springboard from which we took off. And if we start going into the North, we could write three or four other books.

Biggest problem of all: If this book is to come out in the fall, we must have the copy ready for Norton within two weeks at most. Saul Bellow's piece could come later, I'm sure, but the body of the book must be ready by then. Do you feel it can be whipped into shape in that time? And could someone from CORE work with us to do this?

Sincerely,

Ruth

Ruth Shikes

PS Please cut ruthlessly.

Book

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

June 9, 1965

Mr. Ben Peterson
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

RE: Heroes of the South

Dear Ben:

Enclosed and under separate cover are the photographs and proof sheets which I said I would send you. It is very importnt that all the proof sheets and all the unused prints be returned - and especially important that the proof sheets be returned promptly, in a week I would hope.

Enclosed or being sent at the same time under separate cover are:
14 5x7 prints
95 3½x5 prints
92 contact proof sheets

Except where noted on the proof sheets (in three cases) the photos are by myself and I would appreciate a photo credit if any of them are used. All of the enclosed prints are by myself.

I understand that the book is an SEDF project and we do charge SEDF for photos, on the following schedule: $4 for an 8x10; $3 for a 5x7; $1.50 for a 3x5. We do not charge the national office because they have paid for the film, processing, salary, etc. On an order of any size even from the national office we do charge what it costs us because our budget does not allow for such expenses.

It would be well to have someone who knows something about phbtographs look them over with you, for several reasons. The small prints were mass produced and in making an enlargement they can be printed much better than some of them appear. Also, it is difficult for an inexperienced eye to evaluate photos from a proof sheet. Also, an experienced person will be able to tell from the proof sheets which photos will not make good enlargements.

I have not received the photos that I mentioned from Baton Rouge but when they come I will send them to you. Virtually all of the small prints are labeled with a roll and frame number for you to order by, if you want enlargements of any of them. The proof sheets have a roll number on the back and a frame number under each picture. The prints have very brief identification info on their backs, more can be supplied for most of them, it was just too much work to label all of them fully in advance.

Assuming I am in town I feel that I can pretty much guarantee to have prints in your hand in a week from when you send the order, it will probably not be less than five days because mailing time will take at least two days.

I feel that I should add that the enclosed prints are not necessarily the ones I think are especially good - just the ones we happen to have on hand.

If I can be of additional help, please let me know. Good luck with the project.

Regards,

Ed Hollander

Ed Hollander
Field Secretary

Book

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

June 11, 1965

Mr. Ben Peterson
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Ben:

Enclosed are some more photographs for your inspection, including the ones from Baton Rouge that I mentioned I would send.

Herewith: 2 proof sheets
~~[illegible]~~
1 5x7 photo
27 8x10 photographs

The totals now of the material I have sent you is:

15 5x7 photographs
95 3x5 photographs
27 8x10 photographs
94 proof sheets

~~Again, all of this stuff is by~~

I shot all of the enclosed material.

Sincerely,

Edward Hollander
Field Secretary

Book

June 18, 1965

Mr. Ed Hollander
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Ed:

What great service and cooperation. Thanks loads. Maggie Oppenheimer, also a professional photographer, who is selecting the pictures for the book has kept out some of the contact sheets and a few photographs which she and Marvin will either decide to use or to return. If we don't use them they will be returned next week. We are returning all the others now.

I heard Charlie took some pictures and had to discard the roll. Was he able to go back and find it?

We are 98% certain this will be an SEDF project in which case I'm sure they will pay as you requested, and of course you will be acknowledged. I mentioned your request to Marvin. He didn't have much time to talk, but I'm fairly sure he'll go along with the arrangement you requested.

Will write you more about the chosen pictures next week. My best to everyone.

Sincerely,

Ben Peterson

JUN 2 5 1965

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

June 23, 1965

Mr. Ben Peterson
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Ben:

Many thanks for the prompt return of the photos; I appreciate it very much. The prints you ordered are in the works and you should have them on Monday; I doubt if it can be sooner, but if possible I will do it. I have already cleared the prices with Marvin so there is no problem with that. A month ago Marvin sent us $200 for photos of South Carolina and Florida which we have not sent him (because they haven't been taken &/or developed) so this work could be deducted from that amount. It would be very helpful to keep a $100 balance for SEDF's photos so we will have some operating capital.

To keep things straight, here is my account of the material :

SENT	RETURNED	OUTSTANDING
15 5x7	14	1
95 3x5	95	none
27 8x10	22	5
94 proof sheets	94	none

Yes, Charlie has retrieved his film (actually someone else did it) and it has been sent to New York and has probably been processed by now. He hasn't gotten any of his equipment back yet, though. If you would like to look at those shots check with Val.

Also, we have a considerable quantity of film here which needs to be developed, about 150 rolls. It will probably be processed in a week of two - will this be in time for it to be of any use to you? If so and you would like to look at the shots, let us know right away.

Regards,

Edward Hollander
Field Secretary

RETURN

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

June 24, 1965

Mr. Ben Petersen
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Ben:

Enclosed are the 13 5x7 prints you ordered. I don't really understand the choices, but then I don't know your purposes.

STATEMENT:

13 5x7 photo prints as ordered @$3.00 ea.	$39.00 TOTAL

Form of payment:

____ Check enclosed (payable to Edward Hellander)

____ Deduct from $200 balance with Hellander-Currier	$200.00
	39.00
	$ 161.00

Sincerely,

Edward Hellander
Field Secretary

July 2, 1965

Mr. Cliff Vaughs,
SNCC
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Mr. Vaughs,

CORE is now in the process of compiling a new book, "They Shall Overcome", for Fall publication by the Norton Company. All proceeds from subsequent sales will go to CORE.

At this point the book is in too early a stage for us to determine the specific photographs to be included, but we would greatly appreciate your permission for the possible use of the photograph mentioned below. Naturally, you will be credited for its use.

1. Small group of young people taking part in a Freedom School in an open field.

We would appreciate a reply as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Renee Poussaint
Community Relations

/rp

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct. nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

file under Marvin — "I Do Believe"

James Farmer
national director

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general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

July 2, 1965

Miss Anne Meuer
246 East 54th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Meuer,

CORE is now in the process of compiling a new book, "They Shall Overcome", for Fall publication by the Norton Company. All proceeds from subsequent sales will go to CORE.

At this point the book is in too early a stage for us to determine the specific photographs to be included, but we would greatly appreciate your permission for the possible use of five of your photographs. Naturally, you will be credited for all those used.

We would appreciate a reply as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Renee Poussaint

Renee Poussaint
Community Relations

/rp

7/9/65 — Anne Meuer at office —
gave permission for
any photos desired

July 2, 1965

Wide World Photos
50 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10020

Gentlemen,

CORE is now in the process of compiling a new book, "They Shall Overcome", for Fall publication by the Norton Company. All proceeds from subsequent sales will go to CORE.

At this point the book is in too early a stage for us to determine the specific photographs to be included, but we would greatly appreciate your permission for the possible use of those photographs listed below. Naturally, you will be credited for any and all photos used.

1. Bogalusa, La., April 16, 1965 - Dual Picketing
2. High Point, N.C. - Tear Gas Goes Flying

We would appreciate a reply as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Renee Poussaint
Community Relations

/rp

July 2, 1965

Mr. Bob Adelman
905 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear BOb,

CORE is now in the process of compiling a new book, "They Shall Overcome", for Fall publication by the Norton Company. All proceeds from subsequent sales will go to CORE.

At this point the book is in too early a stage for us to determine the specific photographs to be included, but we would greatly appreciate your permission for the possible use of those photographs listed below. Naturally, you will be credited for any and all photos used.

1. Girl Behind Prison Bars

2. Spring, 1963 - Bob Gore pursued at the Georgia-Alabama state line.

We would appreciate a reply as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Renee Poussaint
Community Relations

/rp

July 7, 1965

Dear Marvin,

As they say in Kansas City, "We've gone about as fur as we can go." Enclosed in this giant envelope are the manuscript, as complete as we can make it, and an assortment of photographs. Would you be good enough to take a final look, add or change as necessary, and then send the whole business to George Brockway?

We need a brief introduction for the Employment section and for the Mississippi chapter if it is used. Final decision on that is up to you (I, too, feel it can go--except for the Canton report.)

We'd all very much like to have a finale--"curtain piece," as George Stewart puts it. Can this be done?

George, by the way, is leaving town on Friday, won't be back for a month. I'll be in town until July 26, but have very limited time between now and then. However, I'll be happy to help in whatever way I can.

Finally, I've added chapter heads--the best I could do at the moment. If you want to change any, please do. And I'll try to come up with some better ideas.

As you probably know, Eva has not seen the manuscript--because I felt it best not to bother her with it.

Thanks for your help. I'll be out of town for the rest of the day, but expect to be home all morning tomorrow if you should want to reach me.

Sincerely,

Ruth

CORE
SCHOLARSHIP,
EDUCATION
AND DEFENSE
FUND, INC.
150 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1312
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
TELEPHONE 964-8210

July 12, 1965

Mr. Saul Bellow
Menemsha
Martha's Vineyard
Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Bellow:

We have already sent you, under separate cover, a copy of the typescript for the CORE book. We shall add a couple of pages of curtain, but you have it.

We hope to have the book available for Christmas sales. Mr. Brockway of W. W. Norton asked that everything, including your introduction be in his hands by August 1. I do hope that you can meet this date.

If you have any questions about the material or anything else, please call me at this number. I and all of us are very pleased and grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

■ *president;* Andrew E. Norman ■ *vice presidents;* William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ *secretary;* Ezra Levin ■ *treasurer;* Shelley Appleton ■ *executive director;* Marvin Rich ■ *executive secretary;* Martha Anne Singer ■ *BOARD OF DIRECTORS;* Adele Addison ■ John P. Allison ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Dr. Kenneth B. Clark ■ Charlotte Devree ■ John Henry Faulk ■ The Rev. Frederick James ■ Clarence B. Jones ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Elaine Slater ■ Norman Thomas ■ Rowland Watts ■ Pearl L. Willen

RECEIVED

JUL 28 1965

CORE SEDF.

Menemsha Mass

July 26, 1965

Dear Mr Rich:

I am trying to meet the August 1 deadline, but I hope it won't put you out too much if I'm a few days late with the introduction. Reading books on this subject has slowed me. I'm sure I'll never be as well informed as I should but it's necessary at least to consult some dependable sources, and that's what I've been doing. The introduction will be along quite soon.

Sincerely yours,

Saul Bellow

✓ To George Raymond 838 Lutz St Canton, Miss.

Do you have any reports on the farm equipment coop in Canton and the Freedom School classes in Jonesboro? Anything written, ~~by~~ on the scene, by field workers would be helpful to us. And, of course, we would return all material ~~in two~~ within a few weeks.

Thanks very much for your help.

Sincerely,

Ben Peterson son;

513 25th St.

✓ To Eric Weinberger (Meridian, Miss., ~~CORE office~~)

Do you have any reports written during the ~~organiz~~ formation of the coop in Brownville, Tenn.? Any on-the-scene note or reports would be helpful to us. And we would return all material within a few weeks.

Thanks, ~~etc~~. very much for your help

use brown envelope
CORE letterhead

✓ To **Bill Yates** % Roy's Barber Shop
618 4th St, Bogalusa, La.

Do you have any reports about the library being set up in St. Helena Parish? They would be most helpful to us. and we surely would return them within a few weeks.

Thanks, etc.

Koinonia Farms

~~Ben — We also would like reports from Americus, Ga., re the fruitcakes coop, and from Ruleville, Miss., re quilts, I think. Please check with Doris~~ [illegible] ~~about whom we should write to in both places.~~

~~Many, many thanks.~~

✓ Dave Dennis
2209 Dryades st.
NO, La

Do you have any reports/or pictures, info re. the quilts project etc. ~~in~~ ~~B~~ from Ruleville, Miss? It would be most helpful to us; + we would surely return them within a few weeks.

Thanks very much for your help

Mr. Zev Aelony
4350 Garfield ave South
Minneapolis, Minn.

Do you have any reports, pictures or info re. the coop + the making of fruitcakes in Americus. If not, who could supply this; we would certainly return

Maggie —

Here is folder. Many sections to be typed, and I hope some volunteer can start on it today.

Will you please give the letter to Ben and tell him that I'll give him a call about it later today.

Final favor: Jimmy has two tickets (for Ralph & me) for the *Amen* opening tonight. Could you please take them home with you, and I'll arrange to pick them up or meet you at the theatre. *Hope* you're going.

Many thanks.

Love,

R

Eva —

Here's a proposed letter to be sent to Bellow, along with the material we've been able to collect so far.

He asked that we give him the name of someone in Chicago "to question about the material." Who, in Chicago, would be both knowledgable and articulate? We must know by today, because Ben is going to send out the letter tomorrow morning.

Happy holidays.

Ruth

May I call you in the middle of the afternoon about this?

P.S. — If you have the name or any suggested revisions + can let me know by 3:00 fine — if not she will be here tomorrow morning + either she will call you or you can leave suggestions with me + I'll give to her —

Ben
Eva: I don't think anyone in Chicago can help. — Perhaps I or someone else can go to Chicago for a day or two. MR.

L DRAFT

Mr. Saul Bellow

My Dear Mr. Bellow:

Under seperate cover we have sent you a copy of Hu~~g's~~ie's book, and other material which I hope you have received.

Three Lives in Mississippi

As ~~I am~~ sure you know, the book is dedicated to the three boys who disappeared last June 21st. and whose bodies were subsequently found. ~~It seemed fitting~~ that the book itself ~~should~~ not be wholly about ~~these boys but should show the relationship and the many other unsung heroes relationship to the civil rights movement.~~ their relationships as well as that of the many other unsung heroes and task force workers roles as part of the movement.

The book ~~itself~~ will be built entirely from phrases ~~and words~~ from field reports from staff workers and volunteers who over the years have built a formidable record in the cause of human dignity. Some of the quotations will come directly from these reports with the improper grammar of the field.

weekly [illegible] & the book

Mr. Stewart and Mr. Brockway feel that the introduction should be primarily about the three boys, but that a paragraph or two of it should lead into the larger story of the movement of which the boys were a part.

Thank you again for making this wonderful contribution.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Newman Levy

Mr. Saul Bellow
1755 East 55th Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Bellow:

We are most grateful to you for agreeing to write an introduction to our forthcoming CORE book, which will be dedicated to the three young men who lost their lives in Mississippi last June.

We are enclosing clippings from newspapers and magazines, as well as reports from our CORE files, to give you background on the boys, the reasons for their involvement in the movement, and information on the murder itself. Within the next few days, we will send you an advance copy of William Bradford Huie's book entitled Three Lives in Mississippi, which will soon by published by Trident. We believe this will be of further help to you. If this material is not sufficient, please let us know, because we can get additional information from the Chaney, Goodman, and Schwerner families if necessary.

Your introduction to the book will be followed by ~~xxxxxrtx~~ excerpts taken from CORE and other reports written by field workers, local citizens, and professional committees who are offering guidance and support. Through these excerpts and appropriate photographs, we will develop our theme: the individual heroism of those who are contributing, in many different ways, to the civil rights breakthrough in the South. These episodes are not selected as "horror" stories, though some may seem to be. They are typical of the day-by-day violation of human dignity and citizens' rights. They tell the sick and cowardly story of murder as well as the cheering stories of heroism and victory. They cover a variety of activities now under way--voter ~~xxxx~~ registration training, Freedom Schools, Cooperatives, Community Centers.

In addition to using your introduction in the book, we would like to read it at a special memorial service that will be held in Manhattan on June 21, the anniversary of the boys' disappearance and death. This service will be attended by the families of the boys and their many friends in the community.

__________________, of our Chicago office, will be happy to help you in any way he can. He can be reached at (phone number). The number at the national CORE office here in New York is 201-CO 7-6270.

Again, our thanks to you.

Sincerely,

To be signed
by Eva

TO: Mrs. Newman Levy

FROM: Ben Peterson

SUBJECT: Letter from you to Saul Bellow re: Memorial Book

Mr. Brockway originally thought the book was going to be about Schwerner Goodman and Chaney, consequently in speaking with Mr. Bellow he gave a wrong impression of ~~the~~ what the introduction should be, suggesting that the book was only about the three boys.

Mr. Stewart and Mr. Brockman feel that we should explain to Mr. Bellow that the book is a largér story. The introduction should certainly be primarily about the three boys, but a paragrph or so of it should lead into the book referring to the civil rights movement, how it caused the murders, how they were a part of the movement, that the movement was the purpose involved in their death.

The book will be bits and pieces of phrases and words from field reports, etc. Some of the reading matter quoted will be written with the improper grammar of the field and of reports by or from suppressed individuals in the South.

MSS SEDFRE
546

CHANEY - SCHWERNER - GOODMAN DEATHS
THEY SHALL OVERCOME MEMORIAL BOOK - DRAFTS, 1965

Box 1
Folder 13

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Please Retain Original Order

Testimony of James Farmer Before The House Judiciary Committee on March 31, 1965

My name is James Farmer. I am the National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality and I am testifying today on behalf of CORE.

The importance of the right to vote is so deeply ingrained in the spirit of American civilization and democratic government that comments in support of this right now are in the nature of cliches. Nonetheless, denial of this right to millions of our fellow-citizens makes necessary the present bill. President Johnson is to be honored for his presentation of this bill, and the eloquence with which he has supported it.

Negroes are denied the right to vote not only in the registrar's office, not only at the polls, but in the stores where they are refused credit, in the fields where they are thrown out of work, in the churches where the arsonist does his evil work, in the shop or home where they are discharged, and on the highways and streets where violence is done. In the past month, three persons have been cruelly murdered in Alabama. While none of them ~~were~~ was directly engaged in the process of voting, all of them were acting so as to make that right possible. Last year in Mississippi, thirty-eight churches were bombed or burned. Who will deny that these acts were designed to intimidate those who might seek to register and vote?

Attached to my testimony is a photograph of the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, which was burned to the ground on January 17, 1965, after a series of CORE-conducted voter registration classes. Also attached is a photograph of Tent City in Fayette County, Tennessee, where in 1961 Negro sharecroppers were forced to live after being evicted from their farm homes after attempting to register. Another shows a Choctaw Indian Church bombed near Philadelphia, Mississippi -- just a few miles from where two CORE staff members and a student volunteer were murdered. These acts of violence and intimidation have occurred over a period of years and still persist.

Not only must the act of registering and voting be protected by the Federal government, but the Negro must be free of the intimidation of the club, the gun, the torch, and the dollar. CORE proposes the following principles:

1) where death is the result of intimidation designed to deny a person the rights guaranteed under this bill, there should be penalties up to those provided by the state for murder.
2) where physical harm is the result of efforts to deny citizens the right to vote, the perpetrators of that harm must be subject to federal sanctions equal to that provided by the state.
3) where the initiators of other forms of intimidation receive federal funds, these federal funds must be cut off.

The first two principles apply criminal sanctions against those who seek to deny to others the right to vote. The third principle applies the spirit of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to the present bill. For example, if the source of intimidation comes from an employer who receives federal funds--

be it a school board, a firm directly holding a government contract, a farmer receiving crop loans or other forms of assistance, etc.--these funds must be cut off. We can no longer tolerate the subsidy of intimidation by the public purse.

The efforts of the Attorney-General, Mr. Katzenbach, to propose legislation which would have an automatic application, thus avoiding long, drawn out litigation, are to be lauded. We must also ensure that this bill will bring the right to vote to all and not just most of those who have been denied it for discriminatory reasons. We must end now, once and for all, the exclusion, because of their race or color, of fellow Americans from participation in the making of the decisions that face our society, and from the benefits of that society.

It is therefore imperative that a broader application be included in this bill.

CORE has proposed three kinds of changes in this bill.

First, we have sought to broaden the coverage of the bill by providing for its implementation by a petition of twenty aggrieved persons, by seeking to clarify the term "political subdivision", by ending various discriminatory and anachronistic restrictions upon the right to vote, viz., felony convictions, literacy requirements, and the poll tax.

Second, we have sought to prevent various forms of intimidation from preventing Negroes even getting to the registrar's office or to the polling place. While there can be no assurance that such intimidation will be prevented, we can and must assure that those who commit such intimidation will face the full and severe sanction of the federal government.

Third, we have sought to cut to a minimum the time which those who have been prevented from voting are forced to live under the rule of those who have been elected under a discriminatory system. We must assure not only the prevention of future discrimination and intimidation, but we must not allow those who have gained public office as a result of past discrimination to savor that fruit any longer.

~~We must end now, once and for all, the exclusion because of their race or color, of fellow Americans from participation in the making of the decisions that face our society, and from the benefits of that society.~~

Three times in the past decade Congress has passed voting rights bills. While more could have been done in their implementation, each of them was flawed by inadequate coverage or invited excessive litigatory procedures or by too limited penalties for violation.

CORE urges that this voting act of 1965 avoid those pitfalls. The coverage must be broad and automatic, those who intimidate must be punished, and those who have profitted from discrimination in the past must no longer be allowed to so benefit.

The right to vote is too precious, too many have died for its preservation, too much is at stake for us all, for you and we to allow further delay, or to allow any weakening of this bill.

Its language must be strong.

Its passage must be swift.

Its enforcement must be sure.

Employment

~~Delete this section? Or cut and place elsewhere? I feel that an "employment" section with only one example cannot remain.~~

Introduction?

The following report was prepared by Oretha Castle and Michael Lesser, CORE Field Secretaries. It describes conditions in the plants of one major employer and of the efforts of Negro workers and CORE to ~~ip~~ improve these conditions. To this date, little has been accomplished.

Monroe is in the heart of the Klan country in northern Louisiana. The Mayor was chairman of the Louisiana Democrats for Goldwater in 1964.

To: The President's Committee on Equal
Employment Opportunities

Insert (K)

There are four Olin Mathieson plants in Ouachita Parish, all located in West Monroe, and all devoted to the production of containers. A fifth plant has just been built and is scheduled to open soon. The following table will give you a rough idea of employment statistics as of today.

Racial Composition of Employment

Plant No.	White	Negro	Total Employed
32	400	25	425
33	400	20	420
35	300	60	360
43	200	5	205
34	(this plant opened in May, 1964)		
Total No.	1300	110	1410

The figures are approximate, but not far off. And, in an area where the population is about 50% White and 50% Negro, it seems strange that the largest single employer should have an employment ratio of approximately 10 to 1, White to Negro.

We have received complaints in several categories and shall briefly outline the nature of these complaints.

I. Employment: recruiting, hiring, upgrading and pay rates.

The Olin Plan for Progress states, "Olin is pledged to provide equal employment opportunity to the best available person for each position without regard to a candidate's race, creed, color or national origin." This statement does not fit the facts, however.

Contrary to what is stated in the "Plan for Progress" no "minority group agencies" concerned with the welfare of Negro citizens have ever been contacted for job placement. Neither the local NAACP nor the Negro union have been made aware of "our (the company's) requirements and policy." Neither has the company recruited at Grambling College, a Negro school only thirty miles distant.

In fact recent hiring has been almost exclusively for Whites. Since 1956 the company has hired about 400 new employees and all have been White except for one Negro who was hired two weeks ago. In the past eight years only one Negro hired as compared with 400 Whites.

The company hires through an employment office where job seekers go to apply for positions. When a position opens up the company calls in prospective workers and gives them a general I.Q. test. The standards for passing this test are extraordinarily high and when a Negro takes the test he is only told whether he passed or failed. He is not told his grade.

About two weeks ago one Negro man applied for an off-bearer job. He had a high school education, four years of business college and three years of electronics school. He was turned down, Another Negro with fewer qualifications was hired for this job, but the reasons were obvious.

The off-bearer job is one which is exclusively for Negroes at the Olin plants in West Monroe, because it is a menial task. One reason for a highly qualified Negro being turned down is to maintain higher paying and more skilled jobs for Whites. A highly qualified Negro would have too much obvious potential for promotion, and the off-bearer job is a "backwater," where Negroes can be kept out of the normal flow of promotion opportunities.

Negroes hold only menial labor jobs with Olin in West Monroe: there are no Negro executives, supervisors, foremen, or office workers. The highest job a Negro holds at any of the four plants is that of starch-man, and he has been employed by the company for fifteen years. He has continually been passed over for promotion because of his race, despite the fact that he has accumulated fifteen years of seniority.

Our complainants insist that the company has done nothing to end discrimination in upgrading although the Olin Plan says: "When job vacancies develop, we will consider all employees within the corporation who have demonstrated by performance that they are qualified for promotion."

Prior to contract negotiations last year, the company did not even inform Negro employees of promotion opportunities. However, in last year's contract the company agreed to put up lists of job vacancies. Since that time, though, only two such lists have been posted; one for an off-bearer job and the other for a maintenance helper. The former is a traditionally Negro job anyway, and the list for the latter was taken down after two Negroes signed it. It was not put up again and nothing in regard to the job has ever been heard by the two signees.

Seniority is not taken into account when Negroes accumulate it. Negroes are continually passed over for Whites with much less time at the company.

II. Employee Facilities and Social Services.

The Olin pledge also states: "We will continue to work toward maintaining all facilities, including cafeterias, rest rooms, drinking fountains, and recreation areas on a non-segregated basis." The company is in flagrant violation of this provision in its West Monroe operations.

All employee facilities at all four plants now in operation are segregated, except for the water fountains. And when Negro employees complained about the segregated facilities of the cafeteria, the company responded not by desegregating it but by closing it. This was certainly not in keeping with the letter or "spirit" of the Olin "Plan for Progress."

Further, serious doubt must be cast on the company's intentions ever to keep good faith with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity as well as its employees by the manner in which the new plant, No. 34, has been built. Construction was begun on this plant in 1963, one year after the pledge was signed, and it was designed and built with completely segregated employee facilities.

Plant No. 34 will be in operation in May of 1964 with separate bathrooms for White and Negro!

There are two social service agencies operating within the Olin plants in West Monroe. One is the Frostkraft United Giver's Fund. This fund collects money from employees to be distributed to charities and community agencies. There are no Negroes on the board of directors of this fund, and Negro employees have never been informed as to how the board is chosen. Further, the funds, including those contributed by Negro employees, are distributed to community agencies which operate on a segregated basis.

The other employee agency is the Frostkraft Federal Credit Union. As with the Giver's fund, there are no Negroes on the board of directors. Also there are no Negroes on the credit committee, and members of one race are not permitted to co-sign notes for members of the other race.

How do these facts fit in with the company's statement that "employees are to be encouraged to support and participate in plant programs and community affairs on a completely non-discriminatory basis."?

The president of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation signed a statement, together with the Vice President of the United States on June 22, 1962. The statement was institutionalized by the company as the Olin Plan for Progress. But, what has been done to effectuate the Plan at Olin plants Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 43?

The company's first failure was that no copies of the Plan for Progress have ever been distributed to Negro employees.

The company's second failure was a series of meaningless negotiation and discussion sessions with members of Negro local 752 of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, AFL-CIO.

There were three meetings: one in July and two in August of 1963. At these meetings the following proposals were made by the union members:

1. Negroes should be given supervisory jobs.
2. Two Negroes should be put on the board of directors of the Frostkraft United Giver's Fund.
3. The company was asked to clarify job classifications, so that workers in one classification would not be doing jobs calling for higher pay.
4. The company was asked not to allow political candidates to preach segregation on company property or, not to allow political campaigning on its property at all.
5. The company was asked to integrate its employee cafeteria.
6. The company was asked to establish an apprenticeship training program, and that admission to this program be on a completely non=discriminatory basis.

So far the company has taken no action on any of these programs except the one relating to the cafeteria. That action was to close it rather than integrate it.

No answer to the other proposals has ever come from company officials, either local or national.

W · W · NORTON & COMPANY · INC · 55 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 3 ·

GEORGE P. BROCKWAY · *President*

CABLES · *SEAGULL* · *NEW YORK*
ALGONQUIN 5-9210

August 19, 1965

RECEIVED

AUG 20 1965

CORE SEDF

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE - SEDF
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York

Dear Marv:

Here is Bellow's copy.

Sincerely yours,

GPB/vw

S.Bellow

CORE

The lives of Southern Negroes are not protected by law. In the back-country especially, the police rule by summary justice with the consent of the White ~~majority~~ population and the magistrates. This has for long been the basic political reality of an entire region. Not only small-time politicians and racketeers but governors and members of Congress live by it. A minority of moderates in this Closed Society dislike it but have not dared to oppose it. Nationally, too, it has simply been accepted for many years ~~xxxthex~~ by both ~~x~~ Republicans and Democrats as the unalterable basis of Southern politics. Until the civil rights movement became effective most Americans accepted it as well. ~~Thanks to~~ Through this movement the country as a whole has learned that a peaceful campaign for constitutional rights can be a dangerous thing. Negroes and those who ~~sided~~ joined with them in demanding the vote have been persecuted, bullied, terrorized, beaten, abused, jailed, maimed and killed. Documented on every page of this book, these are the elementary truths of the situation. They are simple and plain statement suits them best. As I reread ~~them~~ these reports they reveal to me how many subterranean monstrosities and immoralities we are able to live with and I wonder what other crimes our opaque conscience keeps from us.

When I read of Philadelphia, Miss. or Bogalusa, La. I am very strongly reminded of Northern communities I have known. Towns and villages in Vermont or New York or Illinois, off the main line, at the end of extinct railroads, far from airports, deserted by the energetic, the more ambitious, imaginative and restless young. Here where employment may be seasonal and sporadic and people kill deer out of season for the freezer (bought on payments), life can be stale, dull, perverse, resentful, and intrigues and hatreds are deep and violent. In these forsaken places one can think sadly, if one has a taste for such thoughts, of Thomas Jefferson's preference for plow and orchard, his prejudice against cities. I am not comparing hell with paradise. Everyone knows what a modern metropolis is. And riots in Harlem or Los Angeles hardly fulfill the American Dream. Still, the reports in this book are sent in from towns and villages, and these are far, far from Jefferson's Monticello, with its "rational, moral and affectionate" neighbors. In the sticks you can smell the dreariness of wasted lives and see the melancholy of spoiled human qualities at the gas-pump, in the barber shop and across the counter. "Provincial" is ~~hardly~~ scarcely the word for some of these places. It is a European word used, by the French particularly, to describe the fatuous dulness of life far from ~~the capital~~ Paris. What we have instead of Paris, is the swift rate of modern development, a continual and radical transformation of the conditions of life.

Rural America has had a long history of overvaluation. Appalled by the sins, miseries and disorders of cities with their immigrant populations, people have wanted to believe that "out there" where ~~people had~~ there were "roots" and the air was purer, certain important virtues were still alive. Most American Presidents in this urban century have had the air of men who grew up in longjohns and probably still wore them. For all his sophistication, FDR never put aside the country touch. Master politicians understand how to play up to populistic sentiment and offer the most grotesque congratulations to prejudice. But then it has been widely believed, even by sophisticated social theorists, that everyone was better and sounder on the farm, in the woods and hills, less anomic, more self reliant, fairer, more American. This is simply not so. In provincial America, North no less than South, lives the most unhappy, troubled and alienated portion of the population. The Closed Society described by Professor Silver in his book on Mississippi is a provincial society. In the South the glamor of Confederacy and insurrection, of 'tradition' and 'gentility' has been laid in poster colors over provincial pride, backwardness, xenophobia and rage.

Mr Bradford Huie in Three Lives for Mississippi records ~~his~~ a conversation with a responsible citizen of Philadelphia, a man who belongs "to the power structure" and who is described also as "sophisticated" and "practical". Asked whether he will help to find the bodies of the murdered young men, Schwerner, Chaney and Goodman, "For humanitarian reasons if no other" , he replies:

"Well...I'll have to think about that. I suppose I might induce one of these jokers"(the reference is to the rednecks who committed the crime) "to tell me where they are if I really set my hand to it. But what good can come of it? Maybe the best course for everybody is just to let the bodies lie and let the excitement gradually die down. Once the bodies are found, there is a great hue and cry to convict somebody...to put somebody in jail. And that's a power I don't have. Not even Paul Johnson (the Governor) has that power. There is no way in the world, in open court, where a twelve man jury must be unanimous, and where every juror can be polled in open court and made to say how he voted--there is no possible way to ever put anybody in jail. "

Earlier the same man had said to Mr Huie, "These red necks are capable of violence. That's why they make good soldiers; why we use them to lead night patrols in our wars; why so many of them have won Congressional Medals of Honor.."

To be sure the nation as a whole sometimes finds employment for brutal instincts, a fact which brings sorrow to idealists andcomfort to'sophisticated' provincial 'realists'.

But there are times when ~~the ideals are~~ reality is on the side of the idealists.

Mr. Huie's responsible citizen of Philadelphia says: "I'm sure Schwerner and Goodman were decent, well-meaning young men. They wanted to ride white horses and, right or wrong, they were riding their white horses in Mississippi."

That is to say, they were sentimental and naive. They sized things up wrong. They believed what they had been taught about the rule of law in American life, and they had assimilated certain ideas from their privileged environment about the fundamental decency of the average man, his reasonableness, and about the power of good examples to move stony hearts. They were unrealistic, their error was fatal. Their death was regrettable, but they had brought it upon themselves. So says the respectable and 'realistic' lawyer, banker or merchant of Phildelphia who thrives upon the backwardness of the red neck "jokers". It is common to blame the victims of any outrage. The demands of the heart for pity, or of the spirit for justice are often met in this way. Had the~~y~~ victims known what the world was really like they would have been more prudent and lived.

But now and then a majority of the American people will decide that certain ideals are real. In the last few years they have signified that they can no longer accept the open and repeated rejection of liberty and equality. . Admittedly, this does not happen often. It happens when the majority is openly and directly challenged, and when economic conditions ~~encourage~~ Permit a favorable decision. Though it may be amorphous and difficult to define, something like a national conscience actually does exist. Had the majority of Americans agreed with the 'power structure' of Philadelphia, the civil-rights movement would have failed, the challenge given by the Negro leaders might have been evaded. By rebelling, a submerged and outcast group taught the country something about morals, but the country was evidently ready for the lesson.

Without action and sacrifice, "ideals' are simply a lazy and comfortable form of self-congratulation. When we see Negroes turned away from White churches in the South we remember that there is a difference between religious beliefs and social institutions of the sort that raise buildings with steeples and stained glass windows. And when we see men and women suffering indignities and violence we get another and new look at the principles by which we unreflectingly live. The hardboiled Philadephian is wrong in assuming that matters of conscience are impossible, impractical "White Horses". And we who live in large Northern cities would be wrong to congratulate ourselves upon the solution of a problem of conscience by the vague expression of good will, wrong to rely entirely upon the effect of consensus, and wrong to think that the progressive will of the majority can relieve us of individual moral responsibility.

Let us approach the matter from another side. Not only in America but on every continent we see in this generation a struggle between modernism and a variety of long accepted customs and practices, traditions some of which deserve to be honored and preserved, or durable vices which enjoy traditional respect. A modern society is equalitarian, literate, democratic, receptive to change and open to rational discussion, it accepts responsibility for the welfare of all classes and acknowledges the social and political rights of the entire population. Whatever may be said against modernism by its traditionalist enemies --and there are many dangers to human possibility in it---it is the going thing,

~~in today~~ To it belong the best energies, the creativity and generosity of mankind. It is by the standard of modernism that we judge whether a society be 'open' or 'closed'. The American Negro revolution~~ary~~ is modernist. It has set itself ~~against~~ against Southern provincialism and backwardness, against Northern parochialism and prejudice. The Negro masses of this country have ~~grasped~~ understood this. In making radical demands for their constitutional rights they have connected themselves with a worldwide progressive tendency. In making these radical demands peacefully they have contributed to the moral growth of the American nation. They might have released hatred and destruction, as outcasts often do when their rebellion at last occurs. The peaceful and legal growth of their freedom, for it is bound to increase, will benefit us all. Perhaps ~~the chief beneficiaries will be~~ the White Philadelphians and their counterparts all over the country will at last come to share in the benfits.

"The Invaders"

Introduction

In the summer of 1964 and again in 1965, hundreds of students ~~spent~~ spent their vacations working on civil ~~rightsproj~~ rights projects. In an effort to protect them, more than 150 lawyers volunteered their vacation time and spent the summer in the jails, in the courthouses, in the Freedom Houses, and on the dusty roads of Mississippi, Louisiana, and northern Florida. The lawyers were not able to see that justice was done: arbitrary arrests, excessive bail, brutality in jail--all continued. However, in cooperation with the permanent Southern legal staffs of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund ~~the~~ and of the CORE Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund, the lawyers were able to prevent some of the more flagrant abuses of the judicial process and to begin affirmative actions. They also brought new hope to the civil rights workersand to the Negro communities.

B.F.
u.+l.c.

Brush-Fire Lawyers

Joseph S. Lobenthal, Jr.

Italics

Joseph S. Lobenthal, Jr., practices law and is on the faculty of The New School for Social Research.

Within minutes after walking into the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee offices in Jackson, Mississippi, I was working on a habeas corpus petition involving the two-year imprisonment of a Negro who had allegedly distributed leaflets explaining the Civil Rights Act. An hour before, I had landed at the airport, filled with fear, and questioning my own motives for volunteering. A day later, I had the oppressive feeling that I had been in Mississippi all my life; defendants and newly arrived lawyers treated me as a veteran civil rights attorney and expert in local court procedure. After two weeks, I flew home relieved, but knowing the time had been too short, and, ~~as~~ like the three other attorneys going home at the same time, feeling like a deserter. From a practitioner's point of view, we were returning from another country.

It is impossible to have had this experience without becoming vehement about the racial situation in Mississippi. We wondered how, even omitting personal impressions and reporting just what we ourselves had seen and heard, we could avoid sounding like paid propagandists, once back home.

The lawyers, in fact, received only basic living expenses, and served without fee. No one had come with the idea of impugning the image of law and order in Mississippi. One sanguine volunteer even brought along his Harvard directory in the fanciful expectation that minor barriers, such as differences on civil rights, would yield to old-school ties and become the subject of rational, lawyer-to-lawyer discussion. The most "radically" disposed in the group belonged to organizations like the NAACP or New York's Reform Democrats. The greater number, however, were surprisingly apolitical, having been recruited as a result of bar association notices, news reports about the project, or letters circulated by Father Robert F. Drinan, Dean of the Boston College Law School and an LCDC board member.

The Committee was incorporated at the beginning of this year for the purpose of co-ordinating volunteer legal aid in southern civil rights cases and to defend students engaged in the summer voter-registration and "Freedom-School" tutorial programs. In addition, it helps in preparing suits to test the validity of a vast number of local ordinances and penal legislation enacted in overtime session by the Mississippi legislature. Sponsoring the organization are the American Jewish Congress, the National Council of the Churches of Christ, the Congress of Racial Equality, the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Jewish Committee, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

Eight of the 120 lawyers participating in the summer program manned the Jackson office, co-ordinated by a staff attorney from one of the sponsoring groups. At all times we practiced as representatives from the offices of one of the three attorneys in the State of Mississippi willing to handle civil rights cases.

After a two-day orientation session at Columbia University Law School this spring, which amounted to a refresher course on constitutional law, each of us had agreed to stay in the south for two weeks. Some changed their minds and decided to stay all summer. Others plan to return for trials or hearings in cases they began. Still others took home files to continue work from their own offices. For the most part, however, in Jackson, Memphis, New Orleans, and the several small towns where individual lawyers spend all or part of their stay, new arrivals take up where unfinished cases have been left by their predecessors.

In two weeks, I met an Iowa general practitioner, a law assistant from the Bronx Surrogate's Court, a Los Angeles corporation lawyer, a suburban Connecticut practitioner, a Securities and Exchange Commission attorney, an associate in a well-known Wall Street firm, the former clerk to a mid-western U.S. Court of Appeals judge, the senior partner in a conservative Pittsburgh firm, and a female associate of a large Boston partnership. The reluctant consensus of these diverse practitioners was that law in Mississippi serves as the state's most powerful weapon for the perversion of justice.

Whatever "justice" includes, most would agree that it is a quality which suffers in wartime. There is a quiet, but very real war being waged in Mississippi, ~~this summer.~~ Even the vocabulary in both camps smacks of the military. Volunteers such as LCDC lawyers, doctors who form the Medical Committee for Human Rights, ministers under the auspicies of the National

Council of Churches of Christ, and students in the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) are bitterly regarded as "invaders" by the local press. Civil rights groups "station" their people either in cities or in "the field," i.e., rural towns. In Jackson there exists an "underground" composed of a handful of moderate whites, openly supporting the establishment, who are willing to talk clandestinely--at night, from pay phones, and under code names--with civil rights leaders. The "integrated" motel at which I stayed, (which accepts Negro guests but maintains separate washroom facilities for its employees) was like wartime Lisbon. A pair of the 150-odd F.B.I. men in the Jackson area sip coffee, a Justice Department attorney stays here overnight, segregation leaders arrive to keep an eye on the alien invaders; doctors, lawyers, teachers, ministers, and COFO leaders discuss their projects over dinner.

In such an atmosphere, normally law-abiding citizens believe they are doing battle to preserve a way of life which is under assault, to protect it from a new order which local news media and shrewd politicians convince them would be ruled by irresponsible, incompetent, vengeance-seeking black men. It is not surprising that churches burn to the ground before fire departments get the call, that beatings occur behind locked jail doors, or that civil rights groups equip their cars with two-way radios. Failure to convict, or even to prosecute, good soldiers who have done what the average citizen would not dare is patriotic. On the other hand, sentencing a Negro to a long term for disorderly conduct for trying to register to vote does not seem unreasonable. The law is simply the best arena in which to carry forward the struggle for preservation of hearth and home.

The LCDC "offices" in Jackson consist of three makeshift rooms over a pool hall in the downtown Negro district. For 16 hours a day it is the center of frenetic activity, with new arrests or violence being reported, lawyers hurriedly leaving for court, young people arriving for interviews to explain the facts of a new case. The two law students assigned here for the summer by a companion organization called Law Students Civil Rights Research Council constantly engage in chores such as filing, answering phones, running errands, and mimeographing papers for pending cases. This is not an ideal way to practice law. None of us would have tolerated such confusion in our own offices, nor would we have worked as hard.

In any other practice, a habeas corpus is considered an emergency, but in Jackson mine lost priority overnight. When I arrived for my first full day's work I was immediately assigned to a trial scheduled for that afternoon in Meridian, a two-and-one-half hour drive from Jackson. A Columbia law student from Stanford, Connecticut, who had taken down the facts over the telephone, was assigned as chauffeur. Two weeks earlier, he himself had been attacked with chains while walking down a main street in Philadelphia, Mississippi, but now he was to insure my own safe arrival.

The case was minor, involving charges of speeding, reckless driving, and passing a full-stop sign. The defendant, a young white college student, was working as a "Freedom School teacher". He arrived, out of breath, five minutes before the scheduled time for trial, explaining that he had wanted to keep his class in session as long as possible. From what he and two witnesses said, I believed the charges could not conceivably be true. This was another of the vast number of harassment cases which had been instituted since the beginning of the COFO "summer project". Traffic arrests and heavy fines are constant, not in the least diminished by the fact that by now civil-rights workers in Mississippi are probably the most careful drivers on earth.

LCDC policy was to represent these defendants wherever possible. (Mississippi law provides that out-of-state attorneys may practice unless two members of the local bar object, but no lawyer asserted his right to represent a defendant against the prosecutor's wishes.) We had learned that for such charges as disorderly conduct, vagrancy, ~~or~~ and traffic violations, maximum sentences would be imposed if we were not in the courtroom and if the defendant, Negro or White, was connected with the rights movement.

Outright acquittals could not be expected, regardless of the evidence. In one case a defendant was found guilty of violating an anti-leafleting statute even though the lawyer pointed out that it was almost identical to an ordinance which the Supreme

Court had declared unconstitutional in 1930. When feasible we tried to have a case removed to the federal courts.

I introduced myself to the prosecutor, who said he would permit me to practice. Then on the call of the case for trial he informed me he was exercising his right to a two-week adjournment.

Attorneys are treated to a different kind of hostility than the violent resentment which characterizes contacts between student volunteers and local whites. With the exception of one lawyer arrested on a charge of obstructing justice after having been pushed into the side of a car by an infuriated patrolman we were not physically threatened. Even when objecting to what seemed an outrageous courtroom proceeding we received the most genteel discourtesy.

In the small city of Columbus, a clerk had consistently refused to make available the public records of a criminal trial. Although, technically, they were open to anyone, one LCDC lawyer had previously been refused inspection of the papers even after showing the clerk written authorization from the defendant's mother.

By exerting what little influence was available to us we extracted the reluctant promise of an introduction to this official from a prominent Columbus businessman. He first insisted that we say not a word to him about why we wanted the introduction and made it clear that under no circumstances would he participate in any aspect of our conversation with the clerk. The alternative to persuasion was tedious litigation which could not possibly get through the Mississippi courts before our need to examine the records would be moot.

The resulting discussion with this southern gentleman and the County Judge who was his superior amounted to an education in how the law has ceased to work in Mississippi.

After an inordinate time on amenities, we stated our business. Without altering either his well-modulated drawl or charming smile, the clerk guessed, no, he probably wouldn't show them records to no one without a court order because the case had stirred up a great deal of trouble and fuss already, because agitators from the north had been sent down to incite violence, and because lawyers and civil rights workers alike were misled as to the treatment of lawbreakers in Mississippi.

My associate then telephoned the Judge at his home. Before he could identify the case, the Judge interrupted with "Oh, you mean that nigger--," naming the defendant. He went on to explain that he would support his clerk's decision because the defendant had received a fair trial and because whether or not he had the benefit of counsel was alone the Judge's business. This man presided in the court where legal action to compel disclosure of the records would have begun.

Our host clearly resented having been embarrassed by overhearing the conversation with his friend, the clerk. At lunch he mildly volunteered that "Jack" had been a good public servant all his adult life. Even the fraternal bonds of Harvard could not restrain my companion from saying that this was probably the first time Jack had ever had a chance to be a good public servant.

In an entirely different conversation, a Mississippian, whose family had lived in the state for generations, told me he would consider making an effort to speak out against the brutality which he saw every day if the only penalty were economic or social retaliation, but that he was afraid of bullets. Another LCDC lawyer told of discussing a case with a J.P. who turned to an anonymous White Citizens' Council official sitting silently in the office before making any decision or commitment. A few people will be relieved when the battle is lost, not because they are out of sympathy with racism but because they want to be rid of terror. In fertile, incredibly beautiful, and tragically poor Mississippi, the entire energies of a resourceful people are turned to the justification of a myth.

Volunteer lawyers in Mississippi are not doing anything spectacular. They are an indispensible, if bad substitute for the native bar and bench in affording a minimum of fair play and representation to dissidents. But they are vital if they can embarrass any Whites into "overhearing the conversation". That will be a first step toward Mississippians' assuming responsibility for the future of their own state. If they do not do this, their universal fear of occupation by federal troops or marshals must become an inevitable reality.

The future lies in the hands of such people as Morris, an "Ole Miss" law student who almost desperately engaged several LCDC lawyers in conversation in my motel room late one night. True-to-form, he talked about the Harlem riots. Morris half believed that violence would be the necessary consequence of freeing the Negro. On the other hand, he half believed that the riots came as a consequence of intolerable oppression. I hope I am wrong in guessing which of the two arguments he will adopt when he runs for State office in the next few years.

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THREATS AND THUGS

Introduction

Fighting for civil rights in the deep South is lonely and difficult, and sometimes discouraging. The forms of intimidation and harassment of civil rights workers are numerous, complex, and yet readily available. Two CORE staff members, Michael Schwerner and James Chaney, have been murdered. Other Core members and many Negroes have also been killed in the struggle. Everyone understands that this violence occurs, and that rural sheriffs are a law unto themselves. But there are other forms of intimidation as well. Firing from a job, cutting off credit, simply refusing to register applicants to vote, not putting out fires in Negro neighborhoods, raising the price of utilities. These things have happened, and will happen again. Their cumulative effect is fear, and a protective apathy. It is the task of the CORE workers to overcome this.

The City of "Progress"

By Gordon R. Carey

When I drive into Statesville, North Carolina, my eyes focus on ~~this~~ a billboard characterizing the community as "The City of Progress." Repeatedly I am impressed by what a mockery this characterization is to the 5,000 Negroes who make up one fifth of the city's population and who live in total segregation.

Actually Statesville is more like a community in the deep south. On civil rights it is more backward than most of North Carolina. Local ordinances of a type long-outlawed by the Supreme Court prohibit picketing or demonstrations of any kind. Even to hand out leaflets is to risk arrest. Sitting-in or standing-in brings immediate arrest. Such was the fate of two students when they sat-in at the local Howard Johnson's restaurant.

Until CORE came to Statesville ~~in August 1962~~ in connection with the Freedom Highways project the city had not witnessed any concerted nonviolent action against segregation. ~~The 1960 lunch counter sit-in movement, which originated in Greensboro and affected a number of North Carolina cities, bypassed Statesville with only a few token demonstrations at Woolworth by a handful of high school students.~~

The Freedom Highways project aimed at desegregating chain restaurants along major auto routes centered in North Carolina. In Durham several mass demonstrations took place in front of the local Howard Johnson's restaurant. In this particular protest action on August 12 over 1,000 Negroes plus a few Whites participated.

In Raleigh 300 persons stood in protest at Howard Johnson's and were drenched with hoses manned by restaurant employees.

In Statesville, the "*City of Progress*," the 300 persons who demonstrated at Howard Johnson's on August 19 were not drenched as in Raleigh, but 21 of them were arrested by police. Among those arrested were CORE field secretary B. Elton Cox, NAACP president T.V. Mangum, and a number of ministers. During the arrests police brutally beat 15-year-old Patricia Long. The arresting officer later claimed she had "assaulted" him. A 20-year-old Negro boy was beaten on the face with a billie-stick and manhandled. He was charged with resisting arrest.

Jim Farmer, National CORE director, Floyd McKissick, our attorney, and I hastened from Durham to Statesville. We arrived at midnight and found 75 persons still gathered at the Baptist church. Reverend Wilson Lee, leader of the Statesville Movement, was announcing that there would be a mass meeting the following night and that we would then march from the church to the jail where those arrested were being held. Over 600 Negroes jammed the church next evening and walked silently to the jail.

Farmer and Reverend Lee led the walk. Upon our arrival police ordered us to disperse. We refused. Within minutes as Reverend Lee offered a prayer a jeep used for insect extermination approached the hushed crowd. A thick fog of insecticide completely enveloped us. No one panicked or fled. Amid coughs and sneezes Reverend Lee continued to pray. Then he calmly led us through the fog and back to the church.

In response to protests by the press and public the following day Mayor Bagnal stated: "We always fumigate the street at City Hall at 10:04 Monday nights." Earlier the police chief had denied that our demonstration had taken place at all.

Throughout August hundreds of North Carolinians joined the 25 full-time participants in Freedom Highways. These 25, following a 2-week training period in nonviolence at Greensboro, spent two weeks in Durham, then divided into groups of five which fanned out into various sections of the state. Rudy Lombard, a CORE vice-chairman, and I were coordinators of the project.

Howard Johnson, Holiday Inn, and Dobbs House restaurants along the state's main highways were the scenes of picketing, marches, and stand-ins. Not only Negroes but Whites also demonstrated. There was considerable customer support. As many as 20 White customers walked out at one time in support of our efforts. At Greensboro, where we desegregated the Hot Shoppe restaurant, White baseball players of a New York Yankees farm club joined our sit-in. At Durham a White ministerial student joined our protest and went to jail with members of our group.

The number of arrests throughout the month totaled 95, most of them in Charlotte. Frank Nelson, a White participant sentenced to 60 days, fasted 20 days and had to be force-fed in state prison.

September ~~1~~ first was the official termination date for the project, but many of the 25 full-time participants decided to continue their action along with persons in the communities. Other participants were still in jail serving their sentences.

As the project spread from city to city Governor Terry Sanford found he could no longer ignore it. On August 24 he met with Farmer and Negro leaders from four cities and announced that a panel of leading citizens was being formed to negotiate with Howard Johnson's and other highway restaurants. Our committee hailed this as "a step in the right direction" but announced that the CORE action program would continue.

~~The CORE action program is continuing and Statesville has become a focal point. We did succeed in desegregating the Woolworth lunch counter and the court room, but the rest of the city remains segregated.~~

During the fall harassment by police increased. White CORE members were threatened with arrest while walking along the streets, Pat McMahon, a White school teacher, was ordered by a local judge to refrain from riding in the same auto with Negroes. Moon Eng, a young Chinese CORE member previously arrested five times in Charlotte, was arrested and convicted for "vagrancy." The vagrancy case is being appealed.

In Hickory a few miles away violence erupted and local police refused to provide protection.

~~A difficult struggle lies ahead. But it will be won by local leaders such as Reverend Lee working with the task force of CORE volunteers, presently under the direction of CORE Field Secretary Jerome Smith.~~

Freedom Highways already has opened nearly 100 restaurants along Southern auto routes. In Florida alone we succeeded through negotiations in opening all 66 Howard Johnsons. After a CORE-initiated nation-wide picket demonstration October 6, seven Howard Johnsons in Oklahoma and two in Texas were opened.

In North Carolina there are 20 Howard Johnsons. When we started our August project only four of them were desegregated. Now 10 serve Negroes and more are expected to desegregate in the near future.

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The Gas Meters of East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana

Gas bills for the second month in a row were excessively high; however, whereas no action was taken previously, anger was now too high to let this injustice go unnoticed. A committee was formed of local citizens which went before the Town Hall secretary (who handles the bills) to complain of the excessive bills and to note that if nothing was done the Negro citizens of the parish would consider cutting off their gas.

A complaint was also filed with the FBI in Baton Rouge.

The results of the committee's protest was a rereading of the gas meters and a lowering of several bills. The gas company however continues to employ tricks, and future action will probably be necessary depending on what the community is ready to do. The CORE Chapter plans to circulate a petition to the mayor of the town requesting that a new meter-reader be employed;

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Note: The "city of Progress" has made some progress since this report was written. The restaurants and places of public accommodation are open and are used. The streets are no longer fumigated at 10:04 P.M.

the present one is the Town Marshall, chief harasser of CORE workers and Negro citizens. If this fails, we plan to start a boycott of the gas company, and burn wood instead.

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Intimidation in Mississippi

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Acts of intimidation are a fact of life for Mississippi's 950,000 Negroes and of those who come to help them. In the southwest area of the state intimidation tends to take the form of open violence. As a result the Negro population is still generally cowed, and civil rights work has proceeded slowly. Around the beginning of the year the Klu Klux Klan revived in the southwest. Since then there have been countless cross burnings, at least two bombings, and at least five killings. Many Negroes have been forced to leave counties in the extreme southwest because they were suspected of involvement in voter registration or other civil rights activities. Large numbers of Negro workers have been fired from jobs on the plantations and in the towns because of involvement with the civil rights movement. Because the plantation economy has almost total economic power over the Negro, loss of a job often means immediate destitution. To add further pressure some county authorities have on occasion ended Federal welfare programs, denying displaced Negroes unemployment relief. In the past month six White workers have been beated in the Jackson jails. Few factors have as much influence on the life of Mississippi's Negroes and on efforts to organize for civil rights

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This report by Ronnie Moore tells its own story. After some months of intermittent difficulty, the situation has been resolved, and Negroes pay only for the gas they use.

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This excerpt was written in 1964 and used to give the summer volunteers some understanding of the prolbems faced by their coworkers and by local citizens.

as the everpresent and brutal system of intimidation.

Charlie Hills of Greenwood, Mississippi made his fifth attempt to register on April 1 and was turned down. Mrs. Martha Lamb told him that he was not going to pass, so why keep coming there. He replied, "I should pass. This is my fifth time." She told him, "This is a mess. We White folks have been good to you all so why don't you go home before the cops arrest you." As Mr. Hill was leaving the courthouse a policeman pulled beside him and said, "If I catch you in that line I will shoot your damn head off." He then drove away.

Student Field Worker Mendy Samstein reports from Ruleville, Mississippi. "We were brought before Mayor Dourrough who was now acting, we assumed, as Justice of the Peace, and we were told that I was charged with violating the curfew and that George was arrested for violating the curfew and going through a stop sign. We were told that the fine was $10 for each count. When I told Mayor Dourrough that the Supreme Court of the United States had ruled that curfew laws for adults were unconstitutional, Dourrough replied, "that law has not reached us here yet".

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~~HB 180 in Mississippi~~

~~As originally introduced, the bill HB 180 would have penalized the birth of an illegitimate child by imposing a prison sentence of 1 to 3 years on the parents. Another floor amendment provided for sterilization in lieu of prison sentence.~~

~~On the surface the legislation is designed to discourage illegitimacy. Most Americans would probably agree that this is socially and ethically a commendable objective though many would argue that mandatory sterilization raises more social and ethical problems than it solves.~~

~~However HB 180 is clearly something quite different from the ordinary welfare measure one expects in dealing with what is pragmatically at least a welfare problem. The arguments of the legislators who supported the bill indicate that the intent of the measure is to eliminate the population of Negroes from Mississippi.~~

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East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana

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Despite advice to the contrary from the State Attorney General, the Registrar of Voters, Henry Earl Palmer, continues to refuse to register anyone. He claims that as long as the case against him and 20 other registrars is still in the courts he is unable to register.

Harassment by police and by private citizens was marked in the past two weeks, and can be taken as an indication of the success of the movement in scaring the White folks. There were two arrests of note. On the day that Ed Vickery was released Bill Brown was arrested for "obstructing the highway" after the Town Marshall swerved his car off the road in an effort to hit Brown. Brown was released several days later on $150 bond. At the same time James C. Bell was arrested for

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Delay is a principal ally of the segregationist. Unsuccessful attempts to register to vote often reinforce the feat and apathy of the community. Arrests on minor charges are time-consuming and difficult to appeal.

speeding, was fined $100, and had his license suspended for six months.

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Burning Crosses

"We cain't be bothered with putting out fires in the middle of the night burning in the middle of the street", ~~Clinton Fire Chief.~~

The above was spoken in the wee hours of the morning of January 19 when the Clinton, Louisiana, Fire Chief was informed of the cross burning outside the home of Mrs. Josephine Holmes, headquarters for the CORE Task Force in Clinton. While the Fire Department and the Sheriff's Department investigated another of Clinton's crosses aimed at a Negro home but which burned near a White man's barn, there was no local investigation of the crosses despite repeated requests. From scattered reports we now estimate that there were 15 crosses burned in the parish, some in front of residences and the rest near churches. Ironically some of the prize Uncle Toms found themselves the victims of KKK aggression. At one location several shots were fired into the air to attract attention to the cross, and at another cross a man was almost shot to death by a White man because he attempted to put out one of the crosses.

The cross burnings, clearly a well-organized attack, (the crosses burst into flame simultaneously at 12:15 a.m.), are being investigated by the FBI, but all the federal agents are doing at present is to gather names of witnesses to the setting of the crosses.

Far from being frightened, the Negro community responded to the cross burnings with increased militance. A weekly rally, usually attended by about 150 to 200 persons, drew over 300 the meeting after the burnings.

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~~68 Released on Day of March--but not Farmer~~

~~Plaquemine, Louisiana, August 29: Sixty-eight of the 230 jailed demonstrators were released on their own recognizance on August 28, date of the March on Washington--but not James Farmer, national CORE director.~~

~~He was arraigned the following day along with 16 other leaders on charges of "disturbing the peace" and "inciting to riot." He pleaded not guilty and returned to jail. Trial will be September 3. He was arrested for leading a peaceful march to City Hall. Arraignment for 213 others will follow soon.~~

~~While expressing deep regret at missing such a historic event as the March, Farmer stated: "I know that my action will be understood by the marchers as one of conscience. For many years I have felt and CORE as an organization has felt that this kind of personal witnessing can help end both the terrors and the indignities of racial discrimination."~~

~~The CORE national action council, at a special meeting on the eve of the March, issued a statement saying: "We believe that his decision is in keeping with the philosophy of CORE and the ideals of the March itself."~~

~~Release of the 68 on August 28 was prompted by a shortage of jail facilities. They had been held in an old warehouse.~~

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Psychological pressures on the Negro community are among the most potent. Burning crosses often bommerang and cause renewed concern. However, they undoubtedly frighten some. More effective are the quiet warnings of an employer to his workers, a banker to his debtors.

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A telegram sent from Jonesboro, by James Farmer:

Postmaster General
U.S. Post Office Department
Washington, D.C.

March 23, 1965

I am shocked to find that in Jonesboro, Louisiana, Negro citizens are denied mail delivery service. Negroes must either rent post office boxes or pick up mail from General Delivery. Even when Negroes and Whites live on same street mail delivery stops at the boundaries of White residences. Strongly protest this intolerable discrimination in Federal service. Request reply.

James Farmer
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality

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James Farmer, National Director
Congress of Racial Equality

March 24, 1965

This is in reply to your telegram of March 23, alleging discrimination in mail delivery service in Jonesboro, Louisiana. I have ordered an immediate investigation at the Jonesboro, Louisiana, Post Office to determine the facts in this situation. I will be happy to advise you immediately upon completion of this inquiry.

John A. Gronouski
Postmaster General

Dear Mr. Farmer:

Further reference is made to my telegram of March 24, 1965 regarding delivery service at the Jonesboro, Louisiana Post Office.

Investigation reveals that the area in question does not have delivery service because it fails to meet postal criteria for either city delivery service or rural delivery service.

Please be assured that race is not a factor insofar as the Post Office Department is concerned.

If we delete this shouldn't we delete the 2 preceding wires?

The establishment of city delivery service in this area would require the erection of street signs at each intersection where they do not presently exist and the assignment of house numbers, both of which are the responsibility of the local municipal governing body. The extension of rural delivery service would necessitate the erection of approved rural mail boxes by each patron.

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It is our understanding that street signs in other areas of the city are being purchased and erected by civic organizations. We, therefore, mention the possibility of some organization in the Jonesboro community undertaking the procurement of street signs in the subject area as a local project. Insofar as the postal service is concerned it would be entirely satisfactory if the residents, with the concurrence of city officials, procure and erect the necessary signs. It is understood that the Mayor stated that he would assign the house numbers.

If the patrons prefer that rural service be extended, which will not require the assignment of house numbers and the erection of street signs, but only the erection of approved rural mail boxes, we are prepared to extend rural service to the area at an early date.

stet

Mr. Richard Haley, CORE's Southern Director in New Orleans, Louisiana, has been furnished this information.

Your interest in the postal service and cooperation in this matter are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
Postmaster General

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Mounted Troopers Attack Peaceful Demonstrators

September 3: On two successive nights--August 31 and September 1 mounted police armed with electric prod-rods charged into peaceful Negro demonstrators and hurled teargas bombs. A number of persons including children were hospitalized and at least two were injured seriously.

The first attack occurred as some 150 persons marched toward the home of Sheriff C.A. Griffin, Jr. to urge that he indorse formation of a biracial committee. About two blocks away Police Chief Dennis Songy blocked the way and ordered the marchers to disperse. When they refused he ordered the troopers to charge and they galloped headlong into the crowd.

The second onslaught occurred following a march by over 1,000 persons in which participants carried such placards as

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After this interchange between Mr. Farmer and the Postmaster General, postal delivery to the Negro section of Jonesboro was secured.

"Christians Deplore Police Brutality--Ebenezer Baptist Church" and "Police Brutality Is Cruel."

As the march ended in front of Plymouth Rock Baptist Church, which also serves as local CORE headquarters, mounted police charged into the crowd hurling teargas bombs. They pursued the demonstrators across lawns and into Negro homes, breaking down doors. The church in which many of the marchers were resting became filled with teargas, forcing a number of them to climb out the windows.

James Farmer, national CORE director, who was at the church expressed outrage "that horses were allowed to trample, kick, and hospitalize children."

Following the attack six Negro ministers were arrested. The previous day 60 persons were arrested, some of them for sitting-in at the Colonial House Cafe, others for standing in front of the City Cafe.

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Economic Boycotts

As a result of the activity of the Task Force this summer an informal chapter of CORE was organized in Clinton in mid-August. During September it was extended to cover the whole parish. The group is currently sponsoring a boycott of all East Feliciana White or Tom-owned business establishments. The boycott is part of a campaign to win equal job opportunities as well as justice on all levels for the Negro citizens of East

Feliciana. Specifically it serves to dramatize the fact that thousands of Negroes are being denied the right to vote in East Feliciana. By boycotting they are voting with their dollars instead of the ballot. Other grievances for which they boycott include segregation of the public library, segregation of all public facilities, and segregation of the parking lots. As part of Clinton's efforts to destroy CORE the town has issued a restraining order against all forms of demonstrating and free assembly. In order to prove that CORE should be restrained special counsel for Clinton is attempting to show that CORE is part of the "international Communist conspiracy", and hearings were set for October 14. In preliminary hearings on September 30 Ronnie Moore turned over the names of the Task Force workers for whom subpoenaes were immediately issued. At this hearing witnesses were tricked into taking the stand without their lawyer's being present; an agreement had been made earlier to postpone the hearings, but the District Attorney later renegged on that agreement.

Heading needed

In a surprise move in September a loosely organized student group in Hammond, Louisiana demonstrated 300 strong in front of the high school and marched to City Hall. There the mayor spoke with two or three representatives of the group, and the demonstrators dispersed. The mayor agreed to a meeting with representatives of the student group, but no date was set and the meeting was never held. The following day about 270 students were suspended from school for missing class, but within a few days the students

Hammond?

were allowed to go back to school with only mild punishments. In the following days there were a series of meetings between the mayor, White business leaders, and Negro leaders, culminating in a meeting on September 7 between the City Council and the Negro leaders, at which a five-point program was presented. Those five points were: desegregation of public accomodations, school opening in September on a desegregated basis, integrated park facilities, equal job opportunities and fair wages, establishment of a bi-racial committee.

After conferring with the Negro leaders, the White group recommended a biracial committee to the mayor. The biracial committee is working on a lengthy list of demands, including desegregation of the park, removal of racial signs on rest rooms, better jobs, desegregation of restaurants, and desegregation of the movie theater.

In response to pressure from the Negro community the mayor suggested that an all-Negro group be formed that would present him with the major grievances from the Negro community. The committee drew up a list of 18 grievances, which included: desegregation of the vocational school, the appointment of a full-time Negro policeman with all priveleges, desegregation of the parish fair, jobs in the welfare department, removal of all segregation signs in public places, desegregation of all lunch counters and recreational facilities. The mayor took action on only two of the grievances. He will set up safety signs in the Negro areas, and he will enforce the law against teenagers' drinking.

By the way, there is a civil rights protest at the local high school over the firing of a cafeteria worker who had participated in demonstrations. As a result of some of the protest activities 35 students have been indefinitely suspended. The White school superintendent slapped a Negro girl, and this added fuel to the fire which led to temporary closing of the school. The parents of the child filed "assault charges" against Hoffman, the superintendent. To push the sheriff into arresting Hoffman, complaints were filed with the FBI. Reports from the Sheriff indicate that Hoffman has been arrested and released on $500 bond.

CORE is carrying on a 90% successful selective buying campaign against all Plaquemine merchants. Indications that the boycott is effective continue to pour in. The manager of one store said he would hire Negroes. And people have voluntarily sacrificed thousands of dollars worth of goods that they were buying from stores on the lay-away plan.

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Calendars of Coercion

April, 1963--William Moore, CORE, Gadsden, Alabama, shot to death on Freedom Walk, Arrest, NO CONVICTION

June, 1963--Medger Evers, NAACP, Shot at his home for civil rights activities Arrest, NO CONVICTION

September, 1963--4 girls, children, Birmingham, Alabama, Killed in church bombing No Arrests, NO CONVICTION

September, 1963--Young boy, Birmingham, Alabama, Shot on bicycle from passing car. Arrest, Suspended Sentence

September, 1963--Young boy, Birmingham, Alabama, Shot in back No arrest, NO CONVICTION

September, 1963--Young man, New Orleans, Louisiana, Shot No arrest, NO CONVICTION

September, 1963--Young man, War veteran, Birmingham, Alabama, Killed No arrest, NO CONVICTION

January, 1964--Lewis Allen, Liberty, Mississippi, Shot at home for having witnessed a White state representative kill a Negro in 1961; Killing followed 2 years of constant harassment. No arrests, NO CONVICTION

February, 1964--3 people, Woodville, Mississippi, Shot in parked car, No arrests, NO CONVICTION

March, 1964--Man, Natchez, Mississippi, Shot at night in car, No arrests, NO CONVICTION

June, 1964--Michael Schwerner, CORE, James Chaney, CORE, Andrew Goodman, COFO, Philadelphia, Mississippi, Beaten and shot to death for civil rights activities; released from jail into hands of waiting mob, Several arrests, NO CONVICTION

July, 1964--2 men, Southwest, Mississippi, Half-bodies found in river during search for missing three (above) Arrests, NO CONVICTION

July, 1964--Lemuel Penn, Athens, Georgia, Shot in car from passing car for intimidation Arrests, NO CONVICTION

Summer, 1964--Man, New Orleans, Louisiana, Shot to death at bus stop from passing car, No arrests, NO CONVICTION

September, 1964--Herbert Orsby, Canton, Mississippi, Found drowned wearing a CORE teeshirt; last seen in pick-up truck with White men, No arrest, NO CONVICTIONS

December, 1964--Frank Morris, Farriday, Louisiana, Burned to death in his shop, covered with gasoline, set afire

No arrests, NO CONVICTIONS

December, 1964--2 people, New Orleans, Louisiana, Shot to death in motel No arrests, NO CONVICTIONS

January, 1965--Ollie B. Shelby, Jackson, Mississippi, Shot by police in Hinds County jail for alleged attempt to escape while being transferred to other jail No arrests, NO CONVICTION

January, 1965--Marshall Scott, Jr., New Orleans, Louisiana, Put in solitary confinement in New Orleans jail with pneumonia; died. No arrests, NO CONVICTION

February, 1965--Jimmy Lee Jackson, Marian, Alabama, Killed by state trooper in peaceful demonstration for voting rights.

No arrests, NO CONVICTION

March, 1965--Reverend James V. Reeb, Selma, Alabama, Beaten to death by group of Whites after participating in March for voting rights. Arrests

March, 1965--Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, Alabama, Shot to death while participating in Selma demonstration Arrests

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Nowhere is the "passion for the rights of man" more clearly demonstrated in America than in the continuing struggle for civil rights. This is especially true in the deep South where no one takes up this struggle without inviting the most serious consequences. The situation of the Negro citizen in the North is bad enough. But in wide areas of the South, he is subjected to almost unchecked harassment and violence whenever he tries to exercise the rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution, and those who associate themselves with him invite the same penalties.

We present here some paragraphs from the reports of CORE workers in the South. They were not selected as "horror" stories. They are unfortunately typical of what goes on day after day, week after week, month after month, even now under our new Civil Rights Law. We ask you to remember as you read them that this is America, the "land of the free."

August, 1963: In Clinton, Louisiana, the sheriff's office was busy during the day delivering subpoenaes to leaders in the voter registration drive and several newly registered voters to appear at a Grand Jury session to be held that night. At night the sheriff and Town Marshal Manchester entered the church where a mass meeting was being held and announced that they had subpoenaes for several people. Manchester marched to the front of the church with his hat on, and refused to take it off. They were only able to locate Mrs. Josephine Holmes; the other Task Force workers had made themselves scarce.

It was reported that all the windows on the north side of the church were broken with rocks. It is rumored that the merchants are going to stop giving credit to Negroes. The newspapers have been advertising the fact that it was the supervisor of Negro schools and her husband who bonded Mike Lesser out of Jail on Wednesday. We take this as an invitation to fire her. A school board statement was read to the teachers at their workshop indirectly threatening them with loss of jobs if they even attepted to register to vote.

It was reported that Charles Kilbourne was threatened with losing his job. Hattie Evans reported that she had lost her job because she attended the mass rally. The FBI was notified of the windows being broken in the church but claimed that it was out of their jurisdiction to investigate it.

September 1, 1963: In plaquemine, Louisiana, 900 silent peaceful marchers were attacked by police with tear gas, fire hoses, cop billies, and electric cattle prods injuring 28 persons. The ministers leading the march were arrested. The marchers returned to the church carrying the injured. Forty mounted police came riding in front of the Church shooting tear gas and forcing the injured away from ambulances. Then the police attacked the Church, breaking windows with tear gas bombs and forcing over 700 people to run out of the back doors and take cover. After tear gassing the church the police used fire hoses and pumped water into the church, arresting everyone they could catch. Then they began a house-to-house search for James Farmer and other leaders. They would break into a home and, if they couldn't find a leader, would arrest all residents present. For hours the police rode down the streets for blocks surrounding the Church searching homes, throwing tear gas, etc.; 400 people were arrested in all.

One hundred and fifty people needed hospitalization. The church was almost totally demolished.

September, 1963: Police have been trailing voter registration canvassing teams. They circle around the clinic when it is in operation, and yell nasty remarks from their cars, but so far no other action has been taken. This happened in White Castle, Louisiana. In Port Allen, Louisiana, high school students belonging to CORE were told they would be expelled. White youths in cars have taken to trying to run down Negro kids returning from school. Also some kids have reported that these same youths have shot at them from cars.

October, 1963: In Ward 8 of Iberville Parish, Louisiana, Negro plantation workers were told that they would be fired if they attended a voter registration clinic. In Plaquemine a Negro student riding a bicycle was stopped by city police. They asked him what his name was to serve an injunction on him. He replied that if they wanted to serve the injunction they should know his name. The police then hit him on his forehead with a night stick.

November, 1963: In St. Francisville, Louisiana, applicants for registration were photographed by Judge Rarick and his wife. Also people involved in voter registration were taken before the Grand Jury and asked questions about their voter registration activities.

December 30, 1963: People involved in voter registration activities continued to lose their jobs. Herbert Bell, a bus driver employed by East Feliciana Parish, was fired and charges are being pressed against him for allowing a minor (his son, James Charles) to drive the bus. Laura Spears, a bookmobile assistant on the Negro bookmobile, was dismissed for "excessive absence."

Police continue to watch voter registration workers.

January, 1964: West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana. The parish was hit with a wave of cross burnings, although not as many were burned as in East Feliciana Parish.

~~February, 1964: Gas bills in Clinton, Louisiana, were excessively high for the second month in a row. A complaint was filed with the FBI in Baton Rouge. The result of a committee protest and threats to stop using gas unless the bills were changed resulted in the lowering of several bills.~~

February-March, 1964: Tallulah, Louisiana. CORE voter registration workers arrived in Tallulah on February 23, 1964. Shortly after their arrival the police chief, a state trooper, and a cop arrived on the scene and ordered them out of town. Mike was taken to the jail that night and tried and convicted of "disturbing the peace" the next morning. The other two CORE voter registration workers were escorted out of town and told never to return on penalty of death.

March, 1964: St. Francisville, Louisiana: The Grand Jury continued its investigation of CORE voter registration activities. There was no indication to any of the witnesses as to what the purpose of the investigation was.

Persons who register continue to lose their jobs (name of employer is readily available from the registration application form). These incidents have been reported to the Justice Department. Reports come in about individuals being shot at.

April, 1964: St. Francisville, Louisiana: There was another incident reported of a White man drawing a gun on a Negro man who was on his way home from work. The incident will be reported to the FBI. The man had reported it to the sheriff, but no investigation ensued. Farmers are trying to get a Chicago merchants exchange to buy their potatoes after they were refused contracts by Princeville Canning Company.

Every time a strange face enters Clinton, Louisiana, he is stopped and questioned by the town marshal.

~~April, 1964: Monroe, Louisiana: The Sheriff's department has obtained a German police dog named "Deputy Rock" and has announced that it plans to acquire more of these dogs. The dog has been displayed in the Negro neighborhoods in a pointed effort to scare the people.~~

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June, 1964: Amite, Louisiana: The police raided the voter registration clinic with the stated purpose of having the building owner, Conway Butler, expel the White CORE workers. However, their public boasts earlier that day and their behavior indicated that their "raid" was an attempt to find out who was at the clinic and to scare others away.

June, 1964: Monroe, Louisiana: Voter registration workers were arrested while canvassing in West Monroe, Louisiana. Two local CORE workers were taken to the police station but later released. At first the workers were charged with soliciting, then the charge was changed to vagrancy and then to breach of the peace.

"I, Olton Scott, was walking on my way home, along Highway 61 with Lewis Washington, 18 and Phillip Gill, 19. When I was between Ronnie Kate's and the Roelt's houses, along this road, I saw a 1963 Chevrolet Impala, green and white, coming down the road going South--in the opposite direction from that in which we were going, but on the same side of the road. There were five or six White men in it. A man seated in the back on the right hand side leaned out of the window pointing a pistol in our direction. He had on a white shirt. I believe I could recognize him if I saw him again. I turned my face and pushed Philip aside. I was closest to the highway. The man in the car fired three shots before the car was abreast of us as it drove by. The car did not slacken its speed but kept going south."

June, 1964: St. Helena, Louisiana: On the night of Tuesday, June 30, 1964, a carload of White men threatened to kill Mr. Joseph Bryant, a Negro Greensberg resident who was housing the three CORE workers there. The Sheriff was called, but did not arrive until one and a half hours later. While Sheriff Bridges talked to Mr. Bryant and the CORE workers, three carloads of Whites waited outside with their bright lights beamed at the house. The time was 10:00 P.M. The Sheriff eventually promised to protect Mr. Bryant, but refused to offer same to the CORE workers, and placed them under arrest, but released them in the custody of Mr. Bryant. The Sheriff attempted to intimidate Mr. Bryant by telling him it was dangerous to house CORE people and that he might as well forget about his job as school bus driver.

June, 1964: West Monroe, Louisiana: Two CORE voter registration workers were stopped on a bridge and told that it was against the law in West Monroe to associate with Negroes. Squad cars of police waited outside voter registration clinics to discourage potential applicants. Canvassing lists were taken from voter registration workers and then it is suspected that the police intimidated the people on the list. CORE cars were followed. A cross was burnt on the lawn two houses down from where Mike Lesser was staying.

June, 1964: St. Francisville, Louisiana: While escorting applicants to the registrar's office, our car was stoned by a White man (later identified as T. H. Martin, Sr. a former sheriff of West Feliciana Parish. He hit Rob Hurwitt (CORE worker) with a stick and cut his back. Hurwitt broke loose from him, got in the car and left the area as quickly as possible. As the car went down the street the man fired a shot after it. The car was then followed by three White men in a Chevrolet.

June, 1964: Clinton, Louisiana: Jim Van Matre, after accompanying Negroes to the registration office, was attacked by three White men and then, when he was on the ground, three more White men joined the attack. The police were mysteriously absent. Later the police arrived and took Jim to the jail for questioning.

June-July, 1964: In our Monroe, Louisiana, office we receive about 100 harassing phone calls in an eight-hour day. We have had three bomb threats. Three workers were attacked by two Whites last Saturday. On Sunday, July 4, three workers in a house in West Monroe were confronted by seven carloads of Whites. The police tried to arrest the workers, finally put them out of town, and the three were chased back to the office at 100 mph.

Large crowds of Whites have harassed local Negroes attempting to integrate segregated facilities. Our people are continually followed while canvassing.

July, 1964: Hammond, Louisiana: A Negro political meeting hall-church called the Faith Hope and Charity Hall was burned to the ground on July 3. The State Fire Marshal said that it was definitely arson. The FBI was notified but no suspect has been found. The same night a cross was burned at another church.

July, 1964: West Monroe, Louisiana: Three workers were trapped in a house by seven carloads of Whites. At first the police refused to respond but after calls by Ronnie Moore, field secretary for Louisiana, to the West Monroe police and to the FBI, the West Monroe police came to the house and escorted the Whites and the CORE car to the limits of West Monroe at which point the police turned around and the CORE car was chased at 100 mph by the Whites to the CORE office in Monroe.

July, 1964: Jonesboro, Louisiana: Ronnie Moore and Mike Lesser were driving from Jonesboro to Monroe when three cars of Whites tried to detain them on the highway. Moore was driving and was able to get away from the three cars by making a U-turn and slightly knocked against one of the other cars. There was a chase back to Jonesboro at 100-105 mph. Moore and Lesser got to where the CORE workers were staying at Jonesboro. The three cars passed back and forth in front of the house. The Chief of Police was called along with the Sheriff but they did not respond until the FBI was contacted through Marvin Rich in New York. The next day in Monroe, James O. Smith filed a warrant for Moore's arrest on a charge of reckless driving and hit-and-run.

July, 1964: Monroe, Louisiana: Two Negroes from Monroe were stripped and beaten in the Monroe Bernstein Park Zoo by several armed White men.

July, 1964: Gransville, Louisiana: While parked on a state highway a carload of CORE voter registration workers were detained by a number of White men. The Sheriff finally arrived and stood by while one of the White men beat up David Howard, President of the Greensburg, Louisiana, NAACP Youth Council, while other White men held guns on David. David had on glasses and was hit directly in the eye, breaking the glasses. The Deputy casually asked the Whites to stop and then took David into his car; one of the Whites slammed the door on David's foot. Ronnie Sigal, the driver of the car, was placed under arrest for reckless driving because her car went off the road and ran up against a barn.

August, 1964: In Gadsden County, Florida, last night Stuart Wechsler, task force worker of Chattahoochee, was canvassing with two local Negroes on the Smith farm. Three White men came up to the house where Wechsler was sitting and said: "Get your Goddam ass out of here." Wechsler said, "~~Al~~All #right," and he got up to go to his car. Tommy Smith, one of the men, then took a heavy wooden cane out of his car and struck Wechsler across the back. Wechsler began backing away, and Smith (a county commissioner and wealthy land owner) instructed the two men with him (who also had wooden canes) to catch "the damn nigger" and kill him. Wechsler began running and fell. The three men caught up to him, stood over him and began talking about what they should do with him. They finally decided they would take him to Smith's house and "finish him off" there. They threw Wechsler in the back of their car and went to the back of Smith's house where Wechsler was left in the car with two guards. About a half hour later the deputy sheriff, Martins, arrived on the scene and said he wanted to arrest Stuart for trespassing. Smith said, "Don't do that; just go down the road and when you get back we'll be finished with him." At this point the deputy said, "Get him into my car." In the presence of the deputy Wechsler was pulled from the first car, beaten again by Smith and then thrown into the sheriff's car. He was taken to jail and booked for trespassing.

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Churches Burned, Bombed, or Otherwise Destroyed in Mississippi June 15 through August 14, 1964

June 15: Hattieburg: Rosary Roman Catholic Church auditorium gutted by fire.

June 15: Philadelphia: Mt. Zion Baptist Church. Bombed. Total loss.

June 21: Brandon, Rankin County: Sweet Rest Church of Christ Holiness. Molotov cocktail. Fire started. Damage not extensive.

June 25: Ruleville: Williams Chapel. Fire bombed. Damage slight. Eight plastic bags of gasoline found later outside building.

June 26: Clinton: Church of Holy Ghost. Arson. Kerosene spilled on floor. Incident occurred after local White pastor spoke to Negro Bible class.

July 6: Jackson: McCraven Hill Baptist Church. Kerosene fire. Church has no ties to the civil rights movement.

July 6: Raleigh: Local Methodist and Baptist Churches. Burnt to the ground.

July 11: Browning: Pleasant Plan Missionary Baptist Church. Burnt to the ground. Whites sought to buy it; Negroes refused to sell.

July 12: Natchez: Jerusalem Baptist and Methodist Churches burnt to the ground.

July 22: Pike County: Six miles east of Magnolia, Mississippi; near South Entrance of Percy Quinn State Park, four miles from which Mt. Zion was burned June 16. Mt. Vernon Missionary Baptist Church. Leveled by fire.

July 24: McComb: Rose Hill Church. Fire. Moderate damage.

July 30: Meridian, Mississippi: The Mount Moriah Baptist Church. Totally destroyed by fire.

July 31: Brandon: Pleasant Grove Baptist Church burned to the ground. (Located on Highway 80, approximately 3 miles from Brandon.)

August 5: Natchez (Finwick): Mt. Pilgrim Baptist Church. Burned.

August 12: Brandon: St. Matthews Baptist Church. Burned to the ground.

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By Ronnie Moore

Triumph over Harassments

~~Transpose this item to Voter Registration section?~~

Since 1962 CORE has been canvassing and conducting voter registration clinics throughout West Feliciana Parish in central Louisiana. This summer our efforts were intensified when Rudolph Lombard and several task force workers worked the parish.

Fighting fear, apathy, and ignorance, CORE's drive continued. One time in the town of Tunica, Weldon Rougeau and I were threatened by Negroes and ordered out of a minister's conference because the local people feared for their lives and the safety of their property.

However this summer "something happened". We managed to get two ministers to attempt to register to vote. Reverend Joseph Carter and Reverend Rudolph Davis entered the registrar's office and were told that they needed two registered voters to identify each of them, although at the time there was not a Negro registered in any of the ten wards of the parish, which has a population of 68% Negro. Reverend Carter went up to the registrar, Fletcher Harvey, to inquire about this qualification and was immediately arrested by Sheriff W.C. Percy on a charge of "disturbing the peace." CORE posted a $200 bond for his release.

As a result of this incident Reverend Carter filed a $100,000 suit, sponsored by CORE, against the sheriff and registrar for violating his civil rights. This turn of events greatly boosted the spirit of the people, and attendance at our clinics increased by 5 to 10 to 22 to 113 by the end of September. At a meeting after one of our clinics we pointed out that the ballot is a slow but very sure way to freedom, and on this note the local people began to realize that in spite of suffering to come--revocation of leases, loss of jobs, and even loss of property and lives--they must continue to press for their rights as American citizens.

It was on this note on October 17, 1963, at 8:00 A.M. that we assembled 43 strong at the Masonic Hall and boarded a bus whose destination was the West Feliciana Parish courthouse, in St. Francisville. We arrived at 8:30 A.M. and our long day began. First I went into the courthouse to talk with D.A. Kilbourne and registrar Fletcher Harvey about procedure. We agreed that Negroes would come in by threes, sign a list of fifteen or more names, and in turn be allowed to attempt to register. However, eight Whites were ahead of us on the waiting list and we sat across the street from 8:35 A.M. to 2:00P.M. before the first Negro, Reverend ~~Joseph~~ Carter, was called for his turn. 23 minutes later he came out of the courthouse walking briskly, smiling, with his voter registration certificate waving. His companions crowded around him to shake his hand.

Throughout the day tension mounted, with Whites attempting to block doors on several occasions. Threats came from everywhere. I was personally shown a knife and was told that I would be emasculated. FBI agents and a Justice Department official were stationed around the courthouse. Out of five Negroes attempting to register four were turned down. Three of those turned down have attended high school, and the fourth person hadn't had the opportunity because the first Negro high school wasn't built in West Feliciana until 1948.

At 5:00 P.M. that day we left the courthouse and returned to the Masonic Hall to celebrate the registration of the first Negro voter in the parish since Reconstruction.

But the battle had just begun. Later that night two Negro families were threatened. Their landlord, Daniel Lee, accompanied by two other White men, warned them against attempting to register again and said that their homes would be burned to the ground and they would be killed or injured in the fires. Johnny Hamilton, the first to be threatened, complained to the Justice Department and then decided to leave town. James Payne, the second man threatened, was hit across the face with a rifle butt.

In spite of these incidents we went down to the registrar's office 30 strong on Friday, October 18. Again, we were told that a group of Whites was ahead of us and we had to wait. Although on all occasions the registrar has claimed that Whites were ahead of us we have never seen any of these people in or around his office. Seven of our people got into the office that day and three of them passed.

The registration of four Negroes disturbed the White community and intimidation of Negroes was continued as five carloads of Whites went out to the home of John Brannon, our bus driver, that night and fired volleys of gunshots around his house.

This did not stop us however. We went back to the courthouse the following Monday, October 21. On this day the registrar began the "slow down" process, demanding extraordinary identification. He required identification by two registered voters from the applicant's ward, which we couldn't provide of course since only four Negroes were registered, each from a different ward. The only other identification he would accept was a driver's license over one year old. However Louisiana's drivers' licenses must be renewed every two years and this proved to be an impediment.

Thus not being able to meet Harvey's identification requirements, we filed a complaint with the U.S. Department of Justice. Nine persons had attempted and all had been turned down for insufficient identification.

On Tuesday, October 22, we canvassed the parish and held a clinic with over 165 persons in attendance. And on the following day we took nine persons to the registrar's office to check on the identification requirements. That Friday, October 25, after sending a telegram of complaint to the Justice Department contending discrimination by the registrar in applying Louisiana voter registration laws, we managed to get two persons registered out of five, as an official of the state registration office supervised the local registrar's work.

This brings our total of registered Negroes to six in West Feliciana Parish as of this writing. It is a total small in number but significant in a parish in which no Negro has ever before been allowed to register to vote under the present form of government.

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Ronnie Moore makes a report of a modest but significant victory. Unfortunately, a few months later the registrar "purged" the rolls of all voters. However, the CORE staff went to work, and more Negroes are registered in West Feliciana Parish than ever before.

H

THE RIGHT TO KNOW

~~Freedom Schools~~

Introduction

"It is like having the lights turned on after you have lived all your life in a darkened room." This is the way one person described the effect of CORE's Freedom Schools in Mississippi and other states of the Deep South. Freedom is more than the right to vote. Freedom means dignity; it means a sense of one's worth as a person. This is what our Freedom Schools are working to encourage.

Freedom Schools in Mississippi, 1964

From the carbon copies of the spring's letters and reports I see what real apprehensions as well as hopes the people who dreamed of Freedom Schools had. Out of Charlie Cobb's idea of a situation in which there would be questioning, release from rigid squelching of initiative and expression--from Charlie Cobb's bitterness about the way the Negro has had to be silent in order to survive in White America, and his vision of the kids' articulateness and reaching for change, meaningful change, in Mississippi--out of his seeing that the kids are ready to see "the link between a rotting shack and a rotting America"--came the original plan for Freedom Schools in Mississippi. That it could be an idea that people working desperately on voter registration and on keeping alive in the state could take seriously is perhaps evidence of the validity of Charlie Cobb's dream: Mississippi needed more, needs more, than that all Negroes 21 and over shall have the right to vote.

The staff in Mississippi understood what Charlie was dreaming because they, too, were daring to dream that what could be done in Mississippi could be deeper, more fundamental, more far-reaching, more revolutionary than voter registration alone: more personal, and in a sense more transforming, than a political program.

The decision to have Freedom Schools in Mississippi, then, seems to have been a decision to enter into every phase of the lives of the people of Mississippi. It seems to have been a decision to set the people free for politics in the only way that people really can become free, and that is totally. It was an important decision for the staff to be making, and so it is not surprising that the curriculum for the proposed schools became everyone's concern. I understand that Lois Chaffee, Dona Moses, Mendy Samstein, and Casey Rayden as well as Noel Day, Jane Stembridge, and Jack Minnis worked on and argued about what should be taught, and what the realities of Mississippi are, and how these realities affect the kids, and how to get the kids to discover themselves as human beings. And then, I understand, Staughton Lynd came in to impose a kind of beautiful order on the torment that the curriculum was becoming--torment because it was not just curriculum: it was each person on the staff in Mississippi painfully analyzing what the realities of his world were, and asking himself, with what pain I can only sense, what right he had to let the kids of Mississippi know the truth, and what right he had had to keep it from them until now. And because of these sessions, the whole concept of what could be done in Mississippi must have changed.

In a way, the Freedom Schools began to operate in those planning sessions. A section of the curriculum called "Poor Whites, poor Negroes and their fears," for example, considers the unity of experience between Whites and Negroes, as well as the psychological and political barriers. And out of the discussions that produced this part of the curriculum came, perhaps, the idea of a "White Folks Project," and the intense economic orientation of what was begun in Research, and Federal Programs, also new projects. And out of work with the people day after day in the Freedom Schools emerged medical concerns, and farm league ideas, and the community building of community centers. It was because the people trying to change Mississippi were asking themselves the real questions about what is wrong with Mississippi that the Summer Project in effect touched every aspect of the lives of the Negroes in Mississippi, and started to touch the lives of the Whites.

It was the asking of questions, as I see it, that made the Mississippi Summer Project different from other voter registration projects and other civil rights activities everywhere else in the South. And so it is reasonable that the transformations that occurred--and transformations did occur--out of the Freedom School experience occurred because for the first time in their lives kids were asking questions.

The way the curriculum finally came out was that it was based on the asking of certain questions, questions which kept being asked through the summer, in connection with the kids' interest in their Freedom School teachers (mostly Northern, mostly White, mostly still in college), in connection with Negro history, in connection with African culture, in connection with the academic subjects, as well as in connection with the study of the realities of Mississippi 1964 in the light of Nazi Germany 1935. The so-called "Citizenship Curriculum" set up two sets of questions. The primary set was (1) why are we (teachers and students) in Freedom Schools? (2) What is the Freedom Movement? (3) what alternatives does the Freedom

Movement offer us? What was called the secondary set of questions, but what seemed to me the more important, because more personal set was: (1) what does the majority culture have that we want? (2) what does the majority culture have that we don't want? (3) what do we have that we want to keep?

The answering of these questions, and the continual raising of them in many contexts, may be said perhaps to be what the Freedom Schools were about. This was so because in order to answer anything out of what these questions suggest, it is necessary for the student to confront the question of who he is, and what his world is like, and how he fits into it or is alienated from it.

It was out of the experience of asking these questions that the transformations occurred. At the beginning of the summer, with rare amazing exceptions, the kids who were tentatively exploring us and the Freedom Schools were willing to express about themselves only one thing with honesty and passion, without the characteristic saying of the thing they think the White man wants to hear: that thing was that as soon as they could gather enough money for a ticket they were going off to Chicago, or to California! To leave the state was their ambition, and about it they were certain, even though they had not thought any further than that, even in terms of where the money was to come from, and certainly not in terms of what they would find there and what they would do there. Some sense of "go home to my Lord and be free"--some vague hope of a paradise beyond--seemed to inform their passion for the north, their programless passion.

But by the end of the summer almost all of these kids were planning to stay in Mississippi.

Within the flexible structure of the Freedom School it was natural that a confession of--an insistence on--the desire to race northward lead to a discussion of the condition of the Negro in the North, about which most of the teachers could tell specifically. And then came the news stories about Harlem, and Rochester, and Medford, Massachusetts, and the kids were interested, and worried. But it was not just because the truth about the North began to shatter their dream of it as paradise that the kids changed their minds. The yearning for the North was, of course, the expression of a need to escape the intolerability of the situation in Mississippi. But the nature of their need to escape was that they really did not know what it was about Mississippi that they hated--or, rather, they felt that what was intolerable for them had somehow to do with the White man, somehow to do with getting only $3.00 a day for 10 hours' work chopping a White man's cotton, somehow to do with the police--but they had not yet articulated, if they knew, the connections among all these things. And they had not, as well, articulated the connections of those things with their experiences of repression at home and in school. And so the very amorphous nature of the enemy was threatening to them.

The experience in the Freedom Schools was that patterns began to be seen, and patterns were real and could be dealt with. So the kids began to see two things at once: that the North was no real escape, and that the South was not some vague white monster doomed irrationally to crush them. Simultaneously, they began to discover that they themselves could take action against the injustices--the specific injustices and the condition of injustice--which kept them unhappy and impotent.

Through the study of Negro History they began to have a sense of themselves as a people who could produce heroes. They saw in the story of Joseph Cinque of the Amisted a parallel to the kinds of revolts that the Movement, as they began to learn about it, represented. They saw that Joseph Cinque, in leading a mutiny on that slave ship instead of asserting his will to freedom by jumping off the ship into the shark-waiting waters, was saying that freedom is something that belongs to life, not to death, and that a man has responsibility for bringing all his people to freedom, not just for his own escaping. Connections between then and now kept being made--at first by the teachers, very soon by the students: whom do you know ~~that is~~ like Joseph Cinque? How is Bob Moses like Moses in the Bible? How is he different? Why did Harriet Tubman go back into the South after she had gotten herself free into the North--and why so many times? And why doesn't Mrs. Hamer stay in the North once she gets there to speak, since she doesn't have a job on that man's plantation any more, and since her life is in so much danger? And what do you think about Frederick Douglass's talking so straight to the President of the United States? And how does the picture of Jim Forman in the Emancipation Proclamation issue of *Ebony* suggest that same kind of straight talking? And who do you think the Movement is proving right--Booker T. Washington or W. E. B. DuBois? And what comment on your own upbringing is made by the fact that you all know about Booker T. Washington but most of you had never heard of W. E. B. DuBois? And why are the changes of gospel songs into Freedom songs significant? What does "We Shall Overcome" really mean in terms of what we are doing, and what we can do?

Beginning to sense the real potency of organized Negroes in Mississippi, the kids in the Freedom Schools found an immediate area of concern in the Negro schools they attended or had dropped out of: the so-called "public" schools. They had grievances, but had, until drawn into the question-asking, only been able to whine, or to accept passively, or to lash out by dropping out of school or getting themselves expelled. Within the Freedom Schools, especially by comparing the Freedom Schools with the regular schools, they began to become articulate about what was wrong, and the way things should be instead: why don't they do this at our school? was the first question asked, and then there began to be answers, which led to further questions, such as why don't our teachers register to vote, if they presume to teach us about citizenship? and why can't our principal make his own decisions instead of having to follow the orders of the White superintendent? and why do we have no student government, or why doesn't the administration take the existing student government seriously?

This was the main question, which came also out of why there are no art classes, no language classes, why there is no equipment in the science labs, why the library is inadequate and inaccessible, why the classes are overcrowded. The main question was WHY ARE WE NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY? which is of course the question that the adults were asking about the city and county and state, and the question the Freedom Democratic Party asked--and for which the Party demanded an answer--at the Convention.

The students were taken seriously in the Freedom Schools. They were encouraged to talk, and their talking was listened to. They were assigned to write, and their writing was read with attention to idea and style as well as grammar. They were encouraged to sing, to dance, to draw, to play, to laugh. They were encouraged to think. And all of this was painful as well as releasing because to be taken seriously requires that one take himself seriously, believe in himself, and that requires confrontation. And so Freedom School was painful for the kids who grew the most.

Tangibly what was set in motion out of this experience of joy and pain was the thing the Mississippi staff had hoped could happen in Mississippi, but could not totally form. In the spring before the summer, SNCC in Mississippi had tried to organize a Mississippi Student Union, bringing together kids from all over the state. And there was good response, but not on the scale the MSU was soon to achieve out of the Freedom Schools. This summer the kids began to talk boycott of the schools, but to be able to discipline their thinking about boycott so that their action would not just be acting out their frustrations but careful, considered, programmed, revolutionary meaningful action along the lines of the Montgomery bus boycott and African revolutionary action. The kids were able to come together in the middle of the summer, in Meridian, and draw up a series of resolutions which said with terrible clarity what they felt about their world: what a house should be, what a school should be, what a job should be, what a city should be--even what the federal government should be. And they were able to ask why it was that the people did not have a voice and to assert that their voices would be heard. The seriousness of their concern for a voice is reflected in the final statement of the list of grievances drawn up by the McComb Freedom School:

> We are 12 Pike County high school students. Until we are assured our parents will not suffer reprisals, until we

are sure this list of grievances is met with serious consideration and good will, we will remain anonymous.

The McComb students are sending ~~this~~ their list of grievances to the school officials, the city officials, the senators and the newspapers and the President of the United States. Out into the world: Look at me--I am no longer an invisible man.

And back again into themselves. Whoever the Freedom Schools touched they activated into confrontation, with themselves and with the world and back again. On one level, it was the White teacher saying to the Negro girl that nappy hair vs. "good hair" is not a valid distinction: that it is a White man's distinction, and that the queens in Africa--in Songhai, Mali, Ghana--in Ethiopia--had nappy short hair! On another level, it was the Northern Negro student-teacher saying to the kids yearning Northward that he himself had gone to an almost completely (or completely) segregated school, and that his home was in a ghetto. On another, it was a senior, suspended from the split-session summer school for participating in the movement and taking Freedom School academic courses (fully parallel) instead, saying of Robert Frosts' "The Road Not Taken" that the man took the road that needed him more "because it was grassy and wanted wear...and that has made all the difference." On another level, it was the White and Negro Freedom School teachers sitting with the adults in the evening classes talking about what kids want and what kids deserve, and hearing the adults express some of their concern for their kids in the forming of a parents' group to support the kids' action against the schools. On still another, it was the junior high school kids in the community coming over in the evening to sit with the adults who were learning their alphabets, one kid to one adult, and both, and the staffs, crying with awe for the beauty and strangeness and naturalness of it. And on all levels, it was the Whites, the northerners, listening to the Mississippi Negroes, reading what they wrote, taking them seriously, and learning from them.

Visible results of the Freedom Summer include the kids' drawings on the walls of Freedom Schools and COFO offices all over the state, as well as kids' applications for scholarships ~~(National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students)~~ and even more applications for the Tougaloo Work-Study program, which commits them to staying to work in Mississippi. In addition, there is the real probability that the Negro teachers in the regular schools--the teachers who have to sign an oath not to participate in civil rights activities or try to vote--have, this first week of school, begun to experience for the first time in their lives the challenge from a student that is not adolescent testing or insolent acting out but serious demanding that in truth there is freedom and that he will have the truth!

Most significantly, the result of the summer's Freedom Schools is seen in the continuation of the Freedom Schools into the fall, winter, spring, summer plans of the Mississippi Project. Some project directors who had been in Mississippi since 1961 doing the slow, sometimes depressing, always dangerous, serious, tiring work of voter registration, first thought of the Freedom Schools as a frill, detrimental to the basic effort. At best, they were a front for the real activity. But Freedom Schools were not just, as the same project directors came to concede, a place where kids could be inducted into the Movement, a convenient source of canvassers. They were something else, and in realizing this the dubious project directors were themselves transformed by the Freedom Schools. They were instead of anything superficial, and will go on to be, the experience--not the place--in which people, because we needed them, emerged as discussion leaders, as teachers, as organizers, as speakers, as friends, as people. I know that this is so because in leaving the Freedom School in Indianola, the county seat of Sunflower County where the Movement had been resisted for three years, and where, when we came in, the people did not know how to cross arm over arm to sing "We Shall Overcome," I learned for the first time in my life that with kids you love to disconnect is to suffer. So the teachers were transformed, too.

The transformation of Mississippi is possible because the transformation of people has begun. And if it can happen in Mississippi, it can happen all over the South. The original hope of the Freedom School plan was that there would be about 1,000 students in the state coming to the informal discussion groups and other sessions. It turned out that by the end of the summer the number was closer to 3,000, and that the original age expectation of 16-17-18-year-olds had to be revised to include pre-school children and all the way up to 70-year-old people, all anxious to learn about how to be Free. The subjects ranged from the originally anticipated Negro History, Mississippi Now, and black-white relations to include typing, foreign languages, and other forms of tutoring. In fact, these aspects of the program were so successful that the continuation of the Freedom Schools into the regular academic year will involve a full-scale program of tutorials and independent study as well as exploration in greater intensity of the problems raised in the summer sessions, and longer range work with art, music, and drama.

To think of kids in Mississippi expressing emotion on paper with crayons and in abstract shapes rather than taking knives to each other; to think of their writing and performing plays about the Negro experience in America rather than just sitting in despairing lethargy within that experience; to think of their organizing and running all by themselves a Mississippi Student Union, whose program is not dances and fund-raising but direct action to alleviate serious grievances; to think, even, of their being willing to come to school after school, day after day, when their whole association with school has been at least uncomfortable and dull and at worst tragically crippling--to think of these things is to think that a total transformation of the young people in an underdeveloped country can take place, and to dare to dream that it can happen all over the South. There are programs now, as well as dreams, and materials, and results to learn from. And it may well be that the very staffs of the Freedom Schools in Louisiana and Georgia, etc., will be the kids who were just this past summer students in the Freedom Schools in Mississippi, and discovered themselves there.

Liz Fusco, Coordinator
Freedom Schools
CORE Task Force

Brockway

From
Marvin Rich

where I reported the incident to Special Agent Charles Bond and submitted a sworn statement which went into greater detail than this present statement. He promised to conduct an investigation.

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Beating of CORE Worker, Richard A. Jewett, in Jackson, Mississippi, Jail

My name is Richard A. Jewett. My home address is 124 West 81 Street, New York 24, New York. I have been in Mississippi working for CORE (~~the Congress of Racial Equality~~) since mid-January, 1964. I have been working on voter registration.

On Monday, March 30, 1964, I left the COFO office at 1017 Lynch Street, Jackson, at about 6:30 P.M. and went out to eat dinner. I went with another worker, Miss Helen O'Neal. We had a leisurely dinner, including several cups of coffee. Neither of us had any sort of alcoholic beverage before, during, or after the meal.

After the meal we went across the street to a drug store where each of us bought one or two personal items such as a toothbrush, pencils, filling a prescription.

We left the drugstore and started back to the COFO office. We were walking side by side on the sidewalk. It was dark outside, approximately 7:30 P.M. We passed by a police prisoner van. Parked behind the van was a police car with four policemen sitting inside. We walked by the car, glancing inside but not stopping or paying special attention to it.

After we had walked perhaps twenty steps beyond the police car we heard a call of "Hey!" behind us. We turned around and started back when one of the officers motioned to us. As we reached the officer who had called us he asked me what I had been drinking. I replied, "Nothing." The officer said something like "nonsense", and then, "Come along with me." I gave a package I was carrying to Miss O'Neal, who then walked off towards the COFO office.

The officer opened up the back door of the police van. I climbed in and sat down. The back door was then closed behind me and locked. The van was then driven to the Jackson Police Station, the police car following close behind.

When the two vehicles reached the basement of the city jail, the padlock was unlocked and I stepped down and started to walk with the officers toward~~s~~ the elevator.

When we reached the room I was booked and a series of questions was ~~were~~ asked me. After the form had been completed, the officers started asking other questions. Right after this, one of the officers started to hit me. The officer was standing behind me. We had moved to a desk on another side of the room where my pockets had been emptied and several questions had been asked about the contents of my pockets. Comments were made about how much money I had (about $20) and about a sheet of paper--very old and crinkled--with The Movement written across the top and a list of names on it. The officers at one point had asked how long I had been here and I had replied two months. One of the officers said he didn't believe me, that he had ridden

Mississippi

Introduction?

Marvin: If we eliminate this section, as you tentatively suggested, let's transpose the Canton report to the Voter Registration section.

RS

up and down Lynch Street many times but had never seen me.

The officer who began to hit me was standing behind me. He raised his arm and came down with the side of his hand across my neck. He repeated this motion about half a dozen times, each time striking hard. I gave under each blow but straightened up for the succeeding one. As he hit me the first time he said something like "Nigger lover" but said nothing for each of the other blows.

After these blows, the officer turned me slightly toward~~s~~ him and started to hit me in the body and stomach and face with his fists. As he did this he forced me back the six or eight feet across the room until I was against the wall. He then took my head in one of his hands and slammed my head against the wall two or three times. After this he pulled me forward and forced me to the ground. While I was on the ground he kicked me several times in the stomach and chest.

I then got up, and he started hitting me on the body again with his fists. He also kicked up with his leg several times and kicked me in the stomach. After this he walked into one of the other rooms off the booking room.

At one point another officer joined in the hitting, but he did very little. The ~~s~~two remaining officers simply looked on the whole time.

The officer who had administered most of the beating came back out of the side room very soon. He was breathing very hard. At this point the officers looked at me and mumbled something about resisting arrest and nodded to each other. I noticed the name-plate of the officer who had done the hitting; it read Earl Guess. I did not notice the names of any of the other officers.

Shortly after this the jailer came into the room and led me off to my cell.

At my trial my lawyer, Mr. Jess Brown, spoke with the prosecuting attorney. I pled nolo contendere, and fines against me of $15 on one count, $25 on another count, and 30 days suspended sentence on the third count were levied. The three counts were drunkenness, resisting arrest, and vagrancy. I believe the two fines were for drunkenness and resisting arrest, the suspended sentence for vagrancy; but there was a mixup at the trial and I do not know.

I served two days in the County Jail before money came to pay my fines and release me.

✓ ✓ ✓

Jail Treatment of White Student in Jackson, Mississippi

On Thursday, April 16, I, Eli Hochstedler, (White), along with Marion Gillon (Negro), was arrested for attempting to integrate the Jackson Municipal auditorium to attend the Holiday On Ice Show. We were charged with breach of the peace. The following day, we were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment and $500.00. We were taken to the Hinds County jail. About 9:30 P.M. I was beaten and whipped by two prisoners in the cell in which I was staying.

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From the looks and stares I sensed that they had been told why I was in jail. The six common cells had eight bunks in each and were open 6:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.

At about 9:00 P.M., a dozen or more inmates gathered in the cell where I had been told to stay. I was told to get out of my bunk. After talking and trying to reason with them for some time I was told that they were going to show me and any other people from the North thinking about coming down to stir up trouble what would happen to them if they came. I had been sitting on the lower bunk. When I stood, a prisoner who weighed about 400 lb., hit me near the left eye. I fell to the floor. When I got up, he hit me and knocked me down again. After one or two repetitions, I fell into a lower bunk. My face was bleeding. He then stopped hitting me. One of the prisoners ordered me to get back on my bunk and to roll up my mattress. They threatened to kill me if I didn't follow orders. I did as I was told. After lying on the steel bunk for 10-15 minutes, I was ordered to get down and lean over with my head on a lower bunk. Another prisoner then began whipping me with a leather belt. I had on only my underwear. After about eight lashes I was ordered to lower my shorts. He then continued the whipping. All during the whipping I kept repeating, "Father, forgive them, because they really don't know what they are doing. Oh, Lord, help me to take it." After 16 or 18 lashings, I screamed and stood up. Somebody then hit me hard on the right jaw and nearly knocked me out. I remained sprawled out on a lower bunk for several minutes, after which I crawled back into my bunk for the rest of the night. No one beat me any more that night.

Saturday morning the jailer asked me what had happened to my face. I didn't tell him because the other prisoners were within hearing range. I'm quite sure he knew what had happened, but he just laughed when I told him I ran into something.

During the next day one of the prisoners told me that last night was just a sample of what was coming tonight. Because of depression and fear, I made a statement Saturday evening with the pretense that I was changing my ways and would do nothing more in the area of civil rights for Negroes. They made no more attacks or threats on me while I was in jail.

On Monday, April 20, Pete Stoner, another White active in civil rights, was placed in the jail. I was told to move into another cell so Pete could stay where I had been. I moved down one cell and across the hall. At about 9:30 P.M., one or more prisoners began beating him. I could not see the beating but could very easily hear it. I heard the continuous beating last for about three minutes. Ten or fifteen minutes later they ordered him out of his bunk for a whipping. They ordered him to lower his pants. I heard about six or eight lashings. That is all the beating I heard that night. In my opinion, the life of any White civil rights person is in danger in a Mississippi jail.

"The Situation in Mississippi Is Serious"

This report is a collection of personal statements concerning acts of intimidation in Mississippi between February and April, 1964. The purpose of presenting these statements is to provide documentary evidence of the continual intimidation of Mississippi's Negroes and of those who come to help them. Acts of intimidation are a fact of life for Mississippi's 950,000 Negroes and an important factor in the success or failure of civil rights activities. Nonetheless almost no press reports of these incidents have appeared in Northern papers and no major Federal investigation has been run on any of the cases mentioned in this report.

The statements concern three different areas of the state involving differing forms of physical, political, and economic intimidation. The first statement is from a man in Natchez, in the Southwest. In this area of the state intimidation tends to take the form of open violence. As a result the Negro population is still generally cowed and civil rights work has proceeded slowly. Around the beginning of the year the Klu Klux Klan revived in the southwest. Since then there have been countless cross burnings, at least two bombings, and at least five killings. Many Negroes have been forced to leave counties in the extreme southwest because they were suspected of involvement in voter registration or other civil rights activities.

The second set of statements comes from the city of Ruleville, in Sunflower County, and from Greenwood, in Leflore County, in the northwest. This is the Mississippi Delta, an area of large cotton plantations and heavy Negro majorities in many counties. Though there has been a considerable amount of open violence in the Delta, it has not been sufficient to prevent effective voter registration activities. With the intensification of such activities political and economic intimidation by the White community has increased. For instance large numbers of Negro workers have been fired from jobs on the plantations and in the towns because of involvement with the civil rights movement.

Because the plantation economy has almost total economic power over the Negro, loss of a job often means immediate destitution. To add further pressure some county authorities have on occasion ended Federal welfare programs, denying displaced Negroes unemployment relief. As a result it has been necessary to ship tons of food and clothing from friends in the North to try to meet the basic needs of hundreds of families in the Greenwood and Ruleville areas.

In Jackson, the capital, intimidation comes mainly from the large, well-armed, extremely efficient police force. Acts of open violence are generally avoided; but beneath the surface Jackson is a "hard" town. Because of recent demonstrations by the large number of Negro college students in the area city authorities seem wary of openly provoking the Negro population. Instead, police are focusing their efforts on intimidation of White workers in the civil rights movement.

In the past month six White workers have been beated in the Jackson jails. While no systematic attempt has yet been made to round up all the White workers from the North the present policy seems to be to beat every such worker who comes into the Jackson jails. In this way, as the last two people beaten were told, an example is being made for those who are yet to come--an apparent allusion to the coming COFO Summer Project.

It is difficult to understand why the incidents in this report have not been mentioned in the Northern press or investigated by the Federal Government. Few factors have as much influence on the life of Mississippi's Negroes and on efforts to organize for civil rights as the ever-present and brutal system of intimidation. Nevertheless for some reason these incidents have not been considered important enough to be brought to the attention of the nation.

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White Hoods
In Adams County, Mississippi

My name is Archie C. Curtis. I am the owner of Curtis Funeral Home, Inc., of Natchez, Mississippi. I have been in this business for fifteen years. I am a law-abiding citizen and a registered voter. I have been active in voter registration and am interested in things beneficial to my people and country.

On February 16, 1964, at around 1:30 A.M., I got a call to go pick up the wife of a man called Joe Gooden. The caller said she (Mrs. Gooden) had a heart attack. He said he was the foreman of Joe Gooden. I said I did not know Joe Gooden and did not know where he lived. The caller said to come to the end of the pavement on Palestine Road and there would be a man there with a lantern to direct me. Not suspecting anything I got dressed and drove to the designated spot in my ambulance. I took with me my helper, William Jackson, but we did not see a man with a lantern. Instead a car came up and some persons got out with white hoods over their heads and shoulders. They had guns. They ordered me out of the ambulance. When I was getting out one of them struck me on the back of the hand with a pistol opening a wound. We were blindfolded and taken about two miles away. I don't know where.

They demanded that I give them an NAACP card and tell them who else had one. I said that I did not have one, and did not know anyone else who had one. They beat us and roughed us up severely. One of them said they ought to kill us, but another one said not to do that but just to leave us there. They left us and we found our way back to the ambulance. The lights had been left on so the battery was dead. Then we had to walk about 2½ miles to find friendly Negro residents to help us back to town. This was especially hard on me because I am recuperating from a stroke.

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Disorderly Conduct in Leflore County

~~County of Leflore From John Mathews~~

Mr. John Mathews, age 34, 725 Avenue E, Greenwood, Mississippi GL 3-4698, being duly sworn, deposes and says, to-wit:

On Tuesday, March 31st, at about 12:30 P.M., I went up to the Leflore County Courthouse, went into the courthouse building. I am a citizenship teacher for the Southern Christian

Leadership Conference working in Greenwood. As part of my job I was checking on whether or not people were being allowed to register, ~~or not~~. Upon leaving the courthouse two policemen came across the street, pulled an NAACP button from my jacket, twisted my arm behind me, carried me across the street, and threw me into a patrol car. At this time a policeman got my wallet out of my back pocket, took an ~~ink~~ pen from my hand, broke it in half and threw it to the ground. They then took me to the city jail and locked me up. At the courthouse they said that I was disturbing the peace and also was guilty of disorderly conduct. They felt that I was drunk. I had had only one beer (which I admitted to the judge the following day at 1 P.M.). In the jail that first night it was impossible to sleep; every half hour or so three or four policemen would come and open the door and holler, "You marching niggers wake up. You was marching today, why not get up and march now? Wake up, you are not supposed to be sleeping." One policeman would stick his head in the door and say sarcastically, "I want my Freedom Now." Around 1 P.M. the next day they took me into a room for the trial. The judge said that I was charged with drunk and disorderly conduct. I pleaded not guilty. We had asked to be allowed to make a phone call that previous night and morning, and we had not been allowed. I was given no opportunity to get a lawyer. The arresting officer could not be found in my trial so the judge said case continued until today, Thursday. They took me back to my cell. Another cop came into the cell, took me out into the identification room located in a shack in back of the jail. They fingerprinted and took my picture. While this was occurring they called from the courtroom and I came back. My mother and arresting officer had arrived. I was sworn for the first time; the judge asked again, "guilty or not guilty" I said not guilty. He asked at least five policemen what condition I was in at the arrest. They said that I was "acting strange". At least three of the policemen were not at the arrest scene, however. So $15 fine. Back at the desk to claim my belongings, they gave me my door keys and cigarettes but not my wallet which I asked for several times. They had taken the stuff off me themselves, and I did not put anything into an envelope nor signed any envelope. They maintained that they did not have my wallet. It had my drivers' license and social security card, voter registration card from when I lived there in Illinois. No money. They constantly connected me with the marches (picketing at the courthouse for voter registration) although I was not. After I paid the fine a policeman (the 160-lb. one who arrested me) said, "You are out now. But I will bring you right back when I catch you in a march."

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Firing of Voter Registration Applicant

Greenwood, Mississippi

I, Mr. Willis Wright, 23, of 405 Broad Street, Greenwood, Mississippi, (no phone) being duly sworn depose and say, to wit:

On Wednesday and Thursday, March 25 and 26, 1964, I went up to the Leflore County Courthouse in order to register to vote.

I have been trying to register to vote since June 1963 when I graduated from the Broad Street public high school. I had tried five times previously to register to vote, but was told that I had failed each time. But I was never given a reason why I had failed. The person who talked and dealt with me each time was Mrs. Martha Lamb, the Registrar. Both Wednesday, the 25th, and Thursday, the 26th, of March, 1964, I came to the court-house to register; but both times there were too many people already in the registrar's office for me to get in there at the same time. So both days I joined the picket line which was outside the courthouse to show Mrs. Martha Lamb and the public that I wanted to register to vote. I carried signs changing them with others so that we all could carry different signs. I carried signs: "One Man--One Vote, Vote For Freedom, All Men Are Created Equal, Register To Vote Not Tomorrow But Today." Both days I noticed a policeman across the street watching us. This man was new. He apparently had been hired specially, maybe from another town. He just observed while the local police were taking pictures of all participants both days. On Thursday at about five minutes after 12 noon as I was walking to my job this policeman yelled at me: "You think wouldn't anybody run over you, don't you? You black mother fucker." I work at Angelo's Cafe. After reporting to work Jimmy Ballots, the manager, sent me to get some canned goods at Russel's Wholesale Company. As I was walking back with the goods this same policeman spotted me from his motorcycle. He pulled over and said, "Hey, where are you going?" I said, "I am going to Angelo's Cafe." He said, "That's where you work?" I said, "Yes." He said, I have been trying to register to vote since June 1963 when I graduated from the Broad Street public high school. I had tried five times previously to register to vote, but was told that I had failed each time. But I was never given a reason why I had failed. The person who talked and dealt with me each time was Mrs. Martha Lamb, the Registrar. Both Wednesday, the 25th, and Thursday, the 26th, of March, 1964, I came to the courthouse to register; but both times there were too many people already in the registrar's office for me to get in there at the same time. So both days I joined the picket line which was outside the courthouse to show Mrs. Martha Lamb and the public that I wanted to register to vote. I carried signs changing them with others so that we all could carry different signs. I carried signs: "One Man--One Vote, Vote For Freedom, All Men Are Created Equal, Register To Vote Not Tomorrow But Today." Both days I noticed a policeman across the street watching us. This man was new. He apparently had been hired specially, maybe from another town. He just observed while the local police were taking pictures of all participants both days. On Thursday at about five minutes after 12 noon as I was walking to my job this policeman yelled at me: "You think wouldn't anybody run over you, don't you? You black mother fucker." I work at Angelo's Cafe. After reporting to work Jimmy Ballots, the manager, sent me to get some canned goods at Russel's Wholesale Company. As I was walking back with the goods this same policeman spotted me from his motorcycle. He pulled over and said, "Hey, where are you going?" I said, "I am going to Angelo's Cafe." He said, "That's where you work?" I said, "Yes." He said, "You mean to tell me that you picket in the morning and work up there in the afternoon?" I said, "Yes." He said, "Well then, we'll see what we can do about that." I said, "Alright, thank you." He left me and I saw him go into the cafe. That was Thursday. Friday at 12 noon when I appeared for work Mr. Ballot met me on the outside with my check in his hand. He said: "Have your check cashed right in here at B&R's. I will have to lay you off right now. But I will let you know when I need you again." I had worked for him the two summers between my sophomore and junior years and between my junior and senior years. We had gotten along real well. I believe that the sole reason I was fired was this policeman telling my boss to fire me.

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Denial of the Right to Vote in Greenwood, Mississippi

I George R. Davis, 23 years old, of 113 E. Scott Street, Greenwood, Mississippi, swear the following is true. On March 25, I marched on the voter registration line around the Greenwood courthouse. When I came home, my father told me that Mr. Paul Campbell, my boss at the C & J Transportation Co. had told him that I was fired. On March 25, 1964, I tried to go to work at C & J Transportation, and was told that they could not use me because my picketing was bad for business. I have worked for C & J Transportation as a truck driver off and on since 1958, and steadily since January, 1964.

Affidavit of Mrs. Alice Hemingway, P.O. Box 686, Itta Bena, Mississippi: Tuesday, March 31, 1964, at about 11:30 A.M., I went down to the Leflore County Courthouse, to picket in the registration drive with a sign saying "I Want to Vote". A tall, slim officer in a blue uniform came up and said, "You aren't goin' to picket today." Right after that he took the sign off my neck and tore it up, and said, "Get off these streets. Go on." And I said, "Yes, sir." And then I left the courthouse and went on home.

At about the time that I was at the courthouse I saw a policeman kick Miss Dorothy Higgins as she was joining the picket line.

~~Mr. Charlie Hills, P.O. Box 543, Greenwood Mississippi, made his fifth attempt to register on April 1 and was turned down. Mrs. Martha Lamb told him that he was not going to pass, so why keep coming here. He then replied, "I should pass. This is my fifth time." She then told him, "This is a mess. We White folks have been good to you all, so why don't you go home before the cops arrest you."~~

~~As Mr. Hills was leaving the courthouse, a policeman pulled beside him and said, "If I catch you in that line, I will shoot your damn head off." Then he drove away.~~

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~~Congressional Campaign Workers Harassed In~~
~~Ruleville, Mississippi-March 20, 1964~~

~~Report by Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Field Worker Mendy Samstein:~~

S ? SNCC report

On Friday night, March 20, George Green and I left Jackson for the Delta to find Mrs. Hamer and Charles MacLaurin in order to learn the outcome of Mrs. Hamer's opening campaign rally in Ruleville. (Mrs. Hamer is running for Congress in the second congressional district) and to discuss future campaign strategy. We took with us hundreds of handout leaflets for campaign canvassing as well as other campaign materials which had just been worked up in Jackson and Atlanta. We arrived in Cleveland, Mississippi at approximately 11:30 in the hope of finding McLaurin at the home of Amzie Moore. Finding no one home at Moore's house we decided to proceed to Ruleville to see Mrs. Hamer and perhaps find McLaurin. We arrived in Ruleville at approximately 12:15 and were driving through the Negro community when we were stopped by Ruleville police. We stopped our car. Two men got out of the police car and approached us. One was a stout, round-faced man (who we later learned was named Milam and was known to Negro residents for his brutality. Milam is the brother of the man who was accused of killing Emmett Till). The other was a shorter man, wearing glasses (whose name we never learned). Milam was dressed in uniform, but the other man was dressed in plain chinos and a tan shirt.

The shorter man approached me and asked me what I was doing in "niggertown." When I did not reply he told me to get out of the car. Meanwhile Milam had gone around to the other side of the car and had told George Green, "nigger, get out of the car." We were both pushed and shoved to the back of the car where we were continuously and threateningly asked what we were doing in "niggertown". Then the shorter fellow began questioning me as to what I was doing "with that nigger". Milam then grabbed me and started shoving me around. The shorter fellow then went over to George and asked him if "he was a nigger." When George did not reply the shorter man pulled his gun and shoved it repeatedly in George's stomach. I later learned he had the gun cocked and had jabbed it repeatedly in George's ribs, causing several lacerations. After a few moments, the shorter man came over to me and told Milam that he would take care of me. He then shoved me a few yards to a lamppost and began asking me who I worked for and what I was doing here with that nigger. When I explained that I worked for the Council of Federated Organizations and that we were concerned with voting and education, he repeated intermittantly, "Why you yellow bastard, I ought to..." (cocking his fist back while saying this).

Meanwhile, Milam was back at the car with George, and I later learned from George that Milam also pulled his gun and jabbed it repeatedly into George's stomach. Before anything further transpired between me and the shorter man, Milam came and told us that we were both under arrest and that we should get in our car. We were to make a right and then proceed to the jailhouse which we did. When we got out, we were told to go into the jailhouse where we were told to empty all our pockets. We were then frisked by the shorter man, who kept repeatedly calling George a "nigger." Milam, looking at me, then said, "I still don't know what you people do." When I said we were concerned with Negro participation in politics, he replied

~~that "we don't have any nigger politics in Ruleville." At this point we were placed in separate cells without being fingerprinted or booked, without being able to make a phone call, and without any appraisal of the charges against us.~~

~~During the night, I awoke to the sharp voice of the shorter man who had arrested me earlier. He was talking to a man who was obviously being put into a cell. He kept calling the man a nigger and when the man did not reply "yes sir" he reminded him threateningly to say "yes sir" to him. After Milam and the shorter man left, I learned the man just arrested was a Negro school teacher from Hattiesburg. He was in Ruleville, trying to visit his wife who was in the hospital there, at the bedside of her mother.~~

~~The next morning around 9:00 the Negro school teacher was released. When the ajiler came in George asked him if he could make a phone call, but the jailkeeper replied, "when we get ready." Meanwhile George was able to see several officers go into our car and begin searching through it from hood to trunk. George saw them take several of the Mrs. Hamer leaflets from the car.~~

~~At about 10:30, George was taken out of his cell for about 15 minutes and when he returned I was taken out. I was ushered into the City Hall (adjoining the jailhouse) and there seated next to a man at a typewriter who began asking me routine questions. (I later learned that this was the Mayor of Ruleville, Dourrough). When I asked what the charges were against me, Mayor Dourrough replied that they didn't know yet, that they~~

were investigating me because there had been several burglaries in town recently. When he was finished questioning me, I asked to make a phone call, but the Mayor replied, "When we finish investigating." I was then returned to my cell. About a half hour later, George and I were again taken out. We were brought before Mayor Dourrough who was now acting, we assumed, as Justice of the Peace, and were told that I was charged with violating the curfew and that George was arrested for violating the curfew and going through a stop sign. We were told that the fine was $10 for each count. When I told Mayor Dourrough that the Supreme Court of the United States had ruled that curfew laws for adults were unconstitutional, Dourrough replied that, "that law has not reached here yet." When I asked what the appeal bond would be, he said I would have to go to the county jail in Indianola and there await the setting of a bond. Since we had to do much work, we decided to pay the fines. This we did, whereupon we were released.

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Member of Armed Services Insulted and Slapped and Jailed in Jackson, Mississippi

On 26 March, 1964, my wife and I were in Jackson for the purpose of visiting with our long-time friend, Julius Samstein. We were in route to my new Army assignment at Fort Dix, New Jersey, coming from Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

On the afternoon of 26 March, I was stopped by Patrolman Guess of the Jackson police, verbally charged with making an illegal U-Turn, taken to the police station and asked by a boy in casual civilian clothes to pay $17. At no time was I formally charged nor did I receive a ticket or citation. A Negro lady whom I knew only as Gwen but whose full name I believe is Miss Gwen Gillon, was in the car at the time of my arrest.

That evening at about 9:30 I drove Mr. Samstein to the police station where he went about the business of depositing bond for David Walker who was charged with a traffic violation. While waiting in the main lobby of the police station, a man in civilian clothes who I assumed to be connected with the Jackson police as he approached from their office, started arrogantly questioning me about my identity and business; and then abusively questioning and accusing me as to my being married to a "wooly bugaboo Nigger girl." Toward the conclusion of our conversation he said something to the effect that "you're married to a Nigger, you ought to be booted out of the Army." I answered something to the effect that I was defending the constitution of our country, more than he was doing, and that while it was no business of his who my wife was, I was confident that she was a finer woman than his wife. Our conversation ended with this man hitting me across the face with a full-swinging, open=handed smack. I then turned to leave but was met at the door by two uniformed policemen. They detained me for about 30 seconds, pushing me and elbowing me in the upper body. When I left the police station in my car, a police car followed me, as they had done earlier in the day when I had been at the station to pay the $17.

The following morning I went to the FBI office in Jackson, become more intransigent and fanatical in their support of the status quo. The closed society of Mississippi is, as Professor Silver asserts, without the moral resources to reform itself. And Negro effort to win the right to vote cannot succeed against the extensive legal weapons and police powers of local and state officials without a nation-wide mobilization of support.

Therefore a program is being planned which will involve the massive participation of Americans dedicated to the elimination of racial oppression. Scores of students, teachers, professors, ministers, technicians, artists, and legal advisors are now being recruited from all over the country to work in Mississippi. Within the state intensive preparations have been underway since mid-January to develop structured programs which will put to creative use the talents and energies of the hundreds of expected volunteers. These programs can be divided generally into four main areas: freedom schools, community centers, voter registration, and special projects.

Plans are being made to set up as many Freedom Schools as can be realistically made to work. The number will ultimately vary according to the amount of housing that can be found in an area, the presence of facilities, and the recruitment of qualified staff personnel. Recent projections call for roughly ten day Freedom Schools and two or three away-from-home schools. The day Freedom Schools will for the most part draw 10th, 11th, and 12th grade students from the locale. Each school will have a high student-teacher ratio, perhaps one teacher for every four students so that instruction can be as individual as possible. It can be estimated that day Freedom Schools will have approximately fifty students and fifteen teachers each. Curricula for these schools will cover a wide area: remedial work in reading, math, and basic grammar; seminars in political science and the humanities, journalism and creative writing; recreational programs such as dramatics, music appreciation, arts and crafts, organized athletics, movies; and voter registration field work. In addition students will be encouraged to develop a school newspaper and organize a student government. Whenever possible studies will be related to the society in which the students live.

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Mississippi: A Plea for the Desperate

In the rich cotton lands of Mississippi's Delta where there is the least change from slavery Negroes, long under crippling repressions, are moving now for their civil rights at new and additional cost to their lives, their health, and what meagre economic security they once had.

Skillful economic reprisals are spreading hunger among many thousands known to want to vote; more hunger is bringing more sickness; more death follows too soon. Sporadic shootings at registration workers and violent reprisals are vicious enough; poverty purposely tightened is even more devastating.

Federal and other programs exist for immediate relief and for longer-term economic aid. But Delta Negroes know only in a vague way what the programs are, and in their desperate and worsening economic situation they have no idea how to qualify and apply for the aid to which, under federal law, they are entitled. Federal application forms do not fall easily into their hands. Local agencies, usually relied upon in federal regulations to formulate and forward requests, obstruct help to Negroes.

Every day brings a stiffening of economic forces arrayed against them. Unemployment, on a general and serious increase in the State's western tier of counties along the river, is a weapon selectively used against Negroes seen standing in the registration lines. Machines now pick half the state's great cotton crop; Negroes daring to want to vote are last and least hired for hand-picking.

Economic repression takes various forms--sudden evictions, firings, minimal acreage allotments to Negroes, improper local denial of federal crop loans, refusal to distribute federal food surplus to those acutely in need of it, improper local stoppage of federal training programs for Negroes. Many thousands wind up after the crop is in with punishingly little money and make it through the winter on federal surplus if they can get it. Last winter in two counties 20,000 Negroes were near starvation; they hadn't enough clOthes. It got down to five above zero; they sealed their rotting shacks as best they could and burned sticks in pails set on the floors.

Illiterate and under-educated as Delta Negroes are and untrained to compete for jobs in short supply elsewhere, many have left the state in an accelerating migration--one third in the decade of the fifties. Voter registration workers suspect that the pressures of poverty are being brought to bear to drive out so many that in ten years it will not matter whether those who stay get the vote. Usually reprisals hit hardest in winter after the cotton is in. This year's crop is early; Delta Negroes expect new trouble to start early also. They cannot face another winter without help.

Washington can help if Washington is asked. Federal programs now have been set up; the money is there to activate the programs. Federal officials more responsive now to Southern Negroes' economic needs can be expected to make proper loans and grants once the requests are in.

What's needed is a teacher, a field worker to instruct Mississippi Negroes about federal and other programs and how to apply. He must act as a link between them and Washington. CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc., is raising the first year's salary for a field worker--$6,000 plus $1,500 for expenses.

His first responsibility will be to guide Delta Negroes through application for immediate help in the present crisis so that the food will come through for sure this winter and in sufficient quantity and variety to stop the extra sickness and the extra dying. In churches and stores up and down the Delta he will assist groups in applying for the many health, welfare, and education services that should be available to them. He will enable them to qualify for federal, state, and private assistance--school lunches, aid to dependent children, medical help, loans for the improvement of rural housing, farm loans, and technical farm assistance, job training and aid to farmers' cooperatives, which he will help set up. The National Sharecroppers Fund, a specialized non-profit agency with long experience in this field, will provide guidance and support to this program.

Delta Negroes must be told that the help they can get is not charity, that in America they are entitled under existing law to aid, and that private agencies, too, are ready with assistance. The field worker will teach them exactly how to stand up for themselves with dignity. He will help them find a new strength of their own.

As the field worker shows Delta Negroes how to meet the immediate emergency he will be developing local leadership and the initiative necessary to qualify for longer-range economic aid--in setting up new factories and new businesses--that is available through government and private programs. Negro communities can then be helped through the difficult and complicated process of qualifying for this important assistance. That's for the future. That's in the department of hope.

The crisis is now. Delta Negroes must learn now how to save themselves. They cannot go on this way.

NEW LIFE IN OLD COMMUNITIES

Introduction

"when you spend the long morning hours out in the dirt roads of this town trying to explain the political process to a poor and frightened people...when you have to tell at least one person a day that there is no more food... when you write pages and pages of police brutality and face it yourself...then, by three o'clock on any afternoon, you are tired and sometimes a little bitter. But at three the children come. if you should happen to be in the community center some afternoon about three, you would see thirty children waiting in line for books...especially about rockets and jets and other children and--one little girl--about puppies."

Insert X "A Report from Dave Dennis"

Insert (Z), next page

~~A Memorandum from~~

~~Lauderdale County, Mississippi~~

The Negro population of Lauderdale County, and of Meridian itself, has suffered long enough with insufficient education, appallingly high infant mortality rate, low dietary level and lack of job opportunities. The Community Center which has been established in Meridian seeks to come to terms with and overcome some of these problems. Granted that the task is a large one, it is one that must be accomplished if the ~~South~~ Negro is to take his rightful place in American society. The following is a brief explanation for the emergence of the Community Center in Meridian.

Lauderdale County is populated with 67,119 people, 43,635 of ~~which~~ whom are White, and 23,484 are non-White. Lauderdale County is largely a rural county. Its largest city, Meridian (second largest city in the state), has 49,374 people, of ~~which~~ whom 16,761 are Negro. There is no "Y" in the city.

In low-income areas there is a lack of sufficient library facilities for the young--not even considering the fact that Negroes do not have access to many of the existing library facilities. Recreational and culturally uplifting activities in the rural areas are largely nonexistent. Expenditures for education are considerably below the nation's average. Money spent for the education of each Negro child is less than half of that which is spent for the education of each White child.

The rate of infant mortality in Mississippi is unbelievable. The problem exists for Negroes of Lauderdale County as

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A memorandum from Mickey and Rita Schwerner, Lenora Thurmond, and James Chaney

Subject: Lauderdale County, Mississippi

for the rest of Mississippi. The following table on infant mortality is taken from the Mississippi State Board of Health. Deaths are per 1,000 population of infants under one year of age.

Year	Colored	Non-Colored
1961	50.0	23.5
1960	54.4	23.5
1955	46.4	24.7
1950	42.6	28.1

It is well known that high infant-mortality rates are statistically correlated with low-income areas. Pregnant women of low-income families have a greater probability of giving birth to infants who won't survive their first year than do pregnant women of well-to-do families. Premature births are one reason that the infant mortality rate among poor families is exceedingly high. Unless the premature infant has access to hospital facilities, his chances of survival are almost nil. Premature births occur largely because of improper prenatal care for the mother. The high infant mortality rate can be significantly decreased if expectant mothers are informed about how to eat and care for themselves during pregnancy.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Statistics, in 1960, out of 207,611 housing units in Mississippi, 137,881 did not have toilets, even shared, but had to make use of outhouses. From the same source comes the statistic that 100,138 of these housing units have no piped water, either hot or cold. Obviously, many of the houses, simply from the standpoint of not having bathing facilities or flush toilets, are not fit for human habitation. Even more significant, the Bureau of Statistics states that almost one-half of all the houses are in a deteriorating or dilapidated state. An overwhelming need for housing repair, paint, and construction becomes apparent upon touring Lauderdale County.

The schools in Lauderdale County do not and cannot on their present budget meet the educational needs of deprived children in Mississippi. Supplementary assistance to present education is needed.

Projected Programs for the Center:

1. Instruction in prenatal care. The field workers are going to try to locate pregnant women of low-income families and inform them of what they need to do in order to have normal childbirth and insure the life of their infants. It is necessary that a doctor or nurse be a part of this program; a nurse is presently being enlisted on a volunteer basis. There is a possibility of vitamins being donated by pharmaceutical companies. A physician will have to distribute them, but that can be arranged without too much difficulty.

2. A field worker will travel to houses in poor condition to inform residents of means of inexpensive repair. We hope to provide lumber and other materials.

3. It is hoped that these youths who want to form a work corps will go around the county lending a hand with repairs.

4. Instruction on nutrition and the distribution of clothing and commodities to needy families.

5. Discussion groups and movies for teenagers and adults. These activities to be of an~~d~~ educational as well as recreational nature.

6. Job-training programs in various trades.

Programs Currently in Operation:

1. A ten-thousand-volume library is open at the Community Center, from which any person may borrow books for a period of two weeks. Books have been pouring into the library, and we have just reached our goal of ten thousand volumes. People have been borrowing books since the time when we had only a hundred or so volumes to offer them. Needed: Shelf space. We can't uncrate all of them.

2. A children's story hour is conducted every Saturday afternoon. It is hoped that by introducing youngsters to literature, they will develop an interest in it. Little ones of five and six years have been borrowing our children's books.

3. A voter-registration instruction class is held twice a week. This is for people who are literate but need help in order to answer the questions on the Constitution of Mississippi. All such persons discovered by the voter registration worker are referred to the class.

4. Classes in reading, arithmetic and history are offered for children still in school who need extra help and for school dropouts. Private tutoring is also available for children who require individual help.

This entire program, with its many projected phases, will be achieved only if the staff at the Community Center receives the support and aid which it requires. It is hoped that by establishing this center on a working and productive basis, we can prove the feasibility and importance of the Community Center program for all of Mississippi.

Transpose to front of chapter

Subject: Community Centers for Mississippi

From: ~~A Report from~~ David Dennis, Mississippi Project Director

The citizens' councils of Mississippi have begun a campaign to force out of the state as many Negroes as possible during the next four years. In the Delta, where Negroes form a majority, they have already put their plans into action. Automation is putting Negroes out of work on the plantations, loans are being cut from the small farms, and large plantation owners are beginning to buy up the small farms, and are hiring more whites but fewer Negroes. The state refuses to allow federal retraining programs to enter the state. The state is offering work for whites but not for Negroes. The Udico Electrical Appliance Co. from Los Angeles is a good example. The Negro must leave or starve. He can't leave because he has no place to go. If we can offset the Citizens' Councils' program by providing training and projects for Negroes for at least 10 years, then I believe we can conquer the problems of the area.

The type of projects which can be organized are: Farm cooperatives, food processing plant, store cooperatives (drygoods, etc.), private business--barber and beauty shops

WHAT PRICE VOTING?

Introduction

A quiet but very real war is being waged throughout the South. In the small rural communities, the mill towns, and the cities, Negroes are striving to be heard as citizens. CORE has dozens of voter registration projects assiting these Negroes. But the Klan has its projects, too. And ~~the~~ the struggle goes on. In South Carolina as well as in Mississippi, in northern Florida as well as in Louisiana. It is a struggle against the fear and apathy of the Negro which has been induced by the violence of the segregationist. Each victory is dearly won and sweet, and yet some of the victoriesdo not spell success.

Negro Voting in Louisiana

"...however painful it may be for us to change, not to change will be fatal." James Baldwin

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This report has been written by the Louisiana CORE staff to present an historical sketch of the Negro's ~~strive~~ struggle to exercise his God-given and constitutional right to vote in our democratic society. The struggle of the Negro in the Southland to secure this right has been one of humiliation and suffering. Police brutality, political and economic intimidations, and other legal and social impediments have been consistently directed against the Negro in an attempt to maintain the status quo and to prevent him from achieving political and social equality.

To eliminate these unjust acts and to secure our just rights we need more federal legislation and aggressive action in the area of civil rights and liberties and in voting in particular. But most of all we need to end fear and apathy among our people and to give them a fighting desire to "register and vote."

The struggle has not been easy in the past nor will it be easy in the future. However, struggle we must, each of us, as individuals; for it is in the individual that the strength and hope of the future lie.

The Vote in Reconstruction

Negro participation in politics began with Reconstruction in 1867. Prior to that time Negro people in Louisiana had no

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The attempt to register Negroes as voters so that they may exercise ~~th~~ their full rights of citizenship has a long history. The young students who make up ~~XXX~~ CORE's Louisiana Task Force want to understand the past so that they can more effectively make history in the future.

voice in the policies of their state or of the United States of America. At the beginning of Reconstruction the registration books were opened to Negroes. Under Federal law every potential male voter, excluding those disenfranchised for their attempts to overthrow the Federal Government during the Civil War, was to be registered. Federal troops were ~~dispersed~~ stationed throughout the South to enforce the law and to guarantee Negroes their right to vote. In Louisiana in 1860 the Negro population was 350,000; and the White, 357,000. In 1867 Negroes began to register, and by the end of the year there were 82,000 Negroes and 44,000 Whites registered. At the Constitutional Convention there were 49 Negroes and 49 Whites present. ~~Thus Negroes held the balance of power.~~

During the summer and fall of 1867 the Negro masses were stirred into an unparalleled ferment of political activity. At open-air meetings Negro leaders began to voice their opinions to the masses, demanding civil equality for all. They began to campaign for political offices with a zeal and determination that stunned the White population. The minority of the South, for the first time, was experiencing the power of the ballot, and with it was making enormous strides toward freedom and equality. Within a few years Negroes were elected to high offices--governors, sheriffs, mayors, and congressmen--throughout the South. They did not seek to dominate but to use the power which was rightfully theirs.

Those politically starved were pervaded by a spirit of great hope in the future--particularly in education.

Opposition to Negro political power sprang from every corner of the South. The baby had not begun to walk when men sat down to plan his funeral. The Klan under the leadership of Nathan Bedford Forrest (leader of the Fort Pillow Massacre, in which thousands of Negroes were slaughtered) became the epitome of anti-Negro sentiment. By economic intimidation and political assassination, by whippings and maimings, by the knife, whip, and rope, the Klan and similar organizations set out to reduce Negroes to political impotence. All manner of intimidations were raised against the Negro population, but Negro power was deeply entrenched, and nothing short of full-scale revolution could dislodge it. Aware of this the underground terrorist organizations opened war on the Negro voters. They left the politicians alone for they knew that the power of the Negro politicians was in the hands of the Negro voters. Negro homes were raided; the occupants were beaten and sometimes killed; roads leading to the polls were blocked by armed mobs; Whites came from across the state line to "stack the ballots." With the attack on the individual, the end of Negro voting strength was in sight.

The Fall of the Negro Vote

As reconstruction came to a close in 1877 there were more registered Negro voters than White. Then came the turning point. The elections of 1878 and 1884 were marked by rioting and violence on the part of Whites attempting to overthrow administrations in which Negroes were prominent. By means of threats, physical violence, and roll purges, the feat was soon accomplished. In 1888 there were 127,923 Negroes and 126,884 Whites registered. However by 1898 registered voters had dropped to 74,133 Whites and only 12,902 Negroes.

This tremendous drop in White as well as Negro registration was a direct result of the 1898 Constitutional Convention. During this Convention a campaign was initiated to exclude Negroes from the polls. The delegates interpreted their mandate to be: disenfranchise as many Negroes and as few Whites as possible--without violating the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution and do this in such a way that future elections are perfectly "free and fair." To do this the Convention adopted the now-famous "Section 5" or "Grandfather Clause" of the Louisiana Constitution. By virtue of its provisions as explained by one delegate, "No man who was a voter on January 1, 1867 or prior thereto, nor his son, nor his grandson, nor any foreigner naturalized prior to January 1, 1898, provided he has resided in Louisiana five years next preceeding his application to register, can be denied the right to vote by reason of his failure to possess the educational or property qualifications prescribed by the Constitution." In other words anyone who was registered before 1867--or whose father or grandfather was so registered--or who was naturalized before 1898, did not have to meet the literacy or property requirements for voting. This for all practical purposes limited suffrage in Louisiana to White males, for prior to 1867 Negroes had not been able to register.

Under the new qualifications for voters Negroes soon constituted only 4.1% of those registered to vote. From 1910 through 1944 the number of registered Negroes never exceeded 1% of the total potential electorate. Toward the close of World War II Negro registration again began to increase. By 1948 the number of registered Negroes had risen from 1,672 to 28,177. Six years later the proportion of the voting age Negro population which was registered had risen from 5% to 27%. This increase brought about ~~new~~ new and stronger efforts on the part of the White citizens to curtail Negro suffrage.

In July 1954 the State Legislature established the Joint Legislative Committee "to provide ways and means whereby our existing social order shall be preserved and our institutions and ways of life...maintained" by a program "to maintain segregation of the races in all phases of our life in accordance with the customs, traditions, and laws of our State." The Committee was empowered to investigate all relevant matters. A series of conferences were held jointly with the State Board of Registration to discuss "uniform enforcement of Louisiana voter qualification laws" (i.e. reducing Negro registration).

Another form which these efforts took was the Citizens' Council movement, which began in Mississippi in 1954--shortly after the Supreme Court handed down its history-making decision on school desegregation in Brown versus Board of Education. State and local associations quickly sprang up throughout the South. The Association of the Citizens' Council of Louisiana (ACCL) was chartered in early 1956 and worked very closely with the Joint Legislative Committee. The first purpose in its constitution is "to protect and preserve by all legal means our historical Southern Social Institutions in all their aspects..."

During the regular session of the 1960 Louisiana Legislature a series of laws known as the "Segregation Law Package" ~~were~~ was passed. The "package" made substantial changes in the voter qualification laws. One of the changes is directed at the character of the prospective voter. Convictions for misdemeanors (other than traffic and game law violations), participation in common law marriage, and parentage of illegitimate children constitute "bad character" and are disqualif~~iers~~ying. Moreover character ~~disqualifiors~~ disqualifications "shall not be deemed exclusive...but said bad character may be established by any competent evidence."

In addition applicants must now demonstrate that they are "well disposed to the good order and happiness of the State of Louisiana by executing an affidavit affirming that (they) will faithfully and fully abide by all of the laws of the State of Louisiana." This, of course, eliminates anyone who actively opposes segregation.

It is in such a climate of official State opposition that Negroes must attempt to register and that registrars must perform their duties.

North Florida Project History

By Ed Hollander

The north Florida projects of CORE are among the most successful in voter registration anywhere in the South. In Gadsden County, the base of the north Florida project, there were 452 Negroes registered in January, 1964. By October 3, when the books were closed for the Presidential election, more than 4,500 Negroes were on the rolls, and over 3,500 voted--the first time in their lives for nearly all of them. Gains in other counties were equally significant though the numbers not as large.

The gains have not come easily. Gadsden County is one of the major U.S. sources of shade-grown tobacco and the county has 15 White millionaires. The Whites are, however, the minority racial group in the county--41%--and they could not be expected to allow Negroes, many of whom are tenant farmers and day laborers on their plantations, to become a voting majority. The other counties did not have Negro majorities, but that did not make the work any easier. We must remember that the whole of northern Florida borders on Georgia and Alabama. Almost all the areas in which CORE is working are within 20 miles of the Georgia border and conditions resemble those of that state rather than the more liberal areas of Florida. In the course of their work the CORE Task Force and volunteer workers weekly, if not daily, endure arrests, beatings, cross burnings, shootings, and other forms of harassment and intimidation.

The original staff person in northern Florida was Patricia Stephens Due, who was a leader of the sit-ins in Tallahassee in 1960 and has been active in CORE ever since. Late in 1963 Judy Benninger, a White University of Florida student (Gainesville), joined the Task Force and together they conducted a voter registration project in Tallahassee. In the beginning of 1964 Pat and Judy began to scout in areas surrounding Tallahassee. There was little if any civil rights work being done in these areas, but the need was greater. In largely small-town and rural areas Negro registration is almost universally low and a combination of fear and apathy is sure to keep it low without the encouragement and catalyst of the CORE staff.

The Florida summer project was to include four counties, but in Jefferson the registration books were closed until the last week of the project and only 167 people were added to the rolls there. A staff of eleven, about half of ~~which was~~ whom were natives ~~to~~ of Florida of both races, worked the remaining three counties. When the two workers arrived in Madison, county seat of Madison County, they found that the books were closed; the registrar who had held this position for 28 years was sick, and his wife, the deputy registrar, had broken her arm. The books were just closed not as a racist plot but as the ordinary way of life in a north Florida town of 3,000. Of course the arrival of the CORE workers did not hasten the opening of the books--the registrar was suddenly "out of town", and no one including his son knew where he was or when he would return. The CORE workers enlisted the aid of a local White man, but he could learn nothing either.

The problem was complicated by the fact that only the governor or the registrar can appoint a deputy registrar, so an LCDC attorney let the county officials know that he would file suit if the books were not opened within a week. The books were promptly opened, but the project had lost three weeks while they had been closed.

Even under normal conditions the books were only open on Fridays from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5. Half of the Negroes eligible were already registered at the start of the project, but by the end nearly 70% (almost 500 new registrants in two months) were on the rolls. Negroes made up 47% of the population so full registration would make a great difference in the lives of every Negro in the county. Work in those two months was difficult--and dangerous. The 1964 summer project was the first serious voter registration campaign the county had ever seen, and there was strong resistance from law enforcement agencies. As time went on this subsided, but "private" intimidation continued. One day a firebomb was rolled under Mike Geison's car, but fortunately it did not go off. One evening the workers found that their car had been shot five times. The next day they got a call: "That five was a miss--the next five won't be--get out of town." A restaurant owner who had served an integrated group (after the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act) was followed out of town by nearly a hundred Whites who forced his car off the road and gave him a beating. He escaped serious injury only because he held them at bay with a gun.

But the CORE workers and local Negroes did not get off so easily. ~~in some cases though some places served them.~~ Nine people were arrested while waiting for service at one restaurant; a law student from New York was beaten by Whites while attempting to investigate another public accommodations case; Mike Geison, a White Task Force worker from Miami, was questioned at the police station for two hours, then released without being charged with anything (he filed a $100,000 damage suit for false arrest in Federal district court in Jacksonville).

Two workers were placed in Live Oak, seat of Suwannee County. They experienced less harassment from the Whites than those in Madison County, but had to overcome greater reluctance to register on the part of the Negroes. After their first night in the area the Negro woman they were staying with told them they would have to leave because she felt it was dangerous for her to have them. The project was the first serious voter registration effort here, too, and the staff (bypassing the established Negro leadership) canvassed in bars, cafes, on tobacco farms, and in rural churches, in addition to door-to-door in the town. On every registration day more people were waiting to register than time would allow ~~them~~ to be processed.

Harassment was frequent but not as serious as in other counties. On numerous occasions, workers were followed by police and sometimes stopped and questioned. They also heard rumors that Whites were organizing to run them out of town, though no such attempt was made. One evening a shot was fired at Elinor

Lerner in front of the house where she was staying. The following day she and Doris Rutledge were threatened downtown. Negroes participating in the drive were threatened with physical harm and economic reprisals. During the 8-week project, despite all the obstacles, the portion of eligible Negroes actually registered rose from 48% to 73%, a net increase of over 500 new registrants.

Gadsden County with a Negro majority of 59% had six workers assigned to it because of the large number of unregistered Negroes. In the six previous months before the summer project began Judy Benninger and Pat Due had registered a thousand new voters, raising the total from 450 to over 1,400. But 88% of eligible Negroes were still unregistered; 10,800 remained to get on the rolls.

A full range of intimidation~~s~~ hampered the process of erasing the effects of the past century. Pat reported canvassing on tobacco farms "where conditions are identical to slavery". The workers were followed by police and other Whites, arrested from time to time, had the air let out of the tires of their car, and threatening phone calls became routine. Two Task Force workers were arrested while trying to be served in a drive-in restaurant. During the orientation period at the beginning of the project one of the new volunteers was attacked by a White man in another restaurant. When he tried to have the man arrested for assault the police said he had already been convicted and fined $35, though LCDC lawyers could find no record of this.

In a similar case Steve McVoy did not fare that well. He was beaten by several Whites in front of the registration office in the presence of a deputy sheriff and a city police officer. When he tried to have the man arrested he was told that if he pressed charges he would be arrested also and his fine would be twice that of the men who beat him. Steve's cousin, Scott McVoy, was beaten around the head with the butt of a rifle by a White man who first threatened to shoot him. For attempting to use a "White" rest room, Johnny Watson was attacked and beaten by a White service station attendant. Stuart Wechsler, a Task Force worker from New York, had the dubious distinction of participating in a "first" among the horrors to which CORE's Southern staff is subjected. He was kidnapped while canvassing on one of the large tobacco plantations. Three men told him to leave, and as he was doing so, one struck him across the back with a heavy walking cane. They chased and caught him again, threw him into their car, and took him to one of the farmers' houses. A deputy sheriff arrived to arrest Wechsler, but the men asked the officer to leave so they could "finish him off". Stu was finally taken to jail after the three men gave him another beating with the canes.

The registration office was open only one day a week. LCDC attorneys persuaded the registrar to open every day, but that would not go into effect until September when most of the staff and volunteers would have left. The registration office in Quincy, the county seat, was in the office of the Gadsden County Times and the editor of the paper who frequently attacked CORE and the registration project in his paper was the registrar. During the latter part of the summer the registration office was plastered with Goldwater signs.

One day there was a particularly large line at the registration office which caused a crowd of Whites and police to gather at the fire station. As a uniformed police officer began taking motion pictures of the people in line Stu stood between the camera and the group of people. He demanded that the officer stop intimidating the people waiting to register, and was promptly arrested. He was released later that day without being charged. Another day the office closed at the legal hour of 5 PM with 75 people standing in line.

There was widespread community cooperation. Every registration day the local people had arranged at least ten cars and drivers to bring their fellows to the registration office. The local registration steering committee decided it would raise money to hire a local person. As in all the counties they provided housing and often food for the workers and a good deal of manpower for canvassing and other work. The Quincy chapter of CORE decided to take direct action at the registrar's office if other methods did not succeed in opening the books more than one day a week. The local people shared in the harassment by Whites. Crosses were burned at some of their homes, and on two occasions Negroes were shot at near their houses. They also received the usual threatening phone calls and other minor intimidations by Whites. In spite of it all, however, by the end of the two-month project, over 1500 more Negroes had been added to the rolls, making ~~¼~~ one-fourth of the eligible Negroes registered, a total of just under 3,000.

The election was not the only issue before the people. In Suwannee County the Voters League appointed a committee to meet with the Superintend~~a~~ent of Public Instruction to find out why no Negroes were appointed to a 15-man committee to investigate the county's schools. In Madison County a delegation of 63 students and 5 parents went to the school board to discuss their demands for improving the educational system. Their demands included the addition of foreign languages to the curriculum, new and additional textbooks, more athletic equipment, and the integration of the schools. The board said it would consider the requests.

As the election moved closer, the Quincy chapter of CORE reported that the town library had integrated quietly and without even a test by the chapter. When the registration books closed October 3, there were 4,700 Negroes on the rolls eligible to vote.

Of course all the polling places were in "White" parts of town and, like polls everywhere, they are localized. Any Negro voting could easily be seen and recognized by Whites in his community. This fact alone serves as a deterrent to a Negro voting in a Deep South area, particularly for those voting for the first time. ~~in his life.~~

On Election Day in Gadsden County over 3,500 Negroes went to the polls and voted for the candidate of their choice. A car pool of over 100 cars helped many hundreds of Negroes get to and from the polls. Election officials conducted the election fairly, but city police and sheriff's deputies used every method in their power to discourage Negroes from voting such as stopping the cars in the car pool, searching them, and threatening the drivers with arrest. Although the state went for Johnson the county went for Goldwater with 5,207 votes, to Johnson's 4,556--a total of 9,763 votes cast. In 1960 (when the state went for Nixon) Gadsden County went for Kennedy with 4,353 votes cast. 124% more people voted then in 1964 than in 1960.

Results of the Negro vote were immediately apparent in Gadsden County. There had been a ten-year grossly unsuccessful campaign in Quincy to have street lights installed in the Negro community. In just a few weeks 136 street lights were being installed. A step-up in the completion dates of two new Negro schools was announced along with plans for paving several dirt roads in the rural part of the county. In Jefferson County there were no such material benefits, but the Negro community--the 900 who registered between August and October in particular--were overjoyed when they realized that their votes were the ones that carried the county for Johnson.

A community survey called "Operation Dialogue" was begun by CORE. Its purpose was to poll a section of the Negro community about what they felt their most important problems were. The following is a tabulation made during the project before all the results were in. ~~Still~~ Three concerns seemed to be much more important than the others:

Better schools...	182	Better recreation facilities...	27
Better jobs......	181	Better housing.................	26
Better roads.....	174	Better medical facilities......	14
Better police....	37	Mail delivered to house........	9

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Intimidation of Registrants

In the Mississippi Delta several people with whom I talked were interested in attending the workshop at Mount Beulah, but fear of reprisals and intimidations inhibited them. This fear is real, not imaginary. In Ruleville Negroes must be off the street by 12PM curfew or be arrested and held in jail until a fine is paid. In Greenwood a Negro woman went to register. The registrar told her to leave her name and address, and she would be called and told when to come back. However a White couple living near her came to her house the next morning and told her that they would burn her house if she went back to register.

Intimidation by Boycott in Tennessee

In the so-called black belt, those areas of the deep South where the Negro population exceeds the White, voting registration by Negroes implies the most thorough and direct challenge of White supremacy. The segregationist White community must see the implied loss of political control and the accompanying social revolution. Recognition of the tremendous implicit social problems requires that deep consideration and careful planning by all of CORE accompany a concerted CORE attack in this area. Moreover the gravity of the problem requires that we do begin to take national and local action to secure equal franchise.

Heywood and Fayette Counties in Tennessee have a predominately Negro population. Because of the fear that this might lead to elected Negro officials the White community responded to a spontaneous voter registration drive two years ago with exceptional measures. Under the active direction of the White Citizens Council an extremely effective boycott of the Negro community went into effect. Those who attempted to register to vote were foreclosed on any loans, refused service at White-owned grocery stores, prevented from securing fuel to heat their homes or to run their farm equipment, evicted from their sharecropper's homes, and generally denied medical attention.

The purpose of the boycott was and is twofold:--(1) to starve Negroes out of the area in order to revise the population ratio, and (2) to intimidate those who remain into relinquishing their civil rights.

Economic Reprisals ~~in Baton Rouge~~

Although Negroes outnumber the Whites in population and voting potential, they do not vote because they live on plantations as sharecroppers, a modern form of slavery. If I am to help the Negro residents of West Feliciana Parish I shall have to go on land owned by Caucasians and it is possible that I could easily be shot in the back, with no questions asked, for trespassing. Negroes there fear economic and very probably physical reprisals if they attempt to register.

~~From the above paragraph you can see our struggle against mass resistance to Negro suffrage. As the officials of the Justice Department, what can I do on the field to overturn Louisiana's literacy test system.~~ Besides fear, apathy, and restricted literacy, we must teach potential voters how to read and write the preamble to the U.S. Constitution, instruct them on the 43 constitutional questions on the test which I have sent you, and finally teach them how to fill out the registration form....

Take good care. Because of hostile conditions in East Feliciana and West Feliciana Parishes, it will not be wise for me to stay overnight in any of the two for the reason of physical safety. Therefore, from today until January 11, 1963, I shall be traveling daily from Baton Rouge to various places in East and West Feliciana Parishes. No place will be over 78 miles from Baton Rouge. Pray for me.

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In Kingstree, ~~Louisiana~~ South Carolina

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When we arrived in Kingstree there were 170 persons in line. ~~at 9:05 A.M.~~ From 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. we counted 218 persons in line waiting to register. The first person took 48

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Kingstree is the seat of Williamsburg County. ~~Negroes~~ About 70 per cent of the county is Negro. Before the CORE drive, only 261 Negroes were registered. Now, the registered Negroes number more than 3,500. Local people have hopes of electing a state l~~i~~egislator.

minutes, the second 45 minutes, others 18 to 35 minutes each. Each person was interviewed as he came out. They explained they were left alone sitting there while the registrar held a conference in another room. Most of them were taxpayers. Some were told they still had to fill out registration blanks. Other techniques were used and out of 218 persons waiting to register, 11 entered. Nine registered, 2 failed. One who failed held receipts of $790 in value of real estate. Intimidation by police officers--driving close to persons waiting in line. A few other cars did likewise. No sidewalk to stand on.

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Report from Florida

In Gadsden County, we have encountered a certain amount of very significant resistance to voting. Only five days before the election were the locations of the polling places released. The sheriff is in charge of voting (he is running for office). There are 15 precincts. Jamieson, precinct 2, was listed in the paper as "customary voting place." When we attempted to ascertain where the customary place is, we were given the information included on the sheet. The registrar didn't know where the polling place ~~is,~~ was, and the sheriff refused to return my calls to him.

Despite this resistance, we are certain that a very large percentage of the 1327 Democrats turned out to vote on election day....

CORE Task Force worker Sidney Daniels, in conjunction with the Jefferson County Voters League, assisted in the registration of over 900 new registrants in Jefferson County from August 26 to October 3. When Daniels entered Jefferson County on August 17, registration was at a standstill. With only 638 Negro voters in the county, registration books were closed in an effort to keep more Negroes from registering. Daniels, working with lawyers from the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, succeeded in having the books opened again.

Daniels then began a door-to-door canvassing of Negroes in the county. At first only 43 Negroes agreed to register when the books reopened. But soon after, people began coming from all parts of the count~~r~~y. On October 3, when the books closed, 1538 Negroes were registered to vote in Jefferson County. This represents over half of the eligible Negro voters in the county.

At present CORE task force workers in Jefferson County are involved in a "get out the vote" campaign, including the organizing of a car pool and the conducti~~on~~ng of voter education classes. Daniels reports that he expects a large turnout on election day and he soon expects that the changes he and the local citizens of Jefferson County have been working for will become realities.

Complaint from the North Florida Citizenship Education Campaign

There are approximately 10,000 unregistered Negroes in Gadsden County and about 1,000 unregistered Whites. The books are open only 6 hours a week. The registrar can register only

A Report from Canton, Mississippi, by Debbie Bernstein

Canton is the county seat of Madison County. County population--32,900: 9,262 White, 23,637 Negro (72%). One third of all families in Madison have incomes below $1,000 a year. ~~Civil Rights~~ CORE staff workers have been in Canton since June, 1963.

All the staff permanently in Canton work for subsistence and a "salary" of about $10 a week.

The main aim of the staff in Canton is to get Negroes to register and vote and to establish a community center to provide various services such as a library (there are no library facilities for Negroes in the county except for those in the Negro schools), a reading hour for small children, typing and reading classes, etc. The community center has not been established because a suitable building cannot be found. There is a center in Meridian that is functioning well. Currently the staff is also working on a selective buying campaign which is in its eighth week.

In the early 1950s a group of about 300 Negroes marched to the courthouse in Canton and demanded to be registered. A few (believed to be about 40) were successful. In the 13 years since then only 200-250 Negroes have been able to register. In the last eight months since the staff has been in Canton Negroes have made over 1,000 attempts at registering. Only about 30 have been successful. Over 300 signed affidavits complaining of discrimination have been filed with the Justice Department in Washington.

Boycott. On January 6, 1964, a selective-buying campaign was started against 21 stores and 3 products. The staff in

Canton estimates that the campaign is about 90% effective among Negroes.

Harassment. 5 teenagers shot at.

During the Democratic primaries last August, Whites rode around in the rural areas threatening the few registered Negroes that if they showed up at the polls they would be killed.

The Freedom House in Canton (the building in which the staff lives) has been raided twice by police who searched it. George Raymond, CORE Task Force worker, was told by Constable Herbie Evans that every time the Justice Department comes to Canton it will cost the Negro Community $5,000. In January Raymond was pistol-whipped by Evans. After the beating Raymond was charged with intimidating an officer and resisting arrest. He was never tried and is out on $70 bail.

On January 23-24 nearly all the staff (all but 3 at the time) and some local people were arrested. Except for C.O. Chinn and Theodis Hewitt all were arrested for distributing leaflets without a permit. Except for the juveniles this charge was dropped and others added while they were in jail.

Pete Hewitt, 17, Milton Esco, 17, Levi Jackson, 15, were released after 2 days without bail because they are juveniles; at the Juvenile Court hearing February 5 they were released on good behavior and told that if they took part in civil rights activity they would be sent to the Oakland Training School.

Bobbi Robinson, 15: charges against her were dropped because she and her parents signed a statement for the sheriff that Carole Merritt gave her leaflets to distribute, which provided the basis for "contributing to the delinquency of a minor".

The following defendants were tried Monday, February 3, in Canton city court (Mayor's Court) and found guilty by Justice of the Peace L.S. Matthews who is also Mayor:

James Collier for altering the inside of a building without a permit. $100 and 15 days in city jail. Released on February 22 on $500 appeal bond supplied by the National Council of Churches.

C.O. Chinn and Theodis Hewitt for intimidating Easter Branch. $500 and 6 months in county prison for both of them. Chinn released February 6, on $500 appeal bond privately raised; Hewitt released February 21 on $500 bond raised by the NCC.

Carole Merritt for contributing to the delinquency of a minor and publishing libel, for each count $500 and 6 months, released February 21 on $1000 appeal bond raised by the NCC.

Joe Lee Watts, 20, for interfering with a business and publishing libel. Each count $500 and 6 months; released February 10 on $1000 appeal bond privately raised.

Richard Jewett, Patricia Meyers, 18, Martha Jane Jones, 21, William Veal, 18, Sylvester Lee Palmer, 20, for publishing libel and disturbing the peace for each count $500 and 6 months. Patricia Meyers released on $1,000 appeal bond. The other 4 released on $1,000 appeal bond each on February 21 raised by the NCC.

Alma Bosley for contributing to the delinquency of a minor, publishing libel, disturbing the peace; $500 and 6 months on each count. Released February 21 on $1500 appeal bond raised by the NCC.

On Monday, January 27, George Raymond was told to get out of town by plain-clothes policeman John Chanee. He did not leave. On Wednesday, January 29, about 11:30 P.M. Raymond was driving from Canton to Jackson following a community meeting in the Pleasant Green Church. He was stopped by the state highway patrol on highway 51 just outside Canton. He was taken behind the patrol car and found Constable Herbie Evans waiting there. Evans challenged Raymond to a fist fight and removed his badge, gun, and watch, and verbally taunted him to fight. When Raymond remained passive, Evans kicked him several times, knocking him against the back of the patrol car. Evans then let him go. The passengers in Raymond's car could not see the incident; the only possible witness was a highway patrolman who turned his back during the incident.

On February 3, 1964, two local Negro teenagers were beaten by police, some in uniform and some not, after they left a voter registration meeting. The police stopped them in front of their truck outside the church, asked for identification, searched them, drew a gun and told them they were under arrest. Willie Galloway, Jr., was taken behind the jail and hit in the head and stomach by officers and Constable Herbie Evans. They asked him a number of questions about his father and mentioned that they knew that his father had tried to register recently. The beating, with their fists, was mixed with the questioning. They told Galloway that it would not be good for him if they saw him at any more meetings. They told him to tell his father, a carpenter, that if he went to work the next day the man on whose property he was working would have an undertaker carry him off the property. They told him not to tell any one what happened and that if he did he had better catch the next train for St. Louis. The other young man, Arthur Harris, was taken inside the police station and questioned about what went on at the meetings, what various speakers said. Combined with the questioning they hit him on the head with a rubber siphon hose, broke a nightstick over his head, cut some of the hair off the top of his head with a razor, fired a bullet near his feet, and held a pistol loaded with blanks and then fired a blank close to his body (he has powder burns on his coat). They told him not to tell anyone what happened or they would put a weight around his neck and drop him in the river. They also told him that if he came into Canton (he lives in the rural area) he had better be home by 9 o'clock.

On February 7, Claude Weaver and Ed Hollander were arrested for allegedly "intimidating by threats of force and violence" a woman named Charlene Smith and her child. The threats were supposed to have been to keep her from accepting a job at the C&C store # 2, one of the stores on the selective-patronage list. Neither Weaver nor Hollander had ever met nor heard of Charlene Smith prior to their arrest. They were found guilty on February 10 and sentenced to $500 and 6 months. Both were released February 21 on $500 appeal bond each, raised by the National Council of Churches.

On February 25, the state legislature passed and the governor signed a bill providing for "mutual assistance pacts." The bill provides for cities to lend each other police and equipment to deal with any problems. Though the plan had been in the hopper it seems to have been rushed through with Canton in mind. Madison County Sheriff Jack S. Cauthen has told newsmen that every city, large and small, is standing by to help Canton.

✓ ✓ ✓

Elimination of Racial Oppression

~~"It can be argued that in the history of the United States democracy has produced great leaders in great crises. Sad as it may be, the opposite has been true in Mississippi. As yet there is little evidence that the society of the closed mind will ever possess the moral resources to reform itself, or the capacity for self-examination, or even the tolerance of self-examination."~~

~~Mississippi: the Closed Society~~
~~By James W. Silver~~ in

~~It has become evident to the civil rights groups involved in the struggle for freedom in Mississippi that political and social justice cannot be won without the massive aid of the country as a whole, backed by the power and authority of the Federal government. Almost no hope exists that the political leaders of Mississippi will steer even a moderate course in the near future. In fact the contrary seems true. As the winds of change grow stronger the threatened political elite of Mississippi~~

Ⓐ

~~Ruth Shafer~~
~~fr MR~~

~~M E M O R A N D U M~~

~~April 15, 1965~~

little

~~RE:~~ Sumter Community Information Center

The Sumter Information Community Center was the ingenious idea of Frank Robinson, Field Secretary for South Carolina, who without help from the National Office or local citizens, developed and worked on this Center during his spare time until it was in operation.

After getting the Center completed for occupancy, he called a group of citizens together and organized it formally with officers and board members to take over and direct the activities of the Center. Since the formal opening classes have been held twice a week, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., in sewing and typing (for beginners and advanced). The instructions are given by people selected from the community, who are giving their time free of charge to help get the center on an on-going basis. In the sewing classes elderly persons are instructed in the rudiments of sewing by machine, so that they will be able to make clothes for themselves and their children. Both typing classes are for young people who have their own typewriters.

The latest activities of the Center is a project of making at least 25 Easter dresses by the class for under privileged children of the community, who otherwise would not have had Easter clothes. The material for these dresses came to the center through the effort of Marvin Rich, Executive Director of SEDF.

Other classes that are being promoted by the Center but have not yet been started are: brick masonry, carpentry, auto mechanics, When these activities begin they will be under the supervision of volunteers who will take ② or three young men at a time to train them on their jobs.

TV and radio repair shops, machine shops, upholstering shops, sewing establishments.

These are some of the things which are needed in the Negro community and which are easy to learn if we could get the teachers and places to teach. There should be training provided for the people to meet the demands of these new industries. If we could have 100 Negroes prepared to operate machinery, to do clerical work, etc., the industries would not be able to say, "We are only hiring skilled labor" in an attempt to exclude Negroes from employment.

X

Insert A

Insert O, next page

The Children's Hour

The children's story hour on Saturday afternoon is becoming fairly well known. Last week we served the children cookies and soda pop during the middle of the afternoon. I usually let the children wander around until they feel at home. Then they select the stories which they want read. After the stories are read they pick books to take home, usually the ones I read are in big demand. I then ask them if any one wants to read a story to us, and there is often at least one child who will do so. Last week the children also asked to draw pictures, so we supplied them with crayons and paper and let them enjoy themselves. During the week we had a group of children coming up every day for about two hours after school or in the early evening. I have been working with them on arithmetic and reading. I have given each of the children a workbook

⓪

The following report by Rita Schwerner describes how the CORE Community Center in Meridian actually operated. Imagination and creativity make up for lack of facilities, while job training blends with "the children's hour."

which suits his particular reading level and the text which goes with it. The workbooks may be kept and the books are borrowed. The children have been reading the stories at home and answering the questions. They then bring the books to me and we go over the work together. They usually want to color the pictures in the workbooks, ~~we~~ and we take time every day for that. I have used a few simple word games to increase the children's vocabulary; one they seem to like very much has extremely simple urles--I write the same word on top of a piece of paper for each child, ex: INFORMATION. the children then see how many words they can find by combinatinns of the letters in the one word. After they all say they can find no more, we read our lists and see who has the most words. We then tell everyone else what the words mean. For the arithmetic classes I have used flash cards to start with, but we now have a blackboard and I shall think of some number games.

Dr. K rnegay has given me a list of those people who have shown an interest in the job training classes which he had held. I have written to each of them, telling them that classes will now be in the Center, etc. ~~The purpose of~~ these classes ~~is~~ are for people who want to apply for the clerical and sales positions which the biracial committee has promised it will open up to Negroes in the downtown stores. We want applicants to take the jobs, and we want the jobs demanded now. We have been pushing the Negro faction of the committee to make some concrete demands.

Contacts: Yesterday afternoon at about 6 P.M., a young man came up to the office and spoke with Mickey and myself for some time. He said that he had seen us around but had felt funny about approaching us. He had finally decided to do so and furthermore urged us to visit his home and meet his family. He was so determined that we go, that the three of us got into the car and went out to his home. We found his family charming, intelligent and interested. His sister, who is married and has 2 young children, said that she would like to apply for one of the sales positions although she expects to be leaving Meridian to join her husband by June. She said that she knew the pressure upon the first person to take the job might be great, and it was so that the job be easier to hold for the next person that she would like to take it. The family is Catholic, and I have been invited to attend church with them tomorrow and then have lunch with the young woman and her two children. We want to get to know the entire family better, as we believe that we can be of mutual help to each other. I should say that Mickey was invited, too, but he and Pat are out of town for the weekend at the Sharecroppers' Conference.

Our money is extremely low and we are anxiously waiting the receipt of our project money.

THE FREE SOUTHERN THEATER is to be a network of repertory and stock companies throughout the South.

NEW LIFE IN OLD COMMUNITIES

"When you spend the long morning hours out in the dirt roads of this town trying to explain the political process to a poor and frightened people...when you have to tell at least one person a day that there is no more food...when you write pages and pages of police brutality and face it yourself...then, by three o'clock on any afternoon, you are tired and sometimes a little bitter. But at three the children come...if you should happen to be in the community center some afternoon about three, you would see thirty children waiting in line for books...especially about rockets and jets and other children and--one little girl--about puppies."

[illegible] The Criminal [illegible]

[illegible]

JAN 20 1964

Hold with memo from Dave

Mattheo Suarez Jr.
2505½ 5th Street
Meridian, Mississippi
January 9, 1964

Meridian

To: Dave Dennis & National C.O.R.E.

FROM: Mattheo Suarez Jr.

Subject: Program and Budget

The establishment of an office Meridian is the most progressive step to be made in the Mississippi program by C.O.R.E.

It service will meet a multitude of problems and needs in the fourth congressional district.

Its immediate functions will be a dual role in Meridian. Voter registration should and will be the area to focus our attention on, and Meridian offers four good reasons for this,. First, the entire area is Virgin territory to constructive programing in civil rights, and it is open for organizing. Second, there are two federal suits filed against the county resgistrar. Third, Negroes have had little trouble trying to register in the past, whenever pressure was brought to bear. Fourth, it is has a potential of ten thousand Negroes becoming registered. Previous efforts were unorganized but still had some degree of success. Meridian (city) has approximatley 16,761 Negroes and 32, 615 whites, but, in the last county election, only 6,000 voters cast their ballots, with Meridian having some Twenty-two hundred Negroes voters. At present we are attempting to organize the block captain type structure with voter registration workshops in every Negroes church and in area where Negroes are heavily concenstrated in an effort to produce a continuous flow of person to the court house.

With the present staff, Meridian, Miss. should be completely activated in a month.

Budget for the fourth congressional district based at Meridian, is submitted by and with the approval of the staff, with operational expenses out to a minumin, If we are to operate with any success for our effort, we must have money.

Staff

Mattheo F. Suarez Jr.	Task Force
Murreen Murphy	Task Force
Doris Erskine	Task Force
Bernice Sims	volunteer
David Sims	volunteer
Marshall Sims	volunteer
Sue Brown	volunteer
James Chaney	volunteer

	per week
OFFICE RENT	$15.00
OFFICE SUPPLIES	15.00
TELEPHONE	5.00
Utilities	6.00
Transportation	25.00
Five Volunteer Workers Subsistence pay 10.00ea.	50.00
Total	$111.00
	x4
	$444.00 per month

COPY

This budget is submitted for a four month period at which time the community will be able to financially support our project.

We request three hundred dollars in cash immediately. One hundred will be kept in the office for any emergency which may arise. Two hundred will be spent to supply the office with such things as;

Office desk
Telephone
File Cabinets
Index cards
Typwriters
Clip boards
stencils
Typing paper
Letter baskets
Legal pads
Book shelf
pencils

The second function of the office in its dual role will be to establish a community center in Meridian, which will provide services to thecommunity that are desperately needed. We hope to help everyone physically, socially educationally and economically. Plan and program for the center are still being outlined; however you may read the prospectus on the Canton center for general information. Some changes will be made but basically Mississippians needs are all the same.

The community center will operat financially independent of the voter resgistration program. It will receive its funds from the center funds in Jackson.

COPY

Marv –
a good start
please read

2505½ Fifth Street
Meridian, Miss.
March 5, 1964

Miss Elizabeth Mc Fadden
92 Bank Street
New York 14, New York

Dear Miss McFadden:

I would like to thank you for the interest you have taken in helping our community center project and the sewing class project in particular. First let me say that we received your telegram, and while the package of materials has not yet arrived, we are expecting it. It seems that there had been some mistake as to our address, but I alerted the post office yesterday that the package was for me, and was assured that as soon as it comes in, it will be delivered here at this address.

We have been publicising the sewing classes and have gotten good response. The rational behind the classes is that many of the women and young girls are unable to buy new clothing, and are forced to wear hand-me-downs of many years age. I have spoken to a large number of girls who cannot remember ever having owned a new dress. This is especially true in large families, where clothing is passed down from sister to sister, until all color and shape of the garment have been completely lost by constant washing. As many of these girls can sew, but have no access to a machine, or money to buy material, we can offer the answer to their problem with our classes. I, myself, can do some sewing, so that I can help those people who have not previously learned to sew. Many women have shown interest in making children's clothing. With the weather rapidly growing warmer, there is great interest in the idea of owning pretty new summer clothing. In many of these families, there is no wage earner because there are no jobs to be had; in others, one man is attempting to provide for a family of eight or ten children. At this point, we do not envision the sale of any garments; should we find this feasible in the future, we will of course, consider it.

We have been trying to buy a second-hand machine here, and when we get our project money, we hope to be able to do so. We would prefer electric machines, and need at least two to have a workable program. This means I am asking you to try to obtain one machine for us. If you are able to get a second, we would of course, be able to use it. While I said that we would prefer electric machines, we are not expecting miracles, and if such a machine is impossible to obtain, we will settle and be extremely grateful for a peddle type.

I will be glad to keep you posted on our progress; perhaps I can even send you pictures of girls modeling their new clothing, once we have gotten started. Again, let me tell you how appreciative I am for your help, and I shall try to make your job, which I know is not an easy one, as smooth as possible. If there is any other way I can be of aid, please do not hesitate to ask.

As you suggested, I am sending a copy of this letter to Val Coleman, in order that he be kept up to date.

Sincerely,

Rita Schwerner

Rita Schwerner
Meridian Community Center

COPY

This report is "comprehensive" only in the sense that it will attempt to cover the period of time I spent with the Meridian Project, June 25, 1964 through August 14, 1964. It will deal with the three major aspects of the project; Political Programs, Freedom Schools and Community Centers. Under these three major headings, we will include the following: (1) description of activities, (2) personal observations, and (3) recommendations. While every effort will be made to make the first part (description of activities) objective, no such claim can be made for the last parts. In fact, it should be clearly understood that my own predilections and biases are operative in the latter parts.

It should be understood that as Project Director, I was attempting to make some kind of coordination with each area of operation. I was not nearly as successful as I had hoped in keeping an absolute dossier of information on each phase of the operation, therefore, there may be some unnecessary generalities.

FREEDOM SCHOOLS

(1) Description

A Freedom School was established at 31st Avenue and 16th Street in Meridian, the site of the Meridian Baptist Seminary. This is a three-story building with numerous classrooms on each floor. According to one of the regular teachers at the Seminary, minimal classes are held there during eight months of the year. Only the lower level is used for these generally.

The coordinator of the FS was Mark Levy of New York City. Mark is a Queens College senior and was assisted by his wife Betty, who recently completed her matriculation as a student of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard. Both of them were chosen as coordinators for the Meridian FS at the orientation session at Oxford, Ohio.

The school day ran from 8:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. Monday through Friday. While the general FS cirriculum was used, it was adapted to fit our particular project. Classes were held in general studies such as the social sciences, as well as in languages, music and a specialized course titled Freedom. This latter course was designed to aid students in understanding the freedom movement and what it maens to them and their relationship to their community. Art classes were ably handled by several teachers sent to us by the United Federation of Teachers in New York City. A drama class was taught during the last few weeks by a teacher who is also an actress.

ally, there were subscriptions to various national newspapers and magazines which introduced students to ideas which they had not previously met.

(2) Observations

The Freedom Schools served anumber of functions, not the least of which was that the students were able to achieve a high degree of exposure to substantive materials heretofore excluded from their educational experience. Among these was contact with sensitive whites. Most of the white persons in the experience of these students were either paternalistic or hostile. In the FS situation, they met young white people who, on the one hand were helping them from a fraternal level. Also, they were given a wide latitude of personal expression which is latent--if at all evident in Mississippi public schools (or any public school, for that matter!). These things seemed to have a profound effect on the students. They tended to react positively, by and large. Naturally, there were also negative effects, such as the taking advantage of the freedom of expression which they were granted. I suspect that the pejorative aspects of the experience were minimal compared to the positive aspects.

(3) Recommendations

It would appear to me that we should try, in some manner, to continue the Freedom Schools throughout the year. I admit that this will present a hardship, not only on teachers, but on students as well. Rev. Inge, who is in charge of the Meridian Baptist Seminary, seems inclined to want us there. I recommend that we strongly encourage him to let us use the building for Freedom School purposes throughout the year. This will have to be worked out in terms of the schedule of the Seminary and the availability of students—who have other things to do during the regular school term. We certainly can offer them classes in arts and crafts, drama, "freedom" and several other areas including remedial work which should be beneficial to the students, the FS teachers, and the community at large.

POLITICAL PROGRAM

(1) Description

The political program was geared toward registering people in the Freedom Democratic Party, in the main. While some regular registration efforts were made, these were minute. COFO decided that the challenge to the "regular" sons in the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP). Most of these registrations came from Meridian proper. We had six counties to work: Lauderdale (Meridian is the county seat), Kemper, Clarke, Newton, Jasper, and Neshoba. We held precinct meetings in Lauderdale. We were able to get delegates to the National Democratic Convention from all six counties.

One of the most salient features of the Lauderdale County operation was that we were able to set up a precinct system throughout the city of Meridian and in parts of the county. These precinct levels of operation will be used for ultimate break-throughs into the "regular" Democratic Party structure. We were able to get local persons intimately involved in the "political process" based on the concept of the power of the status quo. Hopefully, this will continue.

(2) Observations

It would appear that no matter how naive we were in political organization, we were able to get across a certain political expediency to a large number of people. Most of those whom we confronted with this idea--and with whom we were successful--were those who heretofore had had no truck with real politica. We were also able to at least confront people who were of status quo mentality, with the proposition that the MFDP was something quite separate from the usual "politica."

(3) Recommendations

I would recommend that we continue our stress on the MFDP, but that we integrate this concept with the necessity of driving a meaningful wedge between the newly-registered Negro voter and the old-line Democratic Party. This can be done partly through the MFDP, but must be coupled with voter education relative to what the Mississippi Democratic Party is, and what it can be with participation of all of the people--primarly the Negro people.

COMMUNITY CENTER

(1) Description

The Meridian Community Center has been a vital source of education and inspiration to the Meridian Negro community. Children have received there, many things which they would never have received in either the home, the church, the schools or the community. Again, as in the Freedom Schools, the children have been exposed to things they have never before experienced. In addition to teachers. They have been taken on trips to the park, to the swimming pool and on other excursions which previously no one had the time nor the inclination to do for--or, rather--with them. They have also had lessons in sanitation and attempts have been made to give them some idea of what an integrated living system is--integrated from a view towards living with other people rather than living with people from a different ethnic group.

(2) Observations

The Community Center has served what may be the most valid function of all of the areas of concern. This is because we are reaching people at an age of flexibility; they can grow with the ideas which we believe to be valid; they have not yet been brainwashed into submission to a system which capitalizes on submission. Attached is a list of observations and recommendations with which I heartily concur. They were drawn up by a friend who has worked in the field of community centers for more than a decade, Mr. Thomas Lassiter of Kansas City. In addition to his recommendations, I would hope that we would consider establishing community centers in rural areas which, though less luxurious than Meridian might be able to accomplish, may still be able to do a great deal in Mississippi.

CONCLUSIONS OF SUMMER PROJECT

The Summer Project has been much more of a success than was conceived in moments of my wildest speculation. Though the millenium has not been forthcoming in Mississippi, the very fact that Bob Mosses and Dave Dennis--along with their colleagues in COFO--conceived of the idea and actually carried it out is significant. There are three areas which I will mention briefly.

STUDENT VOLUNTEERS

As we know, most of the volunteers this summer were white students. This has a value, but it has drawbacks from my point of view. To begin with, those of us who are Negro have certain built-in prejudices against whites, no matter how much we deny them. We--collectively through the years--have been brutalized by a dominant white society so long that we cannot help but have reservations about the sincerity of white folks--even if we are relatives! By the same token, the white students who came to Mississippi this summer have certain prejudices which are built-in. Somehow, all of us--black and white--have to accept these vagaries and begin to deal with them. To me, this is one of the greatest lesson of the Summer Project; we were forced to deal with most part they were young people dedicated, not to saving the Negro in the South, but to saving America. And I suspect that is what we all ought to be about doing.

There were also ancillary personnel who came: doctors, nurses, lawyers, sociologists, psychiatrists, etc. These persons served an extremely important function. In addition to having the advantage of their academic skills, we were able to demonstrate, by their presence, that "responsible people are concerned with America's primary problem to the extent of absolute sacrifice.

Finally, we must recruit more people to come to the south during the complete year. It is not enough to have a "Summer Project," we must have a year-round project where we will involve hundreds of persons in a re-evaluation of what America really is. This can be done in many ways. Those of us who have been--or still are--here, should convince others to come. Those of us in CORE ought to do our best to convince CORE chapters across the country to get members and friends--who will be supported by the chapter--to come here. Only through this long, hard struggle will we be able to affect what needs to be affected.

I. General observations

- A. Program as it now exists, lacks structure and purpose.
- B. Program workers fail to plan and coordinate their activities.
- C. The very loose schedule that exists, is not followed.
- D. There is no communication between center program and other staff persons using the building. There is constant meddling and interference with kids while program is in session.
- E. There is too much horse play between workers and children in the building. This type of play has value but tends to destroy or make it impossible to create the proper atmosphere for building program.
- F. One worker has captured the hearts of the children who participate and all activities seem to revolve around him. This relationship could be used to great advantage in directing their interests toward constructive activities.
- G. Facilities -
  1. Existing facilities are limited andmake programming difficult, however use could be made of those offered.
  2. There are no limitations on use of equipment etc. for kids- this also makes it difficult to carry out program.

II. Recommendations

- A. Childrens Program (ages throu h 12 yrs.)
  1. The program of reading, crafts, music and recreation now begin developed, should be adequate for this age group, if these activities are used to develop self-discipline and attitudes for participation in group programs. Also motivating factors for personal achievement and improvement. (Health and personal hygiene)
  2. All activities should be scheduled, and schedule closely followed.
  3. Workers should plan and work together on all phases of program.
- B. Youth Program (13 through 16 yrs.)
  1. I would recommed the formation of a club with this age group with scheduled weekly meetings, the format of which would be-- lecture, discussion, panels or debates and recreation, (and service).
  2. Meetings should be planned for at least 2 months in advance with the youth.
  3. Suggested topics
     - a. Local Government
     - b. Hobbies
     - c. Family relations
     - d. Personality development
       - -social etiquette
       - -music appreciation
       - -book reviews
       - -clothing (for the occasion)
       - -group singing
       - -parliamentary procedure
     - e. vocations and career exploration
     - f. community problems
     - g. crime and delinquency
  4. Other Activities
     - a. sports festivals
     - b. tournaments and contests
     - c. special interest groups
       - -dance
       - -drama
       - -arts and crafts
  5. Service projects
     - a. set up Dewey Decimal system in Center Library, serve as librarians through the year.
     - b. maintainence of Community Building and grounds.

being tutored by workers and other staff people where possible.

OCT 26 1964

MERIDIAN COMMUNITY CENTER
2505½ Fifth Street
Meridian, Mississippi
October 21, 1964

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marvin,

The Wrights are here and are working in the Community Center for the time being although they feel that they need work on the political program more, so they'll move on to that in a few days.

We have been submitting reports rather regularly to you, Jackson, and New Orleans but some of them have been given to the office here for enclosing with the political action reports and I have just been told that they are not always sent. In the future we will send them directly.

There is not much I can say about community participation except that it is very poor but building slowly back to what it was before the flood of summer volunteers made so many of the local people feel un-needed. This is a state-wide problem, not just Meridian.

As to plans for the new center: we can't really get too detailed until we have some idea of when and where it will be built and how large it will be. The estimates as to when it will be finished that we have gotten have ranged from three months to two years. If the latter figure is closer to the truth there doesn't seem much point to saying anything beyond the obvious, such as: handicraft co-ops, day care center for children of working mothers, arts and crafts for grade school groups, welfare work with contributed clothing, food etc., referal service to available local, state, and federal programs that are not being used due to a lack of any attempt by the programs to inform the Negro community, a health program consisting of talks plus vitamin distribution, dramatic group, discussion groups, literacy classes, sewing classes, typing classes and general freedom school work. All these we have already either full size or in embryo., except for the handicraft co-op. With more space we will of course be able to add sports and social activities, to have a sure place for meetings and plays and to work with much larger groups of people. The political program office is planning to move out of this center soon which should help a lot. We will have room for a ping pong table and a sewing room and perhaps will handle some of the welfare distribution from here also. There might even be room for a very cramped handicraft group. What is happening with the marketing ideas you had on the sandals? You still have the models that we will need. If there is any detailed information about the new center I would like to have it even it is not for release to the community as a whole.

Tutorial program for grade and high school children and recorded music concerts.

It would also help a great deal if we had any kind of continuing budget money coming in, even if it were very little, so that we would know from week to week what kind of programs could be maintained. I'm not talking about personal subsistence money which we have been getting. The center's program is no longer being supported out of political action program funds as it was during the summer.

Cordially,

Eric Weinberger

Reports,
Meridian, miss

File

My two primary reasons for wanting to work for C.O.R.E. are emotional and educational ones.

I am now so thoroughly identified with the civil rights struggle that I have an emotinnal need to offer my services in the South. As a social worker I have dedicated my life to social ills: however, my profession, except in isolatdd instances, as yet has not become directly involved in the most devastating social disease at the present time - discrimination. I also feel that the Negro in the South has an even more bitter fight ahead of him than in the North and I wish to be a part of that fight. In essence, I would feel guilty and almost hypocritical if I do not give full time for an extended period.

The vocation for the rest of my life is and will be to work for an integrated society. I plan to do this work primarily in New York City where my roots are but I feel it is important that I have a first-hand understanding of how people in other sections of the country specifically are affected by prejudice and how discrimination is being dealt with. I want to know and work with'the people' not just read about situations or take someone elses subjective view. I want to be the first hand. Therefore, I see working for C.O.R.E. in the South an educational experience that can be obtained in very few other ways.

My experience with nonviolent direct action is certainly not very great. I participated in the July 4th freedom ride to Gwenn Oaks Park in Maryland where I was arrested and held in jail for two days. I participated in many picket lines and was also arrested in the fight against the building trades unions this past summer. I am currently working with Downtown CORE on the Community Relations and Housing Committees.

As a social worker I have worked for the Department of Welfare and two Settlement Houses. While working for the two settlement houses I was a group worker primarily working with youth and teenagers. As for community experiences, I have worked with Lower East Side Social Workers for Human Rights, Lower East Side Youth for Equality, Two Bridges Neigborhood Council, and the Lower East Side Civil Rights Committee aside from the community work that I have done with CORE.

Mickey Schwerner

adequate storage
parking
lockers -

MERIDIAN COMMUNITY CENTER

The Community Center which now exists in Meridian, Mississippi, is hampered by its lack of space and inadequate staff. In order to properly serve the community, which has a population of about 56,000, one third of which is Negro, the center must be greatly expanded. The interest in the Negro community already exists, and it is from the experiences which we had with various programs that the following recommendations grow.

Many of the women in Meridian are forced by their financial condition to seek employment, though they are often the mothers of young children. The children, as a result do not receive adequate care. Facilities and staff for a day care program for pre-school children should be an integral part of the community center. The area should, of course, be designed in bright colors, with many pictures, and room provided for the children's own art work. There should be many toys and games.

There is in existence at the present community center, a 10,000 volume library. Provision should be made in the new structure for a library room, with space provided for additional books.

The sewing project has been highly successful, but there is no separate sewing room in the existing center. Such a room should be included, with full length mirrors for fitting garments. There already are sewing machines. Storage space should be included for the materials. Space and materials for arts and crafts are needed, and this could be incorporated into the same room.

A recreation area, with such facilities as ping-pong tables must be planned for. The ping-pong table in the present center was constructed by a few of the young men, and it warps, but it is, nevertheless, in constant use.

It might be extremely useful to have a large meeting room, perhaps with a small stage, which could be used for both meetings and dramatic programs which the children would very much enjoy staging. It would be possible to construct the library in such a way that it would serve these several functions.

Two separate office rooms are needed, one for community center affairs, and one for the voter registration and political action project. Both rooms should have sufficient space for file cabinets and office machiner. (There are, in the present center, a mimeograph machine and several typewriters)

In order for the Community Center to be able to serve all age and interest groups in the city of Meridian, the above facilities are necessary. Additional staff would, of course be required, but since many of the above programs would not be in use at all times, and some are self-operative, several skilled persons could handle the program. In such a situation, persons who are able to show imagination and flexibility, who are able to create new programs as the need arises, are more valuable than persons with a great deal of training in one area and no interest in experimentation. It is not only possible, but highly recommended, that local persons be used in as many capacities as feasible in both the building and operation of the center. The more involved the local people are in such activities, the more they will come to feel that the Community Center is theirs, which is, after all, our goal.

Rita Schwerner

Meridian Community Center

These ideas concerning the community center would necessarily require modification, as there is no doubt that the atmosphere of the community, and certain problems among staff in the center itself have changed since June. I should like, however, to state a few of my personal feelings about the running of community centers in general, and this one in particular, before I go on to a description of program.

When establishing a community center one should not put it together first and decide why it is there later. The reasons for its establishment must be thought out in advance. For my part, a community center is provided in an area of Mississippi to provide those services for the community which the state and local government cannot or willnot provide, and which the local population does not, at the present time, have the power to demand. This means that the primary function of the center should be the education of the citizenry towards means of caring for itself. For this reason political and voter registration programs are an integral, if not the most important,part of the center's activity, and must at all times be coordinated skillfully with the rest of the program. This implies the appointment of a project director who possesses the skills and insight to combine all aspects of a project's program; the community center director should work under this person and be in charge of the implementation of specific programs within the center. The community center personnel must be aware of the importance of the political programs. One aspect of the program cannot function without extremely close ties to the others.

Judging from various reports I have received concerning the present operation of the project in Meridian, none of the above is occurring. There is no sense to planning a new and elaborate structure in which to house a community center, if the personnel lack either the skills or the perspective to conduct an adequate program. It would be my strongest recommendation that money be used, immediately, for the transfer of skilled staff from other places or the hiring of new personnel to adequately direct and staff the Meridian project. If this is not done in the immediate future, Meridian will become shortly one of those very sad cities where the movement was, but is no longer, and there will be no community to make use of the proposed structure.

Once there is adequate personnel, there is no end to the type of programs which can be initiated. Sewing classes can be conducted to teach women how to make garments for themselves and their families, at the same time stressing that said women register to vote in order that the political structure may be changed to provide the money they need to clothe their families. The same attitude should be stressed in the administration of food and garment distribution to needy persons. Classes can be established to teach not only basic academic skills, but arts and crafts. The library should not be simply a room filled with books, but a place where reading is encouraged as both enjoyment and a means of increasing earning potential. It should be administered with a firm sense that books borrowed must be returned, although I never found fines to be necessary.

Research can be done by staff into areas of federal programs, and persons can be encouraged to establish farmers' and businessmen's cooperatives. In this area again, the local people are being educated towards improving their own condition, rather than being supported indefinitely through a community center program which might be cut off at any time due to lack of funds or interest from the outside.

It must always be remembered that our purpose in being in Mississippi is not to take over the functions of that state, either political or economic or social, but rather to help the local persons understand the role which they themselves can play in the above functions of the state. Mississippi, in reality, should belong to Mississipians; our goal should simply be to aid the Negro population in attaining its share of the benefits. Our purpose, at all times, must be to help people help themselves, not to take over for them, or to present to them gift packages of no value. With these goals clearly in the minds of all personnel, the Meridian Community Center, and any other centers established within the state can serve a vital function within the movement; without these goals, it is my belief that they become meaningless structures established simply for the vanity of well-meaning but vague and confused outsiders.

Rita Schwerner
October 19, 1964

OCT 21 1964

364 Henry St.
Brooklyn 1, New York
October 20, 1964

Mr. Marvin Rich
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Marv-

I took several days in writing the enclosed report because I wanted to clearly examine my attitudes before setting them down on paper. I hope that it will be of help to you, as the words on those pages seem to me to be what evolved from my experiences in Meridian and from the reasons that I believe there have been failures since June. I by no means wish to imply that I have all the answers, but I do hope that some of my statements will be carefully considered.

No luck yet in job hunting--its pretty difficult but I still have hopes that I'll find something I'll enjoy doing. Gus Tyler was very pleasant but really couldn't help as he wants union organizers, and that's not for me.

Thanks again for everything.

Rita

P.S - If people want to reach me, please have them call here at my apartment rather than bothering Steve and Nancy. Phone number is UL 8 6545 memorandum

to: National Office of CORE

from: Staff of Meridian Community Center

subject: Meridian Community Center, Lauderdale County, Mississippi

The Negro population of Lauderdale County, and of Meridian itself, has suffered long enough with insufficient education, appallingly high infant mortality rate, low dietary level and lack of job opportunities. The Community Center which has been established in Meridian seeks to come to terms with and overcome some of these problems. Granted that the task is a large one, it is one that must be accomplished if the South is to take his rightfull place in American society. The following is a brief explanation for the emergance of the Community Center in Meridian.

Lauderdale County is populated with 67,119 people, 43,635 of which are white, and 23,484 are non-white. Lauderdale County is largely a rural county. Its largest city, Meridian (second largest city in the state) has 49,374 people of which 16,761 are Negro. There is no 'Y' in the city.

In low-income areas there is a lack of sufficient library facilities for the young--not even considering the fact that Negroes do not have access to many of the existing library facilities. Recreational and culturally uplifting activitie in the rural areas are largely ~~nonexistent~~ nonexistent. Expenditures for education are considerably below the nation's average. Money spent for the education of each Negro child is less than half of that which is spent for the education of each white child.

The rate of infant mortality in Mississippi is unbelievable. The problem exists for Negroes of Lauderdale County as for the rest of Mississippi. The following table is information on infant mortality taken from the Miss. State Board of Health. Deaths are per 1,000 population of infants under one year of age.

Year	Colored	Non-Colored
1961	50.0	23.5
1960	54.4	23.5
1955	46.4	24.7
1950	42.6	28.1

It is well-known that high infant-mortality rates are statistically correlated with low-income areas. Pregnant women of low income families have a greater probability of giving birth to infants who won't survive their first year than do pregnant of well-to-do families. Premature births are one reason that the infant mortality rate among poor families is exceedingly high. Unless the premature infant has access to hospital facilities, his chances of survival are almost nil. Premature births occur largely because of improper prenatal care for the mother. The high infant mortality rate can be significantly decreased if expectant mothers are informed about how to eat and care for themselves during pregnancy.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Statistics, in 1960, out of 207,011 housing units in Mississippi, 137,881 did not have toilets, even shared, but had to make use of outhouses. From the same source comes the statistic that 100,138 of these housing units have no piped water, either hot or cold. Obviously, many of the houses, simply from the standpoint of not having bathing facilities or flush toilets, are not fit for human habitation. Even more significant, the Bureau of Statistics states that almost one-half of all the houses are in a deterorating or dilapidated state. An overwhelming need for housing repair, paint and construction becomes apparent upon touring Lauderdale County.

The schools in Lauderdale County do not and cannot on their present budget meet the educational needs of deprived children in Mississippi. Supplementary assistance to present education is needed.

Projected Programs for the Center:

1. Instruction in prenatal care. The field workers are going to try to locat pregnant women of low-income families and inform them of what they need to do in order to have normal childbirth and insure the life of their infants. It is necessary that a doctor or nurse be a part of this program; a nurse is presently being enlisted on a volunteer basis. There is a possibility of vitamins being donated by pharmeceutical companies. A physician will have to distribute them, but that can be arranged without too much difficulty.

2. A field worker will travel to houses in poor condition to inform residents of means of inexpensive repair. We hope to provide lumber and other materials.

3. It is hoped that those youths who want to form a work corps will go around the county lending a hand with repairs.

4. Instruction on nutrition and the distribution of clothing and commodities to needy families.

5. Discussion groups and movies for teenagers and adults. These activities t be of and educational as well as recreational nature.
6. Job training programs in various trades. ~~programs currently in practice~~

Programs Currently in Operation:

1. A ten-thousand volume library is open at the Community Center, from which any person may borrow books for aperiod of two weeks. Books have been pouring into the library, and we have just reached our goal of ten thousand volumes. People have been borrowing books since the time when we had only a hundred or so volumes to offer them. Needed: Shelf space. We can't uncrate all of them.

2. A children's story hour is conducted every Saturday afternoon. It is hope that by introducing youngsters to literature, they will develop an interest in i Little ones of five and six years have been borrowing our children's books.

3. A voter-registration instruction class is held twice a week. This is for people who are literate but need help in order to answer the questions on the Constitution of Mississippi. All such persons discovered by the voter registrati worker are referred to the class.

4. Classes in reading, arithmetic and history are offered for children still school who need extra help and for school dropouts. Private tutoring is also ava lable for children who require individual help.

This entire program, with its many projected phases, will be achieved only if the staff at the Community Center receives the support and aid whichit requires. It is hoped that by establishing this center on a working and productive basis, can prove the feasibility and importance of the Community Center program for all of Mississippi.

Meridian File

Weekly report from Meridian Community Center
2 /2 to 2/7
Mickey Schwerner

This week was a highly productive week in many ways. The library was further stocked with books, more shelves put up, classes picked, work~~ed~~ in the rural was done etc.

Community center: The library is truly starting to function and ~~books are being~~ taken out by people in the community. The range of interests that the books cover ~~is~~ is large enough so that children have taken out books and a college graduate has been in to take advantage of the totaly free library. This week about 5000 lbs. of books were picked up in Jackson and this has filled out the library to a great extent. Until now the amount of adult novels were in demand.

The story hour that took placed on 2/1 was greatly enjoyed by the youngsters that were here. Follow up showed that they not only enjoyed the stories themselves and how they were presented but they also delighted in the freedom they were given to wonder around the library and take out books without rush. There seems to be more interest in the town about the CC and the story hour will probably pick up. Since staff will not be in Meridian on Sat. 2/15 arrangements have been made for one of the local girls in town to run the story hour. The girl, Bernice Sims, has helped us with the library and with secretarial help since we have been in Meridian. Leaflets will be distributed throughout the community to inform children and parents of the stroy hour.

As has been previously reported voter registration classes have been started on Tues. and Thurs. evenings. This past Tues. was not profitabe but on Thur. five men from Preston, Kemper County came down for instruction. Not only were they interested in the voter registration but they also were interested in the Federal programs that are available to farmers and [illegible] have [illegible] or around Preston which could serve northern Kemper and southern Winston Counties.

Clark County: A meeting in Clark County to organize voter registration committee, federal program committee, and welfare committee took place on 2/6 feom 9:30 to 5:300 Rev. J C Killingsworth set the meeting up at Little Zion Church outside of Stonewall. Because o f the factory in Stonweall and the shifts there the meeting was set up in two parts. In all about 32 local men and women came to the meeting and there was a fair amount of enthusiasm. Volunteers were gotten for each of the committees after Matt Suarez and myself explained the various programs and why they are so important. One thing that we learned about Clark County isthat the new sherrif has told Rev. Killingsworth that he "has opened his books and that Negroes are welcomed to come down to register." If any of this is true I think additional staff might be placed in Clarke County to step things up.

Meridian Community: The three staff people of COFO have been met with greatly diversified attitudes. Some of the Negro leaders have truely come to us and are most helpful in almost all ways. Other Negroes that have some influence in the city have been quite hypocritical about our presence in town. They have offered help in some ways but do not really want us here and are afraid that we will spoil the dormant state of the community. And then there has been open hostility to our presence by some who got up in a large mass meeting which we were present and said that there was no need for other organizations (not specifying who) and that the local people can handle all of their own problems. Needless, there has been trouble form the white community. The trouble has not taken its form in the way of arrests or even being picked up but rather small inconeniences such as not being able to get a phone in either the office or the freedom house and not being able to open a savings account at the same bank that we have a checking account.

Fear is holding the entire city back.

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE THE BEST
AVAILABLE.

CGS Field Staff Reports
transcribe

MERIDIAN COMMUNITY CENTER

WEEKLY REPORT - PERIOD ENDING OCTOBER 9   Eric and Elaine Weinberger

On Monday, October 5th, Elaine visited the Negro library on 29th Avenue and 15th Street. The librarian, Mrs. Hortense Bishop was cordial and willing to talk to me. The purpose of my visit was to talk to a Miss Turner who, I had been told, worked at the center. Mrs. Bishop told me that she knew Miss Turner but that she had never worked at the library.

Mrs. Bishop said that she knew both Mickey and Rita Schwerner, and that when the library (center) was first getting started she had come up to take a look at it. When she told me that at that time there were 7 shelves of books I told her that we now had about 10,000 books and that a lot of work needed to be done. She suggested that since we had so many books someone who had library training and experience should be found to establish some sort of working order in the center library. She herself could not spend much time up here because she works every day, and also the obvious implications of her job. After further discussion she agreed to train people for work in the center library, the training would be done at her library, although she did say that she would come up to take a look at our particular library problems.

She expressed disappointment at the low number of people who use her library [illegible] Negro people are now "integrating" [illegible] the white library since its facilities are superior to the Negroes'. She said that [illegible] there are 15 to 20 white people a month who use her library, and that when St. Joseph's hospital was open (the old one, located near the library) whites would come in to browse. She told me a story about a white man who came in once, and told her that his wife was being operated on for cancer, he wanted to sit and read a magazine and asked her if it was all right. She said she read a law to him - (supposedly a law referring to seg. in lib.) and that he replied "I'll take my chances." She said that most of the white people who do come in are married couples, and that they take out books for their children.

She said that all these libraries aren't supposed to be segregated, anyway, because most of their support comes from federal funds, as much as 75%, and that federal funds are not to support discriminatory practices.

Mrs. Bishop is a graduate of Atlanta University.

Monday evening our drama group met, nine people in attendance. We had readings and auditions for Baldwin's "Blues for Mr. Charlie" and so far at least four roles have already been cast. Several people who have had no other activity [illegible] involvement with the movement are very interested in this play, one has auditioned and has a part.

Tuesday's Activities:

Eric spent the day at Allen Chapel distributing vitamins to people who came for clothes and as part of survey of clothing distribution. This distribution point is handled very well by Mrs. Cheney.
Elaine had a sewing class, a young lady came at 10 AM to start work on a maternity dress.

Bank account established for Community Center, Mrs. Cheney, Eric, Elaine Weinbergers signatures - any two required per check.

On Wednesday, Eric spent the morning at Bethel Baptist Church where clothes are distributed by Barbara Cheney Moss. A staff person should work with her whenever possible to help in limiting quantities per family. Vitamins distributed.

In the afternoon Eric and Elaine did some canvassing in the 4th precinct. We met Mrs. Willie E. Lancaster, 3306 11th St. who housed the Schwerners when they first arrived in Meridian, and housed white volunteers this summer. A member of the NAACP, she showed with pride, a picture of herself attending a NAACP banquet in New York.

We talked about the community Center and its activities and she expressed a great interest in the sewing classes. She has a heart condition and is unable to climb stairs so I suggested that since the sewing machines are portable perhaps we could have a sewing lesson in her house. She was very responsive to this idea and said that she would organize a class, get a few ladies together and have a class in her home.

When the center first started she contributed an electric heater, a school-type desk chair and was in other ways co-operative. She could be a very valuable contact in voter registration work in the 4th. Her neighbors spoke highly of her.

We visited about a dozen homes in the vicinity of Mrs. Lancaster's house. We met Mr. Roberts, a blind man, about 2 doors away who, I hope, the voter reg. people will further encourage to vote. State law provides that he can take the test orally. To all the people with whom we talked, Eric gave a bottle of Squibb vitamins (Dr. Moldovan's shipment) with the encouragement to come to the Community Center for more.

Elaine began typing sides for cast of "Blues for Mr. Charlie".

Community Center Staff Meeting: Weinbergers, Miriam Karsten, Rick [illegible], Linda Allenstein, Gail Falk.

Miriam will compose new welfare forms, Elaine suggested she give workshop on welfare know-how, etc. Rick will work on getting a table for center, Linda will continue work on setting up day-care center, Gail trying to set up Freedom School.

Vitamins distributed at Mass Meeting in evening. Mrs. Devine spoke.

Thursday: Eric spent day at Mt. Olive Church where Georgianna [illegible] distributes clothes - found that this distribution point not functioning but Georgianna does [illegible] make up boxes for people who submit w COFO welfare forms to voter reg. canvassers.
Attended MFDP meeting where petition that will proceed Freedom Study Day was being prepared. Staff will assist the "writing committee" later in the week. Distributed vitamins.
Elaine had sewing class in the morning, afternoon continued work on sides for cast.

Friday: Spent day catching up on general office work, correspondence; worked with children in Community Center.
Evening: Reviewed scene of play with female lead.

MERIDIAN COMMUNITY CENTER

WEEKLY REPORT - Period ending October 15 - Eric and Elaine
Weinberger

Saturday - Eric attended a conference in Jackson on School integration. Elaine did general community center work; distribution of cloth, lending books, working with the children etc.

Sunday - Eric, in Jackson, attended meeting of MSU students which discussed "Work-Study Day" in the evening Eric and Elaine conferred with Miriam Kerster (N.Y. Harlem Social Worker) for more information on welfare forms and general community center recommendations especially in regards to children's programs. Saturday evening a birthday party was held in honor of Barbara Chaney Moss in the Community Center. It was the first such party to be held here. Those attending were staff members and others closely associated with our work. Barbeque chicken, grapes, potatoe chips, chip-dip, cheese and a non-alcoholic punch were served. The party was a great success, as indicated by Alvin Packer's remark that this was the first party at which no liquor was served that he had had a good time. The recreation was dancing, and of course, being movement people we did a great deal of singing.

Monday - Afternoon spent with children. Evening the dramatic group met to continue rehearsal for "Blues for Mr. Charlie".

Tuesday - The children who came to the center were very enthusiastic about the large shipment of Johnson material and stickers that arrived, so Eric took a group of them along with him to distribute stickers. Elaine stayed in the Center with a group of young girls and they made doll dresses out of scrap material, cutting out their own patterns from old newspapers.

Wednesday - Eric and Elaine went canvassing the the 7th. precinct, in hopes of attracting a bigger turnout for the mass meeting that night, and also to talk about the Community Center.

Thursday morning and part of the afternoon, Elaine had a sewing class. Eric spent greater portion of day working in library especially in the 'freedom' section and in going through new shipments (small) of clothes, books, etc. Work with kids after school. Thursday evening - rehearsal of play.

During spare time furing the week we did such things as straightening out fabric cabinet, putting patterns in order according to size, sending thank-you letters for shipments of clothes, books etc. We also sent out postcards asking for return of long-overdue books emphasizing that there is no overdue fee and encouraging continued use of library facilities.

Pinky Slote of New York has agreed to teach an evening sewing class at Mrs. Lancaster's house one night of a week and we hope to have it going by the next week
Both Miriam Kerster and Rick Batdorff left at the beginning of this week so an inordinate amount of time had to be spent with the school children. Freeman Cocroft is due this week-end.

Linda Allenstein
Meridian, Miss.
Oct. 15, 1964

Kindergarten (Day-Care)

A day-care center is planned for Southside. We envision this as a Community project. The Mothers who are not at the present time working would take turns staffing the kindergarten; those who are working would prepare sandwiches. COFO would provide milk and vitiamins. This would involve about 12 women who could staff the center and about 6 who could prepare lunches. We could not handle more than 30 children. There would be probably bi-monthly meetings with all the women involved at which time we would discuss problems of the center, staff schedule, community needs, and eventually political programs.

Southside was chosen for this project for several reasons. It is probably the most economically deprived area in the city. Few of the children have the opportunity to attend the existing kindergartens in the city because of the financial burden. Most of the women involved could be working but cannot because of the pre-school age children at home. We have also been told by school officials that children who have attended a kindergarten do better in school than those who do not. The center would help the mothers by giving them free time and help the children adjust to a school situation.

Southside is also the least politically aware area of the city. We have had little success with our canvassing and leafleting. The center would draw the women together and form the nucleus for our political organization. Once the group is functioning it should be a smooth transition to FDP work.

The leadership meeting on desegration in Jackson last weekend, pointed out the importance of community organization and support to make desegration effective. It was also pointed out that when desegration comes there is a relatively good chance that it will come at the first grade level. Many of the children in the Kindergarten will be 4 and 5 years old. These might well be the ones first affected by a court injunction. After a year of working in the center these mothers should be ready to send their children to newly integrated schools and to work hard gaining support for their action in the community.

We have already contacted most of the women who would be involved in the program and have found enthusiasm for the plan. We are looking for a place in Southside for the center. We have contacted most of the churches in the area, but have been unsuccessful in this endeavor. We will probably have to rent a building in Southside. At this time we request funds for this purpose.

FREEDOM SCHOOL - 10/16

Literacy classes - 4 or 5 literacy classes with adults have been set up. Most of these adults know how to write the alphabet and spell a few words and want to be able to spell well enough to register to vote. We are starting on an individual basis, meeting them in ther homes. If and when we get more students, we will begin~~g~~ to combine them into neighborhood classes. 2 high school students - Lelia Waterhouse and Betty Manuel are beginning to assist in these classes and will eventually take over with some. Barbara Chaney too, I think.

Library - Linda Allenstein and I have been working on sorting that carton after carton of books that we have in storage. There are many excellent books among these and far more books than we can use. We shall see that the best of the books get put in the CC library. Duplications of good books will be distributed to other projects. Distribution of old, second-rate books is a question. For a good many boxfuls, putting them in the hands of people weu here would only confirm a negative feeling about books. There are some fine and fascinating old books - from a scholar's or collector's point of view. The possibility of selling them to an old book dealer should be explored.

MSU - got as far as drawing up a petition for the Freedom Sctudy Day when they were told there was to be no state-wdie boycott and that COFO will not support a ~~se~~ local protest. We need quiclkly to find a new direction of caction for them, reather with them. The best way to do this will probably be some executive sessions before another student mass meeting. The school is so much the focus of their anger that I think we should consult with Jackson to see to what extent they can support some sort of protest in the sschools. Otherwise, the kids may try to find local support for an independent action. I would rather see COFO involved; any local support will come from people like Young with a private bone to pick. The kids are ready to set up a room captain ~~idea~~ system - a good idea.

Freedom School - We have been frustrated by delays and rejections in trying to get buildings (churches) in which to meet. Rev. Johnson has told us we can use Church of the Nazarene when it is finished in a few weeks. If he remains in Meridian, Rev Barbour will let us use Allen Chapel. We will continue to try to find churches or some building in whih to meet - we have submitted a request to the East Miss State Baptist Convention - for the top floor of the Baptist Seminarry. This isn't too likely to come through, but there's a chance. In the meantime, classes are set up and are being set up in living rooms around the city. So far, French, Negro history, "Freedom," and math are what most of the kids want to take. On Sunday I shall beging a series of discussions with some of the older kids on college- how to apply, white Mississippi of northern college?, scholarship help, detc.

Needs By far the greatest need, as long as classes must be around the city, is a car.

Meridian COFO
2505 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5th St.
Meridian, Miss.

January 26, 1964, Meridian Miss.
Field Report for Mickey and Rita Schwerner (when jobs become more diverse, we will write separate reports.)

Things during the past week have been hectic and rushed for reasons of lack of leadership and lack of housing. A good part of the week was used in an unseccessful search for a house for the Meridian staff. Because of the situation in Canton, Matt Suarez had to leave Meridian and was not present for the meeting that took place on the 25th.

What actually has been done for the past week:

1. An attempt was made to held a meeting of represtntatives of each of the 12 counties of the 4th District. At this meeting, committees were to be organized for Welfare, Voting and Federal Programs. But because of time and inadequate planning the meeting did not do all this. The only county that had any representation was Clark County, from which three ministers showed. The COFO program was discussed and a plan to organize Clark Co. was formulated. The minister, with Rev. Killingsworth being the unofficial leader, would go back to their communities, and get their people together and set a time for a meeting at a place that is convenient for them. We will contact Rev. K. and go to them for the meeting and organize the committees then. (No other counties were represented, but it is felt by the staff here in Meridian that thiskind of organizing should be done with each individual county instead of trying to get them all into Meridian at the same time.) The meeting in Clark County should take place some time this coming week.

2. Community center: The accommodations for a center are adequate for a start, but if things really start rolling, a larger space will be necessary. There is one large room which can double as library and classroom, and three small office rooms (all without equipment, of course). The main office space has been cleaned and painted, and a few shelves put up. A few children's books have been obtained from Jackson, but the bulk of the books that are promised for the library have not arrived, and it does not seem that anyone is making any great attempt to get them here from whereever they are. Word is slowly getting around that Rita is ready to start teaching any children that come in to get help. There are several meetings in the next few days at which we will inform more people. In the area of fund raising, many letters have been sent out and during the next week we should find out how successful we a are going to be. The welfare aspect of the center can not really begin until we start getting the counties organized.

3. Contacts that have been made: Mr. Jones seems to be the Negro leader in town, and has helped us find temporary housing, given us food, and has been generally most cooperative. We have met Mr. Darton, the local NAACP leader and we are going to attend their meetings. Dr. Kornegay and Mr. Young are also Negro leaders in twon whom we have met. We have been doing our mimeographing at Mr. Young's office. We have been given the name of a qualified nurse in twon whom we are going to approach to help us out with the pre-natal classes. We hope that these classes can start within a month or two. We have met and worked with many of the younger people in town and we are going to go to the NAACP Youth Council meetings to mobilize even more of the youth. We have met Rev. Porter and attended his church services; he gave us several minutes time and explained to his congregation why we are in Meridian. He has recently resigned the leadership of the local Human Rights Committee, which is an extremely unstable organization. We will be working with him in the future.

4. Problems: NO MONEY. We also have no housing that is permanent, and all of the Meridian staff are living with families. We are in the process of trying to find permanent housing. NO MONEY. Lack of phone has hampered us somewhat but early this coming week a pay phone is being installed. NO MONEY. The phone company refused to install a free phone without a $500 deposit in

vance (Prices are higher down here). We scraped together the last of our
rsonal money from home to make a $30. deposit on the pay phone. NO MONEY.
Service station at which we can charge gas has not been located and without
nds we are soon going to be immobile. It would also be nice if Matt
rez came back to Meridian, but this is not a major problem. Let me add
at the problem of living with families is that we all have been evicted
least once because of fear on the part of the family. This is due
marily to the fact that we are white.

> "When you spend the long morning hours out in the dirt roads of this town, trying to explain the political process to a poor and frightened people . . . when you have to tell at least one person a day that there is no more food . . . when you write pages and pages of police brutality and face it yourself . . . then, by three o'clock on any afternoon, you are tired and sometimes, a little bitter. But, at three, the children come . . . if you should happen to be in some afternoon about three, you would see thirty children waiting in line for books . . . especially about rockets and jets and other children, and -- one little girl -- about puppies. This is the Greenwood Center".

This is an excerpt from a field report from one of the Mississippi Freedom Centers. It could be an excerpt from one of the weekly reports of Michael Schwerner, who founded and served as Director of the Meridian Center from January 1964 until he disappeared on June 28, 1964, together with James Chaney and Andrew Goodman.

The disappearance and the brutal and almost casual murders of Michael Schwerner, James Chaney and Andrew Goodman shocked civilized Americans and its impact on those in the civil rights movement, has been profound.

James Chaney was a Meridian youth who was a staff worker assigned to the center throughout its existance. Andrew Goodman was a twenty year old student who volunteered to work on the Mississippi summer project. Michael Schwerner, a graduate of the New York School of Social Studies had been a staff member of Hamilton Madison House in New York City, prior to organizing the Meridian Center.

All Michael Schwerner's last reports from Meridian had been requests for an increase in funds to meet more adequately the needs of Meridian by enlarging and expanding the work of the Community Center there. It was natural that CORE at its 1964 Convention should have determined to undertake the building of a Community Center in Meridian as a memorial to the three who had given their lives for the movement. It is being built under the auspices of the CORE Scholarship Education Defense Fund, a tax exempt organization, and will be administered by a Meridian Board of Directors.

Mississippi Background

There is a critical gap between the demands of modern society and the performance of most Mississippi Negro adults. Negroe's schools are not preparing people even now for an automated economy and tight job market. While white trade schools offer courses in electronics, Negro schools offer "agriculture" courses which are out of date and unskilled carpentry classes. Girls learn to cook. There is no school reform in sight in Mississippi, a fact which makes some remedial private measures even more important.

Health

Medical care is one of the more serious of the social failures which bother Mississippi Negroes. The birth rate for Negroes is still higher than that of white people, but proportionate growth in population is lower because the death rate is so much higher for all ages. For instance, infant mortality among Negro babies is twice that of white babies. The number of deaths under one year for 1962 was 50.2 per 1,000 births--the highest such figure in the United States. The comparable figure for Mississippi white infants is less than 25 per 1,000. Looking more closely at birth statistics, the reason for this discrepancy is not hard to find. Over 95% of the white babies born in Mississippi are delivered by physicians in hospitals; over 50% of the Negro babies are delievered by "other", which means midwives. Midwife deliveries not not have a higher rate of mortality at birth, but deaths under one year are vastly higher*. Typically, expectant mothers in rural areas do not go to a physician at all during pregnancy, and most have neither knowledge nor means to observe proper precautions. The problem of infant mortality is only one such problem.

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* Figures from the report of the Mississippi State Board of Health for 1961-62

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Federal Program

In recent years the American government has increasingly devoted its attention and resources to the problem of alleviating poverty. The Congress has passed legislation to cope with several specific poverty-related problems. Examples of this legislation are loans to small farmers for farm equipment, training programs for high school dropouts and loans and grants for home improvements. In Mississippi these problems have had little or no effect upon the people they were designed to help. All agriculture programs are channeled through the County Extension Service, which is a state program whereby County agents counsel farmers on solutions to farm problems and new methods of increasing productivity. The Extension Service simply does not reach the Negro farmer with its services, and Negros generally have no way of knowing what is available to them. Mississippi's state government is reactionary and generally hostile to federal social service assistance programs, which would be of prime importance to the Negro community. Thus, Gov. Paul B. Johnson, Jr. recently vetoed any application of the 1964 Poverty Act in Mississippi.

A report from a CORE staff worker says: "So often there is literally no place to go for a good time--for a person of any age, but the problem is especially poignant for young people. There are no places for teenage dances, except for formal school affairs; there is no place to go and talk. There are only the ever-present cheap restaurants and bars. The kinds of recreation which centers offer vary from the very basic--a bench to sit on and a yard to rassle in--to relatively sophisticated programs with films and regular discussion sessions. In between there is a lot of variety; if there is a good record player, the center will have dancing in the evening, children's records in the kindergarten, and perhaps serious music for people who want to hear something besides rock 'n roll. Ping pong tables and other indoor games are not hard to manage. People of all ages seem to like to play board games in the evening. Playground equipment is luxurious for us, but a few centers in the South have acquired some."

"The most widespread single problem is the library." There have been at least 10,000 books donated since August of 1963 to the Meridian Center and there is no end in sight (the major shortage has been of books specifically of interest to Negroes--Negro history, Negro art and literature books about Africa, books about famous Negroes, etc. The category generally called "Negro Life".) These are the books with the highest circulation. An important feature of the library program is the need to provide not only books, but also stimulation and opportunity to read them. Finding a place which is quiet and private where a person can read undisturbed is difficult in a low income community and as a result reading in the library is encouraged.

Again, to quote from a field worker's report: "Probably the most constructive recreation program in a center is the basic one--a place to come and loaf around and be welcome. To anyone who has become accustomed to the sight of young people, many of great potential, having no place to go except to hang around bars and sidewalks and nothing to do but gossip and fight, the center provides a great emotional lift. It attracts young people first just to sit around and look, then to test the limits of its tolerance, and finally to join the program and participate in its activities. In each center, staff people are coming to see that "our" kids are more motivated than they were, more energetic, less bitter about the South and less inclined to flee to the North. They can see a future for themselves here, and they want to help with the job of making the future better."

Existing Community Center

The Meridian Center opened in January 1964 with one(?) room at a rent of and gradually expanded to its capacity of 4(?) rooms at a rent of . One of the weekly reports of the Community Center, written by Rita Schwerner last spring lists the program as follows:

"A. PROGRAMS CURRENTLY IN PRACTICE

1. A ten-thousand volume library is open at the Community Center, from which any person may borrow books for periods of two weeks. Books have been pouring into the library, and we have just reached our goal of ten thousand volumes. People have been borrowing books since the time when we only had a hundred or so volumes to offer them.

2. A children's story hour is conducted every Saturday afternoon. It is hoped that by introducing the youngsters to literature, they will develop an interest in it. Little ones of five and six years have been borrowing our children's books.

3. A voter registration instruction class is held twice a week. This is for people who are literate but need help in order to answer the questions on the constitution of Missouri. All such persons discovered by the voter registration workers are referred to the class.

4. Classes in reading, arithmetic and history are offered for children still in school who need extra help and for school dropouts. Private tutoring is also available for children who require individual help."

"B. PROJECTED PROGRAMS FOR THE CENTER

1. Instruction in prenatal care. The field workers are going to try to locate pregnant women of low income families and inform them of what they need to do to have normal childbirth and ensure the life of their infant. It is hoped that a nurse will be part of this program. One is presently being enlisted on a volunteer basis. Also there is a possibility of of receiving vitamins free from pharmaceutical companies. A Doctor would have to distribute them, but this is easily arranged.

2. A field worker will travel to houses in poor condition to inform residents of means of inexpensive repair. We hope to provide lumber and other materials.

3. It is hoped that those youths who want to form a work corps will go around the County lending a hand in repairs.

4. Instruction on nutrition and the distribution of clothing and commodities to needy families is presently being organized.

5. Discussion groups and movies for teenagers and adults. These activities will be of an educational as well as recreational nature.

6. Job retraining programs in the various trades.

This entire program, with its many projected phases, will be achieved only if the staff at the Community Center receives the support and aid which it requires. It is hoped that by establishing this center on a working productive basis, we can prove the feasibility and importance of the Community Center program for all of Mississippi."

After the tragic disappearances, Rita Schwerner had the courage to return to Meridian briefly. CORE staff workers held the fort until a new Director could be found. For a time the community and the center wavered because of the worry and concern at the fate of the three workers who had disappeared. At present, the center is directed by Eric Weinberger, winner of CORE's 1962 Annual Gandhi Award. Mr. Weinberger's recent weekly reports indicate that the community is once again seeking out the center in increasing numbers and the program is slowly evolving to meet their needs.

For example, the recent weekly reports refer to rehearsals for a dramatic group producing "Blues for Mr. Charlie", sewing classes, distribution of vitamins and clothing, constant use of the library, use of building by school children, etc.

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But Meridian was selected as the site for the Memorial for many reasons. In the first place James Chaney grew up there and worked in the center from the time it was started until his death. The need for a center more adequate to meeting the needs of the community, and also the unusual rapport which Michael Schwerner had developed with all segments of the Meridian community in the brief time he was there made it a logical choice. It should be noted too that Meridian itself is one of the more enlightened and open minded cities of Mississippi and therefore offers fertile ground for community development.

1 Fannie Lue Hamer

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COFO

A.C. 601- 352 9605

Mrs. Levy
MU 7-3090

Lew [redacted]

Terrytown O.R.T.E.

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~~of these assistance programs.~~

Existing ~~Meridian Community Center~~

A report from a Core Field Staff worker says: "So often there is literally no place to go for a good time -- for a person of any age, but the problem is especially poignant for young people. There are no places for teenage dances, except for formal school affairs; there is no place to go and talk. There are only the ever-present cheap restaurants and bars. The kinds of recreation which centers offer vary from the very basic--a bench to sit on and a yard to rassle in--to relatively sophisticated programs with films and regular discussion sessions. In between there is a lot of variety; if there is a good record player, the center will have dancing in the evening, children's records in the kindergarten, and perhaps serious music for people who want to hear something besides rock 'n roll. Ping pong tables and other indoor games are not hard to manage. People of all ages seem to like to play board games in the evening. Playground equipment is luxurious for us, but a few centers in the South have acquired some."

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Again, to quote a field staffer's report: "Probably the most constructive recreation program in ~~the~~ a center~~s~~ is the basic one--a place to come and loaf around and be welcome. To anyone who has become accustomed to the sight of young people, many of great potential, having no place to go except to hang around bars and sidewalks and nothing to do but gossip and fight, the center provides a great emotional lift. It attracts young people, first just to sit around and look, then to test the limits of its tolorance, and finally to join the program and participate in its activities. In each center, staff people are coming to see that "our" kids are more motivated than they were, more energetic, less bitter about the South and less inclined to flee to the North. They can see a future for themselves here, and they want to help with the job of making the future better."

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For example the recent weekly reports ~~7-10/11/64~~ refers to rehearsals for a dramatic group producing "Blues for Mr Charlie", sewing classes, distribution of vitamins & clothing, constant use of library, uses of building by school children etc —

Alice M. Alt
8718 Reading Road
Silver Spring, Md.

October 5, 1964

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York
10038

Attention Mr. Marvin Rich

Dear Mr. Rich:

I had hoped to meet you and your family at Charles Mason's farm in August but unfortunately could not find the time to go to Vermont this year.

Here is a small contribution $ 75,00 to CORE. The story on Church burnings in CORE's horrifying report reminded me of similar outrages in Nazi Germany. The side-by- side presentation which I am enclosing might be useful. To think that the state's righters (Goldwater and the others) would perpetuate all these outrages... It is a nightmare.

Greetings-

CORE Scholarship Education Defense Fund
1 Union Square, Room 902
New York, New York

October 7, 1964

MERIDIAN COMMUNITY CENTER

The Community Center which now exists in Meridian, Mississippi is hampered by its lack of space and inadequate staff. In order to properly serve the community, which has a population of about 56,000, one third of which is Negro, the center must be greatly expanded. The interest in the Negro community already exists, and it is from the experiences which we had with various programs that the following recommendations grow.

Many of the women in Meridian are forced by their financial condition to seek employment, though they are often the mothers of young children. The children, as a result, do not receive adequate care. Facilities and staff for a day care program for pre-school children should be an integral part of the community center. The area should, of course, be designed in bright colors, with many pictures, and room provided for the children's own art work. There should be many toys and games.

There is in existence at the present community center, a 10,000 volume library. Provision should be made in the new structure for a library room, with space provided for additional books.

The sewing project has been highly successful, but there is no separate sewing room in the existing center. Such a room should be included, with full length mirrors for fitting garments. There already are sewing machines. Storage space should be included for the materials. Space and materials for arts and crafts are needed, and this could be incorporated into the same room.

A recreation area, with such facilities as ping-pong tables, must be planned for. The ping-pong table in the present center was constructed by a few of the young men, and it warps, but it is, nevertheless, in constant use.

-more-

It might be extremely useful to have a large meeting room, perhaps with a small stage, which could be used for both meetings and dramatic programs which the children would very much enjoy staging. It would be possible to construct the library in such a way that it would serve these several functions.

Two separate office rooms are needed, one for community center affairs and one for the voter registration project. Both rooms should have sufficient space for file cabinets and office machines. (There are, in the present center, a mimeograph machine and several typewriters.)

In order for the Community Center to be able to serve all age and interest groups in the city of Meridian, the above facilities are necessary. Additional staff would, of course, be required, but since many of the above programs would not be in use at all times, and some are self-operative, several skilled persons could handle the program. In such a situation, persons who are able to show imagination and flexibility, who are able to create new programs as the need arises, are more valuable than persons with a great deal of training in one area and no interest in experimentation. It is not only possible, but highly recommended, that local persons be used in as many capacities as feasible in both the building and operation of the center. The more involved the local people are in such activities, the more they will come to feel that the Community Center is theirs, which is, after all, our goal.

Rita Schwerner
Field Secretary, CORE

k

cc to Mrs. Newman Levy (CORE): (w/original letter from Mr. Goetz & check of $500 from the Normil Fund for the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Center).

The attached is self-explanatory....I take it formal acknowledgment will be sent to Mr. Goetz.

Thank you.

JW

500.00

OCT 15 1964

October 14th, 1964

Mr. Norman S. Goetz
300 Park Avenue
New York, 10022, NY

Dear Norman:

Thanks - thanks - thanks.

What a very good, thoughtful, civilized and generous friend you are.

Affectionate regards,

Sincerely,

Joseph Willen

Done

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE THE BEST

AVAILABLE.

Gifts CGS

October 14, 1964

Mr. Marvin Rich
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Rich:

I spoke to you a few months ago about helping in the raising of funds for the Memorial Center in Meridian, Mississippi.

Although I have not as yet heard from you, I have had several opportunities to acquire contributions. The enclosed check is self-explanatory and I am sending it directly to you instead of the Union Square address because I would like to make sure that a receipt be sent to Sol Goldstein (Educational Alliance). If it is at all possible, Mr. Goldstein would also appreciate some form of letter acknowledging receipt of this contribution so it can be made available to the staff of the Alliance in the hopes that it will inspire more contributions from this organization.

I did not inquire about receipts when I spoke to you and I would appreciate it if you could advise me on this matter as many of my friends, relatives and business acquaintances are holding their contributions until I am able to relay this information.

I am still available for work in this project if you need me.

Thank you.

Copy to Ann Singer

Sincerely,

Carolyn Berlind
45 East Hartsdale A
Hartsdale, New York.

cc Ann for [illegible]

Gifts C65

DeArmand • 370 CENTRAL PARK WEST • NEW YORK 25 • NEW YORK

October 22, 1964

OCT 23 1964

C O R E
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Gentlemen:

Enclose please find my check for $30.00 for the Goodman-Schwerner-Chaney Memorial Fund from my husband and me. We have made previous contributions to C O R E and to similar organizations. This additional one earmarked for this particular fund is sent as the most fitting gift we can think of, and the one we know will please her most, in honor of the birthday of Mrs. Jean Schick Grossman of 70 East 10th Street, New York 3.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. David W. DeArmand

Copy to Weres Ainger —

Gifts CGS

October 27, 1964

Mrs. Jean Schick Grossman
70 East 10th Street
New York 3, New York

Dear Mrs. Grossman:

We have received a gift of $20.00 from Mr. and Mrs. David De Armand in honor of your birthday, which has been earmarked specifically for the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Fund.

Let me extend the personal thanks of CORE and the many people of Mississippi who will be able to utilize and appreciate the facilities of the Community Center.

Again, our sincerest thanks; and, a happy birthday.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Newman Levy

c.c. Mr. and Mrs. David De Armand

C O P Y

32 Gramercy Park South
New York 10003, N.Y.
November 6, 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a check for $1,000.00 to be sent anonymously from CORE to Mrs. Fannie Lee Chaney. If you like, you may say that a stranger's gift to CORE made this award to Mrs. Chaney possible.

It had occurred to me that James Chaney was probably the main breadwinner in the Chaney household. I had spoken to Mr. James Travis of COFO when he was North this summer, and he had informed me that Mrs. Chaney had a much younger son who is still in school. This boy must be able to finish his education.

I had written to COFO to find out whether any of the civil rights organizations was able financially to help the families of the murdered rights workers, in case of need, and Miss Debbie Bernstein of COFO had replied that CORE had been helping Mrs. Chaney as much as it had been able. Hence this check to you, earmarked for Mrs. Chaney.

At the same time I am sending you a check for $100.00, to CORE's Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, earmarked for the Memorial Community Center in Meridian, Miss. At the time the murders became known, I sent checks in memory of Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman and James Chaney to the various main civil rights organizations, but I am sure another check would be useful.

One reason for requesting anonymity about the gifts sent now is that I certainly do not mean to distinguish between any of the families' degree of grief: I am merely taking into account which family has the greatest economic need. Nor do these checks represent "compensation". A person can't be compensated for the brutal murder of someone he or she loves.

What these checks intend, then, is at once a practical way of helping someone who has suffered a terrible loss in the cause of freedom, as testimony that this loss is national as well as private, and that it involves a responsibility to the survivors.

It is altogether fitting that the checks should come anonymously through CORE, one of the main movers in the field of civil rights, and the organization for which Schwerner and Chaney were working at the time of their deaths.

With good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Fredrika T. Blair

Gifts CGS

Copy to Joseph Willen

November 10½,1964

Mr. Martin H. Larner
Indiana Parts Warehouse
840 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Mr. Larner:

On behalf of CORE I wish to extend our sincerest thanks for the thoughtfulness of your gift of one hundred dollars.

We are forwarding your check as directed to the CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund for the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Center.

Again, our very deepest thanks.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Newman Levy

MRS.NL/sj

Gifts CGS

November 10, 1964

Mr. John S. Borg
c/o May, Borg and Company
30 Broad Street
New York 4, New York

Dear Mr. Borg:

Thank you for your gift of thirty dollars in memory of Mr. Louis Fisher, which has been earmarked for the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Center.

On behalf of CORE let me extend our sincerest thanks.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Newman Levy

MRS.NL/sj

Gifts CGS

November 10, 1964

Mrs. Jean Schick Grossman
70 East 10th Street
New York 3, New York

Dear Mrs. Grossman:

We have received a gift of $5.00 from Miss Rita S. Hilburn in honor of your birthday, which has been earmarked specifically for the CHANEY - GOODMAN - SCHWERNER MEMORIAL FUND.

Let me extend the personal thanks of CORE and the many people of Mississippi who will be able to utilize and appreciate the facilities of the Community Center.

Again, our sincerest thanks, and a happy birthday.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Newman Levy

Mrs. NL:shj

c. c.: Miss Rita S. Hilburn

Gifts CGS

November 10, 1964

Mr. Hyman Weiner
Social Workers For Civil Rights Action
P.O. Box 344, Cathedral Station
New York, New York 10025

Dear Mr. Weiner:

Thank you so much for the gift of thirty dollars from Ethel Keshner. As indicated in the check this money will go directly to the CHANEY-GOODMAN-SCHWERNER Fund.

CORE and the many people of Mississippi who will eventually be able to use the facilities of the center extend their thanks.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Newman Levy

MRS.NL/sj

November 12, 1964

Mrs. Fredrika T. Blair
32 Gramercy Park South
New York, New York 10003

Dear Mrs. Blair:

I am pleased and moved by your gesture of understanding and support for Mrs. Chaney. You were quite right: there is no way of compensating for the grief experienced by the families, but certainly Mrs. Chaney, alone, is in need of financial support. We in CORE have placed her on a small ($25.00 a week) stipend. We have also provided her with assistance in answering the many letters that come to her. But obviously this alone is inadequate. Your support, and that of a few others, is terribly important.

We are most grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich, Director
Community Relations

/b

enc.

cont.

November 17, 1964

Mr. Jackie Robinson
121 West 88th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Robinson,

This is an apology and explanation. Almost from the day we held the meeting in Joe Willen's office about the Maridian Community Center, I have been too ill to work a good part of the time and therefore unable to press forward as I would have liked. This is my first letter on returning to the office.

Some progress has been made. The National Social Welfare Assembly is planning to call a meeting of national organizations active in the field of youth and recreation where we can make a presentation and hopefully give national sponsorship and leadership.

The Jewish Welfare Board has already obtained the approval of their Board of Directors to work out a plan whereby they can propose to the Community Centers on their roster that they cooperate in obtaining gifts for us. If these steps produce anticipated results we will have made a good beginning in obtaining Community Center support.

The preliminary paper work for an appeal to foundations has been done (I will mail it to you as soon as it is typed) and will be put into final shape by Mr. Ray Joseph, who is an expert in this field. In addition we have available information on a considerable number of foundations we can approach for gifts and will be in touch with you about our approach to them.

We have been in constant touch with Paul Willen and his plans are sufficiently finished to be used for presentations. They are now being photographed!

The letters of thanks to those who attended your Stamford benifit have not been sent. We have had some difficulty (although we have been trying) in locating address and full names of those who contributed. Since the list we were given was made from checks for the most part and therefore has only signatures and bank names.

I wonder whether Mrs. Robinson might have a list of those invited with their addresses which might start us off.

With best regards.

Sincerely

Mrs. Newman Levy

NL:jh

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York
Cortlandt 7-6270

November 30, 1964

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Marvin Rich, Ann Singer

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

SUBJECT: Allison Letter

Talked with Mr. Allison, who believes it is essential to avoid mentioning deficit maintenance in appealing for community center funds. Have also discussed with Mr. Norman. Believe we will need to reconsider goal.

12/5/64

DEC 7 1964

Eva -

These memos and papers indicate all contributions received for the Center through SEDF so far. (I see we got quite a long additional list of contributions received via Jackie Robinson.)

I simply don't know how most of these contributors heard about the Center. Presumably, many of the small individual contributions which came in about the same time were from Jackie Robinson's appeal in his syndicated

(over)

newspaper column.

Florynce Kennedy's contribution of $100 noted in the 9/17 memo was the proceeds of a benefit. However, I couldn't make heads or tails of what it was about – I'll show you the letter – it was in connection with a big ~~affairs~~ affair having to do with Cuban nationals (?).

Nothing is coming here lately for the Center.

ANN S.

December 9, 1964

Mr. William Ratchford
66 West Street
Danbury, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Ratchford:

CORE would like to thank you and the community of Danbury for your endeavor to raise funds for the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center. Needless to say, your interest and actions will certainly enable us to better fulfill the ideas, hopes and aspirations of the three young men who gave their lives for the principles of freedom and dignity of all mankind.

I am sure you and your community will continue to press forward in the never ending struggle for justice and equality.

In the future if we can be of any help to you and the community of Danbury, please do not hesitate to call us.

Again, our deepest thanks.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF/bp

December 9, 1964

Mrs. Richard Boddie
31 Judson Road
Fairfield, Connecticut

Dear Mrs. Boddie:

CORE would like to thank you and your sorority for your endeavor to raise funds for the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center. Needless to say, your interest and actions will certainly enable us to better fulfill the ideas, hopes and aspirations of the three young men who gave their lives for the principles of freedom and dignity of all mankind.

I am sure you and your sorority will continue to press forward in the never ending struggle for justice and equality.

In the future if we can be of any help to you and the sorority, please do not hesitate to call us.

Again, our deepest thanks.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF/bp

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mrs. Eva Levy

DATE: 12/17/64

FROM: Clora Coleman

RE: Salaries of Personnel in the Fund Raising Department

The total amount spent on salaries during the periods indicated below for personnel in Fund Raising Department is:

Doris Castle ------October 27-December 18 1/3
$700.31 233.43

Jimmy McDonald-----November 16- December 18 1/3
$500.10 166.70

Ben Peterson-------November 30- December 18 2/3
$240.00 160.00

TOTAL-------------------$1,481.00 560.13

Additional expenses — 86.89*
647.02 to date

* Additional expenses for postage etc will be sent shortly

1/4/65
Gifts - CGS

PHONE 743-6316
743-6317
743-6318

PAPAZOGLOU AND RATCHFORD
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
66 WEST STREET
DANBURY, CONN.

GEORGE PAPAZOGLOU
WILLIAM R. RATCHFORD

December 31, 1964

Core
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Attention: Mrs. E.N. Levy

Dear Mrs. Levy:

Re: Chaney, Goodman, Schwerner
Memorial Center

Enclosed is the first check on this matter.

We appreciate your waiting but there has been some difficulty on the local level.

A second check will be forwarded shortly.

Sincerely,

William R Ratchford

William R. Ratchford

WRR:eak
Enclosure - check $900.00

Exp CGS

Form O.C. No. 1 **GOLDSMITH BROS.** Stationers, 77 Nassau St., N.Y. 8, N.Y.

Inter-Office Correspondence

USE THIS FORM FOR ALL OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE—WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF PAPER ONLY

Date Jan. 8, 1965

To Mrs. Clora Coleman From Mrs. Newman Levy

Subject: Check from S.E.D.F. for Expenses of the Meridian Community Center To Date

Please note self explanatory the attached check and memo.

PUT IN WRITING WRITTEN MESSAGES SAVE TIME AND AVOID ERRORS.

Gifts GGS

D.
1/12/64

LONG ISLAND CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
82 SOUTH FRANKLIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD, L.I., N.Y.

JANUARY 9, 1965

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

GENTLEMEN:

THIS DONATION WAS SENT TO US AND WE ARE IN TURN, SENDING IT ON TO YOU.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

Gloria Weinberg
GLORIA WEINBERG, CORRES. SEC'Y.
LONG ISLAND CORE

MRS. ELSIE LOWE
439 SOUTH 13TH STREET
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Jan. 10, 1965

JAN 13 1965

Dear Sir:

I am writing concerning giving a "Memorial Brunch" in honor of the three young men who was slain in Mississippi last year. We would like to honor them and give each Memorial Plaque to each Parent or to be placed in the Goodman-Chaney Memorial. We would like to raise several if possible thousand dollars & give a specified amount according to what we raise to the

Memorial and or to the Civil Rights Movement. We would like "Mr. Gardner to be our speaker or someone as effective and would be interested in any found raising items etc." We will also have a portfolio etc. with ads and we would like any information or enlightenment on this matter than we can possibly receive. I called you concerning this matter and you told me to write you stating particulars. This is to be given on Oct. 9th as it is our annual date for our Branch. May

r from you as soon as ible. We would be willing fficient is raised to be s with our gift. Our s Named The Christian Fellowship Social Set. ould be given in Newark nd we would like to get rolling as soon as possible g you before hand for all ation.

Yours truly
Elsie Lowe
asst. Business Manager

Gift CGS

January 13, 1965

Mrs. Ruth B. Price
435 Convent Ave.
NewYork, New York 10031

Dear Mrs. Price:

It was a pleasure to meet you, and I look forward to knowing you better.

Your gift to the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Community Center has been forwarded to the CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund. I am sure they will acknowledge your gift, and they will comment on progress with the Center.

Again, our thanks.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Newman Levy

NL:bp

CGS
Gifts

January 15, 1965

Mrs. Richard Boddie
31 Jackson Road
Fairfield, Connecticut

Dear Mrs. Boddie:

Doris Castle has told me the good news about the gift to the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Community Center from the Zeta Nu Omega sorority. I know that your leadership was responsible, and want to tell you how greatly all of us at CORE appreciate the inspiration you have given us.

Looking forward to seeing you sometime soon.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Newman Levy

NL:bp

CGS 6/15

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, NY

MEMORANDUM

January 16, 1965

TO: Mr. Marvin Rich and Mrs. Ann Singer

FROM: Doris Castle

SUBJECT: Mrs. Richard Boddie of Danbury, Connecticut

As you will recall, Mrs. Levy and I met with Mrs. Boddie last December. She is the chapter president of Zeta Nu Omega, the oldest Negro sorority in the country. Mrs. Boddie was interested in financing the construction and furnishing of one room in the Memorial Center.

Yesterday I received a call from her saying that her group had agreed to underwrite the cost of the nursery room, which the architect, Paul Willen estimated to cost $6,000. She is sending it in writing, which I will forward to you upon receipt.

CGS
misc

January 21, 1965

Mrs. Elsie Lowe
439 South 13th. Street
Newark, New Jersey

Dear Mrs. Lowe:

Thank you so much for your letter of January 10, regarding the October 9 brunch of The Christian Womens Fellowship Social Set.

Your idea of Mr. Goodman or an equally effective speaker is fine. However, we have called on the parents of Chaney, Goodman and Schwerner, only when it involved some activity which was directly related to the community center, which as you know, we are sponsoring.

At this point I'm not sure what you desire when you request "enlightenment" on your "portfolio and ads", otherwise I would try to be more helpful.

Your Fellowship Social Set sounds like a fine group with ambitious and worthy goals. We will be happy to assist wherever possible. We are however, somewhat limited in staff which necessitates working with many different groups, both large and small, but primarily those which are raising funds specifically for CORE itself, or some of our projects such as the memorial center, freedom schools, voter registration education, etc.

Sincerely,

J.E. McDonald
Staff Associate
Community Relations

JEM:bp

Enc

r. Norman:

You may use my name as a sponsor of the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center.

I will also help to publicize and support it.

Please send me additional information.

Algernon D. Black

Algernon D Black

(✓) You may use my name as a sponsor of the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center.

(✓) I will also help to publicize and support it.

( ) Please send me additional information.

Lillian Smith
Lillian Smith

Give your mother my love and tell her St. John Perse likes my little book "Our Faces, Our Words" - L.S.

February 18, 1965

ear Mr. Norman: MAR 4 1965

You may use my name as a sponsor of the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center.

I will also help to publicize and support it.

Please send me additional information.

Joseph Willen

February 18, 1965

My Dear Mr. Norman: FEB 23 1965

(X) You may use my name as a sponsor of the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center.

(X) I will also help to publicize and support it.

(✓) Please send me additional information.

Earl B. Dickerson
Earl B. Dickerson

February 19, 1965

Mr. Norman: FEB 23 1965

ou may use my name as a sponsor of the haney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center.

will also help to publicize and support t.

lease send me additional information.

Kenneth B. Clark
Dr. Kenneth B. Clark

February 19, 1965

My Dear Mr. Norman MAR 4 1965

(X) You may use my name as a sponsor of the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center.

( ) I will also help to publicize and support it.

( ) Please send me additional information.

Mrs. Malcolm Peabody

JOSEPH WILLEN
130 EAST 59 STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

February 18th, 1965

Mr. Andrew Norman
Chairman, CORE Scholalrship, Education
and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street (Rm. 1312)
New York, 10038, NY

My dear Mr. Norman:

Your letter of February 16th addressed to Mr. Joseph Willen has been received in his absence from the City.

Mr. Willen is on a brief holiday and upon his return on March 3rd, please be sure that your letter will be called to his attention and for his reply.

Sincerely,

Louise R. Klesmer

Louise R. Klesmer
Sec'y.

MISS JANE M. HOEY
135 CENTRAL PARK WEST
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10023

February 19, 1965

Mr. Andrew Norman
Core Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund, Inc.
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Mr. Norman:

It is with great regret that I have to inform you that I am unable to undertake any new responsibilities in respect to the Core Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc. Due to illness I must curtail my activities, if it were not for this, I would be very much interested in your program.

Regretfuly for my own participation, and with my best wishes for your success.

Respectfuly yours,

Jane M Hoey

Jane M. Hoey

SIDNEY HOLLANDER
2513 TALBOT ROAD
WINDSOR HILLS
BALTIMORE 16, MD.

Feb
19th
1965

Dear Mr. Norman:

Your letter of the 15th has been forwarded to Mr. Hollander who is out of the country and not expected back until the latter part of March.

This note is merely to explain the delay in an earlier personal response.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Mr. Hollander

Mr. Andrew Norman,
CORE Scholarship, Education
Defense Fund, Inc
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, N. Y.

COMMITTEE ON PENAL INSTITUTIONS

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Gloria Schaffer
14th District
House Chairman
Ellsworth L. Covell
Andover
Senate Clerk
William R. Ratchford
Danbury
House Clerk
John L. Harris
Bridgewater

1963
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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HARTFORD

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William J. Sheehy, Washington
Benjamin L. Barringer, New Milford
Alice M. Halstedt, Cromwell
Jack Samuel Wallis, East Hampton
J. Francis Wood, Somers
Narcisse Ravenelle, Thompson
Ella M. Nucci, Deep River
Richard A. Gosselin, Plainfield

February 20, 1965

Core Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Attention: Andrew Norman
Chairman

Dear Mr. Norman:

Re: Chaney, Goodman, Schwerner Memorial Center

I very much appreciate your letter of February 16, 1965, concerning the Chaney, Goodman, Schwerner Memorial Center. Unfortunately, I will be fully tied up with the Connecticut General Assembly well into the summer months. This being the case, I do not feel that I am in a position to become a national sponsor at this time. It has always been my philosophy that unless I am available for direct participation, I am doing an organization no favor by saying yes to a position of responsibility.

Sincerely,

William R. Ratchford

William R. Ratchford
State Representative, Danbury
66 West Street
Danbury, Connecticut 06810

WRR:eak

Ann Singer - Linda
please look for the
answer to this + call
me when it comes in
Thanks
Ben

Nat'l Sponsors
CGS

1

February 25, 1965

Mrs. Leonard Bernheim
National Social Welfare Assembly
345 E. 46th. Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mrs. Bernheim:

Several people have told me of your efforts in behalf of the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center in Meridian Mississippi. We know your help will make an appreciable difference in getting our drive launched.

We have written to a number of people asking them to serve as national sponsors, and many have already answered in the affirmative.

We need a co-chairman to serve with me on the sponsoring committee, and I can think of no one other than you with whom I would be so pleased to serve. This will not be an onerous duty, but your continued guidance and help, as well as your name will mean much to me, the committee, and the success of the center.

Please let us hear from you soon, and I hope you will find it in your heart and in your schedule to say yes.

Sincerely,

Andrew E Norman
Andrew Norman

AN:bp

February 25, 1965

Mrs. Leonard Bernheim
National Social Welfare Assembly
345 E. 46th. Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mrs. Bernheim:

Several people have told me of your efforts in behalf of the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center in Meridian Mississippi. We know your help will make an appreciable difference in getting our drive launched.

We have written to a number of people asking them to serve as national sponsors, and many have already answered in the affirmative.

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Please let us hear from you soon, and I hope you will find it in your heart and in your schedule to say yes.

Sincerely,

Andrew Norman

AN:bp

( ) Please send me additional information.

MAR 3

Will be glad to be
associated with Ralph
Samuel and the other
sponsors in this activity
S. HOLLANDER

Sidney Hollander
2513 TALBOT ROAD
BALTIMORE - 16 - MD

SAN FRANCISCO CALIF. 28
PM
3 MAR
1965

February 25, 1965

My Dear Mr. Norman:

(✓) You may use my name as a sponsor of the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center.

(✓) I will also help to publicize and support it.

(✓) Please send me additional information.

James A Pike
Bishop James A. Pike

MAR 5 1965

February 25, 1965

My Dear Mr. Norman:

MAR 4 1965

(✓) You may use my name as a sponsor of the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center.

( ) I will also help to publicize and support it.

( ) Please send me additional information.

JOACHIM PRINZ

March 16
~~February 18,~~ 1965

My Dear Mr. Norman:

(✓) You may use my name as a sponsor of the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center.

(✓) I will also help to publicize and support it.

(✓) Please send me additional information.

Arnold M. Rose
Arnold M. Rose

P.S. Excuse delay — I just returned from India.

52 W 58 St

ring 3 times

Dial 48-26415

Charles L. Young
REAL ESTATE—BUILDERS
500 25th Avenue Meridian, Miss.

CGS
Land

March 5, 1965

MAR 8 1965

Mrs. Eva Levy
38 - Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mrs. Levy:

It was indeed a pleasure talking with you on yesterday and do regret that we are having such problems on this end, however, I guess we all have to realize that this is still Mississippi and problems can be expected.

I regret very much that the people we had the option with on the partial of land that we are considering have decided to sue me for not exercising an option. We do not feel that they have a chance of winning in court and really wonder if it's their intention to win in court or making issue out of it so that my real estate license could be challenged and an attempt made to kill the influence which we have here in Meridian and also to put economical pressure upon me.

We feel that there are several alternatives for us to take.(1) In--form them as to who ourprospective client is and see if they would still be interested in selling after they knew that the Memorial Center for the three slain workers would be erected there. The owner of the land and one of his attorneys is staunch segregationists and we believe that they would then refuse to sell, however, we should be prepared if we do this to buy in case they do not.(2) Buy the property and do not inform them of prospective buyers and let them have heart failure afterwards, however, this might result into reprocussion while the building is being erected and also after its completion.(3) Agree to pay whatever legal expense that might have been occured in excess of the $300 which we put up as honest money. (4) Go to court and hope for the best.

Naturally, I would prefer working the situation out and not going into court because if I did, I would have to go before a state review board to maintain my license.

(continued)

I would appreciate your letting me know as soon as possible so we will know what course of action to take.

Very truly yours,

Charles L. Young

Charles L. Young

jbsw

CGS Rd Fl

March 11, 1965

Mrs. James Slater
Barlow Lane
Rye, New York

Dear Elaine:

Mr. Alvin Bronstein, 603 N. Farish St., Jackson, Mississippi, phone 948-4191, lawyer In Jackson who has been representing the Scholarship Education and Defense Fund with Mr. Reedy phoned today.

Please send him instructions in writing as to next steps.

It was my impression you were planning to call him, No?

Sincerely,

Mrs. Newman Levy

NL:bp

ans. March 21, 1965
CGS

OLDER AND RETIRED WORKERS DEPARTMENT
8731 EAST JEFFERSON AVENUE
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48214
PHONE 926-5231

UAW

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AEROSPACE & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW

WALTER P. REUTHER, PRESIDENT
LEONARD WOODCOCK - VICE-PRES.
EMIL MAZEY, SECRETARY-TREASURER
PAT GREATHOUSE - - VICE-PRES.

March 17, 1965

Dear Beverly:

Pardon my hurried request. Will you please have something mailed to me describing the project to raise money for a community center in Miss.?

That will make it possible for me to bring it before NASW here.

Thank you, and best wishes as always.

Sincerely,

Bud Brooks

Also Kerr
ans 3/22/65

99
PRINTED IN U.S.A.

The National Council On the Aging
49 WEST 45 STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y., AREA CODE 212/LT 1-3800
NCOA

CGS

March 18, 1965

Mrs. Newman Levy
Core Scholarship, Education,
and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mrs. Levy:

Would you please forward to Bud Brooks the necessary material (see attached letter) so that he can make a pitch for the money.

Sincerely,

Beverly

BD/lm
encl.

(Miss) Beverly Diamond
Consultant on Community
Planning, Housing, and
Individualized Services

CGS

March 24, 1965

Mr. Bud Brooks
Older & Retired Workers
8731 East Jefferson
Detroit, Michigan 48214

Dear Mr. Brooks:

Enclosed is the material we now have available on the Community Center. Other material is being prepared.

I do hope this will be of some use to you. We will gladly forward other material as soon as possible. If CORE can be of further help please let us know.

Our thanks to you.

Sincerely,

Doris Castle

DC:bp

Encs - 2 pg throwaway

CGS

March 24, 1965

Mr. Gerald Zipper
215 West 90th. St.
New York, NY 10024

Dear Mr. Zipper:

There have been a number of requests for material explaining the drive to raise funds for the Memorial Center.

I know how frightfully busy you are and how much you have done for us. If possible it would however, be very helpful if we could have something we can mail explaining the drive.

Further we have been asked to file an application with a foundation to get money for the Center. The material would be helpful here.

Again, I know how terribly busy you are, but if you can do this we will appreciate it very much.

Hope to see you again soon.

Sincerely,

DC:bp

Doris Castle

C GS

March 24, 1965

Mr. George Kerr
328 E. 93rd. St.
New York 28, NY

Dear Mr. Kerr:

Enclosed is the material we now have available on the Community Center. Other material is being prepared.

I do hope this will be of some use to you. We will gladly forward other material as soon as possible. If CORE can be of further help please let us know.

Our thanks to you.

Sincerely,

Doris Castle

DC:bp

Encs.

Give me

PHONE 743-6316
743-6317
743-6318

PAPAZOGLOU AND RATCHFORD
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
66 WEST STREET
DANBURY, CONN.

GEORGE PAPAZOGLOU
WILLIAM R. RATCHFORD

March 25, 1965

Core
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

APR 2 1965

Attention: Mrs. E. N. Levy

Dear Mrs. Levy:

Re: Chaney, Goodman, Schwerner
Memorial Center

Enclosed is the second check on the above entitled matter.

Sincerely,

William R. Ratchford

WRR:eak
Enclosure - check $82.27

THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE

ea

197 East Broadway, New York 2, N. Y. GR 5-6200

Ans. April 6, 1965

Executive Director
LOUIS BERKOWITZ

Associate Director
JULIUS WEISSMAN

President
JOSEPH S. GERSHMAN

Vice-Presidents
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ERNEST RUBENSTEIN
HENRY N. SACHS
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Thomas C. Mayers
Louis J. Naftalison
Gerard Oestreicher
Joseph S. Oettinger
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Robert Pilpel
Saul Price
Benjamin Rubinstein
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Mrs. George J. Stewart
Donald B. Straus
Murray Weisman
Robert Wolf

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Stanley R. Jacobs
David Sarnoff

APR 6 1965

7,00

March 29, 1965

Miss Doris Castle
National CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y. 10007

Dear Miss Castle:

Recently our club, The Astronauts, held a dance in the Educational Alliance to try to raise funds for the community center in Merridian, Mississippi.

Enclosed you will find a check for seven dollars. We are sure it will be put to good use.

Sincerely yours,

"The Astronauts"

The Astronauts

THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE CAMPS ON THE ISRAEL AND LEAH CUMMINGS CAMPGROUNDS
CAMP LEAH, EDALIA, CUMMINGS VILLAGE • SURPRISE LAKE CAMP

CGS
Promotion matl

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, NY

MEMORANDUM

March 29, 1965

TO: Mr. Jerry Zipper

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

SUBJECT: Community Center - Pamphlet

1. Names for Pamphlet

Co-Chairmen

Jackie Robinson
Ralph Samuel

Sponsoring Committee

Algernon D. Black
Mrs. Leonard Bernheim
Dr. Kenneth B. Clark
Earl B. Dickerson
Sidney Hollander
Reinhold Niebuhr
Mrs. Malcolm Peabody
Bishop James Pike
Dr. Joachim Prinz
Arnold Rose
Lillian Smith
Joseph Willen

CORE Scholarship Education & Defense Fund

Chairman - Andrew Norman
Treasurer- Shelley Appleton

2. Phrase to be used on page six...."to meet the cost of land, building, and for certain operating costs over a three year period"...

3. Please send me two copies of final material so that our lawyer can review it before printing.

CGS

April 1, 1965

Mrs. Jane Kromholz
246 East 54th. St.
New York, New York

Dear Jane Kromholz:

It was good seeing you yesterday. I do hope that the group last night was interested in the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Community Center.

I am sure that Doris Castle will be in touch with you but wanted to add my word to hers.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Newman Levy

NL:bp

April 5, 1965

Mr. W.R. Ratchford
66 West Street
Danbury, Connecticut

My Dear Mr. Ratchford:

Thank you for the additional funds for the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center.

We are deeply grateful. I do hope at a later date we will be able to work together again.

By the way, has anything happened to the Boddy's? We have tried so often to reach her without success.

Best regards,

Mrs. Newman Levy

NL:bp

April 7, 1965

The Astronauts
Educational Alliance
197 East Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10002

Dear Astronauts:

Your efforts to raise money for the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Center are most heartwarming.

CORE is indeed very thankful to you and hope that you will continue to talk-up the Center and encourage other clubs to follow you.... The Astronauts have certainly set a wonderful example.

Again, our warmest thanks to all of you.

Most Sincerely,

Doris Castle

DC/ils

April 26, 1965

Mrs. Leonard H. Bernheim
National Social Welfare Assembly
345 East 46th Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Bernheim:

Enclosed is a list of the persons who are national sponsors of the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Center.

You will receive the pamphlet as soon as it is available.

Thank you very much for your cooperation and I am certainly looking forward to seeing you again soon.

Sincerely,

Doris Castle

DC/ils
Encl.

CGS Center
Gifts

April 26, 1965

Artist's Civil Rights Assistance Fund
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Attention: Mrs. Warren Miller:

We are urging you to make as large a contribution as is feasible to the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center in Meridian, Mississippi. You will find information and date about the community center in the enclosed paper which we are enclosing. However, it is almost impossible to convey the conditions under which the people in a community such as Meridian live and therefore the urgent need for the center. Although it will not change the fabric of the people's lives in the community, it will help to pry open the gate that has imprisoned them in a dungeon of despair.

The center will be modest, located in a small town in Mississippi, but it is the seed of a new concept which we hope to bring (town by town, county by county) to bloom throughout the south, to make our demand for freedom a reality. The hope and the joy that a playground, a library, a quiet room to read or think in, a theatre hall can bring...to this we appeal in asking your help.

Because of your involvement with the entertainment world it would perhaps be most meaningful for you to contribute to the cost of the auditorium. The total cost of the auditorium will be approximately $35,000. It will include a public address system at $2,000, stage curtains at $2,000, lighting at $1,000 and chairs at $5,000. Whatever contribution you can make to the interior items of the auditorium which are detailed here will be deeply appreciated. In the event that you don't have all the cash on hand, you may pledge now and pay later.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Newman Levy

NL/bp

CGS
Gifts

May 3, 1965

TO: Mrs. Newman Levy

FROM: Ben Peterson

SUBJECT: Community Center

I called Douglas Maass at Hamilton Madison House this morning to learn the results of their Friday Carnival. He said they grossed $131.00 and will be sending a check (he doesn't know the net amount or what portion they will send us) made out to CORE SEDF. I asked him to forward it to me so you would know about it, and then I'll take it to SEDF.

fd GM

E
K
B

Z H B
930 Park Ave
NY 28, NY

Dear Mr. Norman: —

I'm so sorry not to have answered you before but I was out of town. It was so nice of you to ask me to serve as co-chairman of the Community Center with you however I am afraid I

will not be able to accept this responsibility
because of a number of other commitments
I will be happy to serve on the committee
or as an associate chairman but
nothing that will really mean a
great deal of time. The cause interests
me deeply but I never will accept
a top job that I can't give the
time I believe it needs.

You may count on me for help.

Sincerely, Elly Bernheim

~~Bowtie~~

~~for March~~
~~5th~~

~~please~~
~~D.J.C.~~

file

DRAFT I

CHANEY GOODMAN SCHWERNER
MEMORIAL COMMUNITY CENTER

When Mickey Schwerner first asked to work in Mississippi he wrote:

> "As a social worker I have dedicated my life to social ills, however, my profession, except in isolated instances, as yet has not become directly involved in the most devastating social disease at the present time--discrimination....The vocation for the rest of my life is and will be to work for an integrated society."

Mickey Schwerner founded and directed a small and effective, but inadequate community center in Meridian, for the Congress of Racial Equality. James Chaney, a local Meridian youth, was a staff worker at the Center. Andrew Goodman, a volunteer worker was with Schwerner and Chaney the night all three met their death.

After the brutal and almost casual murder of the three rights workers, the CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund undertook the building of a memorial community center, as a tribute to the aspirations and ideals of the slain young men.

CHAIRMEN:

Mr. Jackie Robinson and Mr. Ralph Samuel are serving as National Chairmen of the Community Center Campaign.

LAND:

An adequate piece of land has been secured in Meridian Mississippi. Architectural drawing of the center has been prepared with the concultation of the Meridian community, and community center experts.

SUPPORT:

Support has come for a wide range, mostly small individual contributions. National agencies concerned with community centers have pledged support and cooperation.

WE CAN HELP BY

1. Joining the National Sponsoring Committee.
2. Organize in our communities and in those organizations with which we are associated, a fund raising effort to help reach the goal of $250,000.

(over)

3. Make contributions ourselves which are as substantial as possible and encourage our friends to do likewise.

NOTE: CHecks should be made payable to Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Community Center, and mailed to CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund, 150 Nassau St. Room 1312B, New York, New York. Your gifts are tax deductible.

October 21, 1964

REPORT OF MEETING WITH MR. SOLENDAR AND MR. MILLMAN OF JWB

RE: FINANCING THE CHANEY-GOODMAN-SCHWERNER COMMUNITY CENTER

Both Mr. Solendar and Mr. Millman were extremely cooperative and informative.

DECISIONS REACHED:

(1) JWB will put their consulting facilities at the disposal of Paul Willen.
(NOTE: Mr. Willen will be in touch with JWB within the next two or three days. EGL)

(2) National Social Welfare Assembly to be asked to convene national youth serving agencies to discuss support for center.
(NOTE: Mr. Solander called Mr. Bondy of the NSWA, and in his absence spoke with Mr. Manser who was confident that the NSWA would call such a meeting. ELG)
(NOTE: 10/22/64 -- Mr. Manser will notify us of a meeting date in November for such a meeting, and will then notify us if background material should be sent in advance to those attending. In the meantime, material is to be sent to Mr. Manser. EGL)

(3) The JWB will work out how they can best approach their own groups, and, as a first step, will discuss support of the community center with their Governing Board at its next meeting on Friday, October 30.

(4) Mr. Solander suggested that prior to the NSWA meeting the following persons be seen:

Wa5 1980 over Tel #

Martha	(a) ~~Margaret~~ Allen	Campfire Girls
	(b) Edith Lerrigo or Miss Brisels Teall	YWCA, General Secretary

(5) Other groups to specially contact:

	Bnai Brith Youth Group - Hdqters Wash - May Baer	ask to send one up
	Hillel Mrs Baer	
Ci 5 4422	National Federation of Settlements	Miss Margaret ~~Mr.~~ Berry - tel
or	Eleanor Roosevelt Fund	Orin Lehman
	Kennedy Memorial Fund	Raymond Gallager
Rev Frederick	National Catholic Welfare Council	Washington, D.C.

Father Stevenson Head of Youth Dept -

(6) A suggestion was made that a committee of sponsors be formed and that Philip Klutznik and Adlai Stevenson be asked to serve as members.

Mr. Gallagher.

Jr League Kerwschaw

Ham Mad H.
U.N.H. Helen Harris (Berry list)
Dr 9 0700 Natl Council YMCA George Corwin ask to come special

Boys Clubs of America – John Gleason
Mu 4 4400

YWCA Pl3 4700 see over –

Girl Scouts Louise Wood Ex dir – Pl 1 6900

Youth Dep't Natl Council of CCs –
John Wood 870 2200

Contributions to Meridian Community Center

11/19/64

$ 25. Frances E. Haynes
2789 Hoe Avenue
Bronx 69, N.Y.

5. Joanne E. Whitcombe
(no address)

11/2

$ 200. Abner Rosenfeld Fund
(Abner G. Rosenfeld)
157 East 57th St.
NY 22

25. Dennis Shebairo
275 Central Pk. West
N.Y. 24
(member of the Walden Class of 1961 Memorial Library Fund)

10/22

250. Katrina McCormick Barnes
Piñones, Route 1
Carbondale, Colo.
(SEDF Board member)

25. David Wolf
139 West Gilman Street
Madison 3, Wisconsin
(Walden Class of 1961 Library Fund)

10. Joseph and Claire Liebman
1535 Undercliff Avenue
Bronx, NY 10453
(Walden Class of 1961 Library Fund)

[re 10/16 letter from Eva Levy
500. Norman S. Goetz

50. Sari Mitchell
509 West Dayton St.
Madison, Wisconsin
(Walden Class of 1961 Fund)

10. Barbara Wyler
Denbigh Hall
Bryn Mawr College
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
(Walden Class)

25. J. W. Wolfe, M.D.
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Canada

See attached memos

---

25. Frank Schiffman
595 Madison Avenue
Suite 1706
NY 22

10. Miss Doris P. Haywood
2181 Madison Avenue
Apt. 10C
NY, NY 10037

All of above plus
Robinson friends — are what I know of — ANN S.

GS
Preliminary
Material

MERIDIAN COMMUNITY CENTER

Tentative List of Fund Raising Projects

Plaques	$ 100 contributors	400x100 = 40,000
	500 "	100x500 = 50,000
	1,000 "	50x1000= 50,000
Bricks	$1 each	1000x1 = 1000
Library		
Books		1000x2 = 2000
Shelves		25x50 = 1250
Chairs		30x10 = 300
Tables		6x25 = 150
Lamps		6x20 = 120
Club Rooms		
Blackboards		4x50 = 200
Tables		20x25 = 500
Chairs		30x10 = 300
Noticeboard		6x40 = 240
Recreation		
Ping Pong Table		2x200= 400
Shuffleboard		1x300= 300
Lounge Chairs		6x50 = 300
Tables for games		12x40 = 480
Chairs		30x10 = 300
Games (checkers, chess, etc.)		100x15 = 1500
Moving Picture Projector		1x1000=1000
Screen for movies		1x500= 500
Slide projector		1x500= 500
Victrola		2x100= 200
Tape recorder		1x300= 300
Athletic equipment		20x10= 200
Amplifier		1x200= 200
Juke box		1x500= 500
Kitchen		
Electric ranges for cooking classes		1x300= 300
Refrigerator		2x150= 300
Dishes		300x.50= 150
Pots and Pans		100x1.50= 150
Heating Equipment		= 4000?
Air Conditioning		= 4000?
Auditorium		
Public Address		1x2000 = 2000✓
Stage curtains		1x2000 = 2000
Lighting		1x1000 = 1000
Chairs		500x10 = 5000
Podium		1x100 = 100
Rooms		
List Rooms and Costs		Total = 75,000

James Rembert
Sumter Information Cummunity Center
308 Manning Avenue
Sumter, South Carolina-29150

Do you have any reports,
info or pictures on Comm. Centers
Sewing, typing, bricklaying,
schools etc. which you could
send us. We would certainly
return anything you ~~have~~
~~and~~ designate for return
Thanks very much for your help—

Community Center
Meridian, Mississippi

COST ESTIMATES

Paul Willen
Dec. 20, 1964

	ROOM	COST	FURNISHINGS	COST
1.	Auditorium	$35,000.	300 Chairs	Not yet available
2.	Recreation	$12,000.	2 ping-pong tables 1 pool table 1 juke box games	Not yet available
3.	Kitchen			$3000. (Room and equipment)
4.	Library	$15,000.	4 tables, plus chairs Librarian's desk Stacks for 10,000 books Exhibit shelving Magazine rack 4 Lounge chairs and end table	$1,800.
5.	Small Classroom	$ 3,600.	Chairs table Blackboard storage	$ 900.
6.	Nursery	$ 6,000.	Tables chairs cabinets book display coat cubicles easals	$ 900.

NOTE: All gifts are tax deductible, and checks should be made payable to Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center, and sent to:

CORE Scholarship Education & Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312B
New York, New York 10038

Judy Norman Suggested:

(1) Thurgood Marshall Judge
(2) Constance B. Motley — Honorable
(3) William Hastie Judge
(4) Dr. Kenneth B. Clark
(5) Mrs. Malcom ~~Peabody~~ Peabody
(6) Jane Hoey —
(7) Mary Giordano
~~Catt~~ Charities
122 E. 22

U S Ct ~~App~~
3rd circuit
Phila

Judge Thurgood Marshall
Honorable Constance B. Motley
Judge William Hastie
Dr. Kenneth B. Clark

Constance B. Motley —
Check for
N.AA.CP

Bl. 91400

10 Cui Circle —

Mrs. Malchom peabody — Boston

↓sp check

Govnor's Mansion —

Boston Mass —

Evelope say please forward

JUL-8397

Judge Thurgood Marshall — NAACP Legal Def. Fund

US Court of Appeals

~~Foley Square~~ 2nd Circuit

Foley Square NY

Jane, Hoey – 135 Centeral Park West
✓ New York, New York

Mary Giardano — 122 E. 22 st
✓ c/o Ladies Charities – N.Y. N.Y.

Thurgood Marshall –
Judge of 2nd Circuit court

(1) Joyce Koskenmaki (45.)
(2 Oils) $100.00

(2) Of Shoes - Of Ships / name of painting Of Sealing Wax
artist A Kiyama - $125.00

(3) artist "Geoffery Hendricks" title "Jona" 45.00

(4) (artist) - Personnage anonyme (Colker

Mrs. Constance B. Motly
c/o NAACP Legal Defense Fund
✓10 Columbus Circle
New York New York

GR 8-2[illegible]04

Dr. Kenneth B. Clark
17 Pine Crest Drive
Hastings on Hudson,
New York

Community Relations CORE March, 9 1965

REQUESTED TO SERVE AS NATIONAL SPONSORS
CHANEY GOODMAN SCHWERNER COMMUNITY CENTER

Abram, Morris B.	
Angell, J.W.	
Anderson, Marian	
Black, Algernon D.	Yes
Boddie, Mrs. Richard	
Blauvett, J.H.	
Barach, Alva L.	
Clark, Dr. Kenneth B.	Yes
Chalmers, Allan Knight	
Dickerson, Earl B.	Yes
Giardano, Mary	
Hastie, The Honorable William	
Hoey, Jane	No
Hollander, Sidney	Yes
Jacobs, Sophie Yornall	
Ingraham, Mrs. Henry A.	
L Lasker, Albert D.	
Marshall, The Hon. Thurgood	
Maslow, Will	
Motly, Mrs. Constance B.	
Peabody, Mrs. Malcolm	Yes
Pike, Bishop James	Yes
Prinz, Dr. Joachim	Yes
Ratchford, Mr. Wm. R.	No
Rose, Armold M.	yes
Smith, Lillian	Yes
Willen, Joseph	Yes

List of Names
File

1965 List of special names to be considered as sponsors.

CC

Mrs. Stanley Woodward and or Mrs. Lucius Battle
Woodward Foundation
1001 15th. St. NW
% Norman Altman
Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Jeremiah C. Ingersoll

Mrs. Robert C. Weinberg
[redacted] A 20
Washington Square
([redacted])

Mrs. Mary Lasker

Mr. Orin Lehman

Mr. Carl Morse
(Built Pan Am)

Mr. Roland Watts
AL 4-4953

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.
150 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1312
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10038

[Co-Chairman - Jackie Robinson]

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ANDREW NORMAN, *President*

ADELE ADDISON
JOHN ALLISON
SHELLEY APPLETON
JAMES BALDWIN
KATRINA MCCORMICK BARNES
CHARLOTTE DEVREE
WILLIAM ELLIS
THE REV. FREDERICK JAMES
HENRY MORGENTHAU, III
DR. WILLIAM STUART NELSON
ELAINE SLATER
NORMAN THOMAS
ROWLAND WATTS
PEARL L. WILLEN

NANNETTE SACHS
MARTHA ANN SINGER
Administrators

AFFIRMATIVE REPLIES TO REQUEST TO SERVE AS NATIONAL SPONSORS OF CHANEY GOODMAN SCHWERNER COMMUNITY CENTER

Black, Algernon D.

Clark, Dr. Kenneth B.

Dickerson, Earl B.

Hollander, Sidney

Peabody, Mrs. Malcolm

Pike, Bishop James

Prinz, Dr. Joachim

Smith, Lillian

Willen, Joseph

[Rose, Arnold M.]

Community Relations Dept. CORE April 65

SPONSORS OF CHANEY GOODMAN SCHWERNER COMMUNITY CENTER

Andrew Norman, President CORE - SEDF

Co-Chairman -- Jackie Robinson and Ralph Samuel

SPONSORING COMMITTEE

Adele Addison
J~~une~~OHN Allison
Shelley Appleton
James Baldwin
Katrina McCormick Barnes
Algernon D. Black
Dr. Kenneth B. Clark
Charlotte Devree
Earl B. Dickerson
William Ellis
Sidney Hollander
The Rev. Frederick James
Henry Morgenthau, III
Dr. William Stuart Nelson
Mrs. Malcolm Peabody
Bishop James Pike
Dr. Joachim Prinz
Arnold M. Rose
Elaine Slater
Lillian Smith
Norman Thomas
Rowland Watts
Joseph Willen
Pearl L. Willen

File - CGS cc

L. Bernheim

~~Copies of~~ this letter mailed also to:

Sidney Hollander - away till last of march yes
Will Maslow
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith yes
Joseph Willen - out of town till 3-3 yes
Algernon D. Black yes AI
Earl B. Dickerson yes AI
Allan Knight Chalmers
Mrs. Richard Boddie
Mr. William R. Ratchford - NO
The Honorable William Hastie
Mrs. Malcolm Peabody
The Honorable Thurgood Marshall
Jane Hoey - NO
Mary Giardano
Dr. Kenneth B. Clark yes AI
Mrs. Constance B. Motly

Mrs Henry A. Ingraham
Morris B. Abram
Marian Anderson
Bishop James Pike
Sophie Yornall Jacobs
Dr. Joachim Prinz yes
J. H. Blauvelt
J. W. Angell
Alvan L. Barach
Albert D. Lasker

February 16, 1965

Orvin [LEHMAN]
[MRS. HUGH F. BUTTS]
[MRS. THRONBURG COWLES]

Mr. Sidney Hollander
2513 Talbot Road
Baltimore 16, Maryland

Dear Mr. Hollander:

As a tribute to the three civil rights workers slain in Mississippi last summer, we are building a memorial community center to them in Meridian, Mississippi.

Mr. Jackie Robinson and Mr. Ralph Samuels, are serving as chairmen of the memorial center campaign committee. We have land, and architects have drawn plans with the assistance of Meridian residents and experts on community center planning.

At this time we are organizing a national effort and would greatly like to have you serve as one of the national sponsors. This will not be an onerous duty, but we would like your guidance and help as well as your name, if possible.

Enclosed is a card for your convenience in replying, and we would deeply appreciate an affirmative response.

Sincerely yours,

Andrew Norman
Chairman

AN:bp

July 13, 1964

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

TO: CORE Chapter Leaders
FROM: Marvin Rich, Community Relations Director
RE: Mississippi Needs

Convention Action -- The CORE Convention took decisive action to strengthen our forces within Mississippi in their deadly dayly combat with racism. Dave Dennis, Jim Farmer and Mrs. Fannie Chaney spoke and the delegates answered their requests for help. Our commitments include:

1. Building and staffing a permanent CORE Memorial Community Center in Meridian, Mississippi. Already, Jackie Robinson and Albert Mayer, architect, and Frederick P. Rose, builder have agreed to lead a drive for a center to memorialize CORE staffers Mickey Schwerner and James Chaney and student volunteer Andrew Goodman. The National Council of Churches has also agreed to help.

2. Increase our present Task Force in Mississippi (this has already been done), provide them with more cars, expense money and other services. In addition to the permanent staff under Dave Dennis, First Vice-chairman Rudy Lombard is now directing our summer staff. Assistant Director of Organization Robert Gore is in charge of the Meridian operation.

3. Make permanent our commitment to Mississippi. The Department of Organization will shortly begin recruiting Task Force members for the fall. The National Council of Churches has agreed to assist us in their training.

4. Raise the Money to keep the program going. The chapters are urged to do their share by raising money for:
    a. The Meridian Community Center
    b. The Summer Program

To help, Gene Young and Annie Moody from Mississippi are available for fund-raising speaking appearances. Gene Young is the 13-year-old delegate to the CORE Convention who was the first to test the new civil rights act by asking for a haircut. He got it the next day. Both are excellent speakers and have been well received. They will be available during July and August. Let us know now if you want them to appear in your town. They can appear at rallies, church, union meetings, parties.

Checks should be made out to CORE with a note attached specifying which program should receive the funds. CORE is totally responsible for the expenses in the Fourth Congressional District of Mississippi, including the Meridian Center, the hundreds of arrests in Canton, the salary of staff (including Michael Schwerner and James Chaney), it was a CORE owned station wagon that was burned (in fact, we are being sued because of an accident involving Michael Schwerner). We also make a monthly contribution toward the central COFO office in Jackson. CORE staffers work in that office and in other areas of the state on special projects. COFO has no staff of its own and all expenses are covered by the cooperating organizations.

P.S. You will shortly receive a memo from Jim Farmer on actions to be taken to secure federal support. This memo will follow his meeting with the President.

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York
Cortlandt 7-6270

November 25, 1964

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Board of the CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy
Consultant on Fund Raising, National CORE

SUBJECT: Meridian Community Center

The attached was put together to serve as a source of background information for the many who have asked for it, as well as to serve as the basis for an appeal to Foundations.

I will be glad to have any comments or suggestions, and will keep you informed from time to time.

You will note some of the material listed in the appendix is omitted although on file in office. It was just to expensive to have copies made for distribution - One will be available for your office if you wish when I finally get some more -

Eva

[1964, November 24]

Enclosed herewith is:

1. A one page outline of projected Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center.

2. A statement of the reasons for building such a center, and the rationale for building it in Meridian, pages two to seven.

3. Appendix. (See attached list of appendix material)

OUTLINE OF PROJECTED MEMORIAL COMMUNITY CENTER IN MEREDIAN TO BE KNOWN AS CHANEY, GOODMAN, SCHWERNER MEMORIAL CENTER

1.) The Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund in July approved a plan to build a community center as a memorial to the three young men who lost their lives in Neshoba County this summer. It will replace the existing inadequate community center where Mr. & Mrs. Schwerner were working at the time of the tragedy. The center, in operation for six months had already demonstrated its value to the community and was already inadequate to meet the needs of its growing membership.

2.) BUILDING

Architects are Willen & Moore Associates. The Community Center is to be built on approximately 12,000 sq. ft. in a central location in Meridian easily accessible to the community. Mr. Willen has spent time in Meridian talking with interested people and has been consulting with Rita Schwerner. He is reviewing his plans with consultants Graenam Berger and consultants of the Jewish Welfare Board.

3.) FUND RAISING

Goal has been set at $250,000. Through the following it is hoped this amount can be raised to meet the land cost, building cost and three years projected deficit.

A. PROJECTS A number of benefits have taken place and are planned. (example: Jackie Robinson event which netted $20,000.) Several groups are working on specific projects.

B. COMMUNITY CENTERS It is hoped that Community Centers will help promote a non-sectarian and national effort to raise funds throughout the country. Preliminary interviews have been favorable.

C. FOUNDATIONS Material is in preparation for presentation to selected foundations. Jackie Robinson, initiating chairman of the CHANEY-GOODMAN-SCHWERNER Planning drive and Andrew Norman, Chairman of the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, among others are available to help in this connection.

D. Appeals will be made to special interest groups for funds for specific activities of the center, for example: Library, auditorium, music room, sewing, dancing, child care, recreation, etc...are planned. Several groups have indicated interest.

E. Later a Newspaper Appeal--preferably a national chain will be asked to sponsor an appeal for funds.

F. Gifts from individuals.

4.) Checks are to be made payable to CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, and sent to 38 Park Row, Room 317, New York City 38. All gifts are tax exempt.

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York
Cortland 7-6270

Attention: Mrs. Newman Levy

> "When you spend the long morning hours out in the dirt roads of this town, trying to explain the political process to a poor and frightened people . . . when you have to tell at least one person a day that there is no more food . . . when you write pages and pages of police brutality and face it yourself . . . then, by three o'clock on any afternoon, you are tired and sometimes, a little bitter. But, at three, the children come . . . if you should happen to be in some afternoon about three, you would see thirty children waiting in line for books . . . especially about rockets and jets and other children, and -- one little girl -- about puppies."

This is an excerpt from a field report from one of the Mississippi Freedom Centers. It could be an excerpt from one of the weekly reports of Michael Schwerner, who founded and served as Director of the Meridian Center from January 1964 until he disappeared on June 28, 1964, together with James Chaney and Andrew Goodman.

The disappearance and the brutal and almost casual murders of Michael Schwerner, James Chaney and Andrew Goodman shocked civilized Americans and its impact on those in the civil rights movement, has been profound.

James Chaney was a Meridian youth who was a CORE staff worker assigned to the center throughout its existance. Andrew Goodman was a twenty year old student who volunteered to work on the Mississippi summer project. Michael Schwerner, a graduate of the New York School of Social Work had been a staff member of Hamilton Madison House in New York City, prior to organizing the Meridian Center for CORE.

Michael Schwerner's last reports for Meridian had been requests for an increase in funds to meet more adequately the needs of Meridian by enlarging and expanding the work of the Community Center there. But Meridian was selected as the site for the Memorial for many reasons. In the first place James Chaney grew up there and worked in the center from the time it was started until his death. The need for a center more adequate to meeting the needs of the community, and also the unusual rapport which Michael Schwerner had developed with all segments of the Meridian community in the brief time he was there made it a logical choice. It should be noted too that Meridian itself is one of the more enlightened and open minded cities of Mississippi and therefore offers fertile ground for community development. It was natural that CORE at its 1964 Convention should have determined to undertake the building of a Community Center in Meridian as a memorial to the three who had given their lives for the movement. It is being built under the auspices of the CORE Scholarship Education Defense Fund, a tax exempt organization, and will be administered by a Meridian Board of Directors.

Mississippi Background

There is a critical gap between the demands of modern society and the performance of most Mississippi Negro adults. Negro schools are not preparing people even now for an automated economy and tight job market. While white trade schools offer courses in electronics, Negro schools offer "ariculture" courses which are out of date and unskilled carpentry classes. Girls learn to cook. There is no school reform in sight in Mississippi, a fact which makes some remedial private measures even more important.

Health

Medical care is one of the more serious of the social failures which beset Mississippi Negroes. The birth rate for Negros is still higher than that of white people, but proportionate growth in population is lower because the death rate is so much higher for all ages. For instance, infant mortality among Negro babies is twice that of white babies. The number of Negro deaths under one year for 1962 was 50.2 per 1,000 births -- the highest such figure in the United States. The comparable figure for Mississippi white infants is less than 25 per 1,000. Looking more closely at birth statistics, the reason for this discrepancy is not hard to find. Over 95% of the white babies born in Mississippi are delivered by physicians in hospitals; over 50% of the Negro babies are delivered by "other", which means midwives. Midwife deliveries do not have a higher rate of mortality at birth, but deaths under one year are vastly higher*. Typically, expectant mothers in rural areas do not go to a physician at all during pregnancy, and most have neither knowledge nor means to observe proper precautions. The problem of infant mortality is only one such problem. At any age level and in any part of the state, Negroes are sick more often and more seriously, they get less medical and institutional care, and they die sooner than do white people. Staff workers have often noticed these serious health problems, but there has been little they could do except point to the problem and try to find assistance. In July, 1964, a group of physicians from several Northern cities formed the Medical Committee on Human Rights and have been of great value.

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* Figures from the report of the Mississippi State Board of Health for 1961-62

Federal Program

In recent years the American government has increasingly devoted its attention and resources to the problem of alleviating poverty. The Congress has passed legislation to cope with several specific poverty-related problems. Examples of this legislation are loans to small farmers for farm equipment, training programs for high school dropouts and loans and grants for home improvement. In Mississippi these problems have had little or no effect upon the people they were designed to help. Agriculture programs are channeled through the County Extension Service, which is a state program whereby County agents counsel farmers on solutions to farm problems and new methods of increasing productivity. The Extension Service simply does not reach the Negro farmer with its services, and Negroes generally have no way of knowing what is available to them. Mississippi's state government is reactionary and generally hostile to federal social service assistance programs, which would be of prime importance to the Negro community. Thus, Gov. Paul B. Johnson, Jr. recently vetoed any application of the 1964 Poverty Act in Mississippi.

A report from a CORE staff worker says: "So often there is literally no place to go for a good time--for a person of any age, but the problem is especially poignant for young people. There are no places for teenage dances, except for formal school affairs; there is no place to go and talk. There are only the ever-present cheap restaurants and bars. The kinds of recreation which centers offer vary from the very basic--a bench to sit on and a yard to rassle in--to relatively sphisticated programs with films and regular discussion sessions. In between there is a lot of variety; if there is a good record player, the center will have dancing in the evening, children's records in the kindergarten, and perhaps serious music for people who want to hear something besides rock 'n roll. Ping pong tables and other indoor games are not hard to manage. People of all ages seem to like to play board games in the evening. Playground equipment is luxurious for us, but a few centers in the South have acquired some."

"The most widely used facility is the library." There have been at least 10,000 books donated since August of 1963 to the Meridian Center and there is no end in sight (the major shortage has been of books speciffically of interest to Negroes--Negro history, Negro art and literature, books about Africa, books about famous Negroes, etc. The category generally called "Negro Life".) These are the books with the highest circulation. An important feature of the library program is the need to provide not only books, but also stimulation and opportunity to read them. Finding a place which is quiet and private where a person can read undisturbed is difficult in a low income community and as a result reading in the library is encouraged.

Again, to quote from a field worker's report: "Probably the most constructive recreation program in a center is the basic one--a place to come to loaf around and be welcome. To anyone who has become accustomed to the sight of young people, many of great potential, having no place to go except to hang around bars and sidewalks and nothing to do but gossip and fight, the center provides a great emotional lift. It attracts young people first just to sit around and look, then to test the limits of its tolerance, and finally to join the program and participate in its activities. In each center, staff people are coming to see that "our" kids are more motivated than they were, more energetic, less bitter about the South and less inclined to flee to the North. They can see a future for themselves here, and they want to help with the job of making the future better."

Existing Community Center

The Meridian Center opened in January 1964 with five rooms. One of the weekly reports of the Community Center, written by Rita Schwerner last spring lists the program as follows:

"A. PROGRAMS CURRENTLY IN PRACTICE

1. A ten-thousand volume library is open at the Community Center, from which any person may borrow books for periods of two weeks. Books have been pouring into the library, and we have just reached our goal of ten thousand volumes. People have been borrowing books since the time when we only had a hundred or so volumes to offer them.

2. A children's story hour is conducted every Saturday afternoon. It is hoped that by introducing the youngsters to literature, they will develop an interest in it. Little ones of five and six years have been borrowing our children's books.

3. A voter registration instruction class is held twice a week. This is for people who are literate but need help in order to answer the questions on the constitution of Mississippi. All such persons discovered by the voter registration workers are referred to the class.

4. Classes in reading, arithmetic and history are offered for children still in school who need extra help and for school dropouts. Private tutoring is also available for children who require individual help."

"B. PROJECTED PROGRAMS FOR THE CENTER

1. Instruction in prenatal care. The field workers are going to try to locate pregnant women of low income families and inform them of what they need to do to have normal childbirth and ensure the life of their infant. It is hoped that a nurse will be part of this program. One is presently being enlisted on a volunteer basis. Also there is a possibility of receiving vitamins free from pharmaceutical companies. A Doctor would have to distribute them, but this is easily arranged.

2. A field worker will travel to houses in poor condition to inform residents of means of inexpensive repair. We hope to provide lumber and ' other materials.

3. It is hoped that those youths who want to form a work corps will go around the County lending a hand in repairs. This can increase their level of skill.

4. Instruction on nutrition and the distribution of clothing and commodities to needy families is presently being organized.

5. Discussion groups and movies for teenagers and adults. These activities will be of an education as well as recreational nature.

6. Job retraining programs in the various trades.

This entire program, with its many projected phases, will be achieved only if the staff at the Community Center receives the support and aid which it requires. It is hoped that by establishing this center on a working productive basis, we can prove the feasibility and importance of the Community Center program for all of Mississippi."

After the tragic disappearances, Rita Schwerner had the courage to return to Meridian briefly. CORE staff workers held the fort until a new Director could be found. For a time the community and the center wavered because of the worry and concern at the fate of the three workers who had disappeared. At present, the center is directed by Eric Weinberger, winner of CORE's 1962 Annual Gandhi Award. Mr. Weinberger's recent weekly reports indicate that the community is once againsseeking out the center and the program is slowly developing to meet their needs.

For example, the recent weekly reports refer to rehearsals for a dramatic group producing "Blues for Mr. Charlie", sewing classes, distribution of vitamins and clothing, constant use of the library, use of building by school children, etc.

APPENDIX

1. Sources for preparation of architects plan.
2. Relationship of CORE to COFO.
3. Lauderdale County statistics.

Additional material on file in office.

1. Plan of existing center.
2. Diagram of basic unit of existing center.
3. Map of Meridian, showing sites of new and old centers.
4. Architects drawing of proposed center.
5. Architects plans for proposed center.
6. Photographs of existing center.

Note: Willen and Moore Associates, architects, have contributed their services in preparing plans for the proposed new center. Mr. Willen spent a week in Meridian before developing the plans.

The architects are greatful for the advice they have received from Mr. Murray Rosenberg, of the National Jewish Welfare Board, and from Mr. Graenam Burger, consultant on Community Centers of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropists, New York City. Mrs. Rita Schwerner and Mr. Robert Goodman, a civil engineer, have been of special assistance.

Sources for Plans for Meridian Community Center

Paul Willen

October 12, 1964

The program for the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Community Center in Meridian is based on four sources.

1. A memorandum, dated July 22, 1964, from Robert Gore, then the Director of C.O.F.O. in Meridian, outlining a proposed center. Mr. Gore's proposal included a recreation room (1250 square feet), an administrative office (100 sq. ft.) a library (1250 square feet), a sewing center (which could also serve as a distribution point for used clothing), a dance hall and game room (primarily for teenagers), a meditation room or chapel, and possibly a small swimming pool.

2. A memorandum, dated August 7, 1964, from Rita Schwerner, who had spent six months in Meridian, working in the present Community Center. Mrs. Schwerner called for facilities for a day-care program for pre-school children (with storage area), a library for upwards of 10,000 volumes, a sewing room with full-length mirrors (and storage space), an area for arts and crafts, a recreation area (for ping pong and soforth), a large meeting room (including a small stage), and two offices.

3. Subsequent discussion, in New York, of a preparatory Committee (including Albert Mayer, Paul Willen, Eva Levy and others) reviewed these suggestions. The possibility of facilities for modest athletic activities (volley-ball and badminton, for example) was proposed. Among other activities to take place in the center the following were mentioned: Typewriter lessons, Civil Service Exam instruction, and the various activities already connected with the C.O.F.O. program: most important, the voter registration activities.

4. The discussion of the program was continued in early September when Paul Willen and Robert Gore spent a week in Meridian, seeking a location for the Center and reviewing the program on the spot with local people The existing facility (see enclosed plan) was also thoroughly studied.

Several conclusions were reached:

a. Outside of the library, recreation space and the auditorium, future allocation of space in the Center must remain flexible. No exact decisions regarding such things as Sewing or Civil Service Exam instruction can be made now. The program will, in any case, change as time goes by. Therefore, the best solution would simply be a large space capable of a variety of subdivisions as future needs arise. The Sandal-Making Cooperative, on the other hand, is required by law to have a special fire-rating, and therefore some special provision will be required.

b. The library should not be a remote and inaccessible place, but should be integrated into the heart of the project, consistent with noise levels. The idea of lining a portion of the recreation or lounge space with books (to encourage reading) was mentioned.

c. Adequate athletic facilities exist in the public school system. Therefore, separate provision for athletics will not be necessary. The proposed small auditorium could function for small-scale athletics. Fields will be provided outdoors, if the site is sufficiently large (the Meridian City Code requires a large amount of off-street parking).

d. A small kitchen should be included in the program. The present center frequently serves snacks and soft drinks to the children and this practice should be continued.

e. A chapel is not required, since adequate religious facilities exist in the community. However, the possibility of a meditation area (where the memorial aspect of the center may be modestly focused) did seem appropriate.

f. Office requirements: At least three offices are required, in addition to one large work room and considerable storage space.

g. Lockers for children and adults should be considered. The importance of personal possessions was underscored, especially in a situation (in Meridian generally) where privacy is not easy to achieve.

h. Outdoor space (terraced if possible) immediately adjacent to the building is desirable. In good weather, such space can be put to good use. Equally important, such space can handle the over-spill frequently occurring in the Center, as children and teen-agers idly congregate waiting for something to happen, or simply hanging around.

Appendix

The Council of Federated Organizations is a statewide federation of civil rights groups in Mississippi. At present it works largely among Negroes, and has begun to work in some communities among poor white people. Those national organizations most active in support of COFO are the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Congress of Racial Equality. COFO policy is set at periodic conventions where anybody who wants may participate. The day-to-day operation of the organization, however, depends upon county executive committees in each project area and by staff workers supported by the national civil rights groups. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference also supports the work of COFO, as do local chapters of the NAACP. The National Council of Churches, the Medical Committee for Human Rights and other national organizations have specifically endorsed the COFO program, and cooperate with it.

Lauderdale County Statistics

The Negro population of Lauderdale County, and of Meridian itself, has suffered long enough with insufficient education, appallingly high infant mortality rate, low dietary level and lack of job opportunities. The Community Center which has been established in Meridian seeks to come to terms with and overcome some of these problems. Granted that the task is a large one, it is a task that must be accomplished if the Negro of the South is to take his rightful place in American society. The following is a brief explanation of the emergence of the Community Center in Meridian.

Lauderdale County is populated with 67,119 people, 23,484 of which are colored, and 43,635 of which are non-colored. Lauderdale County is largely a rural county. Its largest city, Meridian (second largest city in the state) has 49,374 people, of which 16,761 are Negro. There is no 'Y' in the city.

In low income areas there is a lack of sufficient library facilities for the young - not even considering the fact that the Negros do not have access to many of the existing library facilities. Recreational and culturally uplifting activities in the rural areas are largely nonexistent. Expenditures for education of each Negro child is less than half of that spent for the education of one white child.

The rate of infant mortality in Mississippi is unbelievable. The problem exists for Negroes in Lauderdale as for the rest of Mississippi. The following is information on infant mortality taken from the Mississippi Board of Health. Deaths are per 1,000 population of infants under one year.

Year	Colored	Non-colored
1961	50.0	23.5
1960	54.4	23.5
1955	46.4	24.7
1950	42.6	28.1

It is known that high infant mortality rates are statistically correlated with low income areas. Pregnant women of low income families have a greater probability of giving birth to infants who won't survive a year than do pregnant women of well-to-do families. Premature births are one reason that the infant mortality rate among poor families is exceedingly high. Unless the premature infant has access to hospital facilities, his chances of survival are almost nil. Premature births occur largely because of improper prenatal care of the mother. The high infant mortality rate can be significantly decreased if expectant mothers are informed about how to eat and care for themselves during pregnancy.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Statistics, in 1960, out of 207,611 housing units in Mississippi, 137,081 do not have toilets, even shared, but must make use of outhouses. From the same source comes the figure that 100,138 of these housing units have no piped water, either hot or cold. Obviously, many of the houses in Mississippi, simply from the standpoint of not having bathing facilities or flush toilets, are not fit for human habitation. Even more significent, the Bureau of Statistics states that almost one-half of all the houses are in a deteriorating or dilapidated state. An overwhelming need for housing repair, paint, and construction becomes apparent upon touring Lauderdale County.

JEROME L. GREENE
JOHN P. ALLISON
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FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER

MATTHEW B. KRASNER
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MICHAEL S. BARRON
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
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JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815-15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

November 27, 1964

Mr. Andrew Norman
Palisades
New York

Dear Andy:

I have just reviewed Mrs. Levy's one page outline of the projected memorial center in Meridian. I am concerned about the proposal to have the Foundation contribute three years' projected deficit. I distinctly recall that at the last Board meeting I attended, I called the attention of the Board to the possible adverse effect on the Foundation's exemption of a contribution which might be used for non-exempt purposes. It was then my suggestion, and I repeat it now, that the Foundation pay for the building and turn it over to a local non-profit organization. Each year the Foundation can make a donation for a specific exempt project, e.g., a child day care service, or a library. Funds so donated would have to be segregated and used only for the prescribed purposes. I am very definitely of the opinion that we should not underwrite operating deficits, if there is any chance that any substantial portion of the facility will be used for purposes which an unsympathetic reviewer may regard as political.

Sincerely,

John P. Allison

JPA/par

cc: Mrs. Newman Levy
Mrs. Ann Singer

November 30, 1964

From: Ray Josephs Public Relations, Ltd.
230 Park Avenue, New York 10017
Murray Hill 6-0510

OUTLINE OF PROPOSED FOUNDATION APPEAL -- PROJECTED MEMORIAL COMMUNITY CENTER

MEREDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

Note: The following is an outline to indicate what might be the most effective way for the Center to be presented to foundations.

The material already prepared needs to be reworked and rewritten in terms of foundation interest.

I. THE PROPOSAL IN BRIEF:

On a single page give a summary of the proposal and spell out all the relevant facts without assuming too much knowledge on the part of the recipient foundations.

II. THE NEED:

Summarize on the next two or three pages a more cogent explanation of the need for the Center not only in Meredian and elsewhere. This material is included but primarily needs to be more tightly organized to focus on Meredian.

III. HOW THE PROPOSED MEREDIAN CENTER WILL MEET THE NEEDS:

This too is contained in the material 1but needs to be answered in specific concrete terms.

Most important, there should be a strong stress in a separate section to demonstrate how what is proposed in Meredian will have values to other communities -- since many foundations give primarily on the basis of aiding pilot or pioneering projects which once proven successful can be adopted by many communities. This aspect should be stressed most strongly. Consider in thinking the project through how it can inspire other communities to themselves or with friends on whom they can count move toward creation of such Centers.

IV. SPONSORS:

Who and why. Here again greater stress ought to be put on efforts with community centers around the country who are being asked to promote this effort on a non-sectarian basis.

And the idea might be further extended if it were emphasized that community centers in more prosperous areas were to be asked to help in sponsoring centers in such places as Meridian.

V. THE COST -- IN TOTAL AND PARTS:

Foundations like to know what anticipated costs might be, particularly for capital expenditures. Costs should be given in terms of totals as well as broken down so that those foundations with only limited funds for projects such as this can decide on sponsorship of a specific item -- say the library or the recreation hall, etc.

VI. WHERE THE FUNDS WILL BE SOUGHT:

There is some indication of this in section on fund-raising, but it needs to be spelled out more closely.

Most foundations are better disposed toward groups that have themselves made a strong effort to obtain funds and have succeeded in part.

VII. SUMMARY:

Here the foundations should be told what the project is likely to accomplish in specific concrete terms; its anticipated life and other projections in so far as they can be made.

VIII. ADDITIONAL DETAILS:

The data on the center itself, facilities to be afforded, architects, etc., are all supplementary material that will be essential. The larger foundations if they are interested will, of course, examine such material in great detail once the basic project has been approved.

IX. SEEKING TARGET FOUNDATIONS:

We assume that you are familiar with the Foundation's Library and Information Center located at 444 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Their directory lists literally thousands of foundations and the most important advice is to consult with this organization as well as individuals familiar with foundation giving to try to concentrate your efforts on those already interested in general areas with which you are concerned.

The writer of this memorandum does not himself know such foundations -- but experience demonstrates clearly that simply picking names out of the directory with no personal contacts is generally ineffective. Getting to foundations where Core people have personal contacts is the most important phase -- for such persons can help guide a project through to those in a position to consider it most favorably.

RAY JOSEPHS

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York
Cortlandt 7-6270

November 30, 1964

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Marvin Rich, Ann Singer

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

SUBJECT: Allison Letter

Talked with Mr. Allison, who believes it is essential to avoid mentioning deficit maintenance in appealing for community center funds. Have also discussed with Mr. Norman. Believe we will need to reconsider goal.

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

December 23, 1964

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Marvin Rich - Copies to Mr. Richard Haley, Mrs. Ann Singer, Dr. George Wiley

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

Inevitably as a result of its origin and its purpose, CORE has not had time to explore in detail and on a broad scale, some of those things which other organizations more in the mainstream of the Social Welfare World have been studying and utilizing during these last few years.

While we cannot lose our identity and purpose, and the main emphasis of our work, we have perforce been isolationists in our approach. Today we must begin to understand the dimensions of our success and the potential this opens up.

Today as CORE is re-evaluating its program, I believe one of the areas which we might wish to consider is:

1. A broader approach to some of the areas of our activities. For example, our programs in the South are pitifully under-financed and while sporadic efforts have been made to get help from Government sources, we have not explored in depth the use of Federal Funds and Federal Surpluses, particularly in the South, and what we have done therefore has been a fragmented effort. An expert in this field has offered her services to work out such a program with us.

2. CORE's problems of staffing, particularly in Community Centers must be met.

Required is not only a group worker with some experience and training, but a person with an understanding of the problems in the South, and a personal commitment. There is little use in building or even renting space for Community Centers unless they are adequately staffed. Mickey Schwerner, combined these characteristics and volunteered to work as a task force worker. It will be difficult to recruit such a person.

My proposal is to explore now the possibility of working out a special professional training program with the Columbia School of Social Work for two or more Southern task force workers. Several people involved in the Meridian Community Center Fund Raising are key people in working out such a plan with the School. A cooperative effort with the CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund might be worked out.

May we consider these matters in the near future in view of the availability of several people who might be interested in helping us if we decide to proceed?

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, NY

MEMORANDUM

December 30, 1964

TO: Mrs. Ann Singer

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

I was much interested in your Fund Raising letter, and anxious to hear the results. To whom did it go?

Secondly, I hope you will put me on your mailing list just for my information, and keep me informed as to your programs.

I am enclosing a copy of a memo written to Mr. Rich, which is self explanatory, which I hope we can discuss as soon as possible with whomever it is that one discusses such material.

Perhaps it would be wise if you could put in writing the procedure that you feel we should follow with checks after you get settled as our neighbor. Also perhaps we can work out a code to give to people so that we can identify the source of contributions from special events or letters.

Eva

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, NY

MEMORANDUM

January 5, 1965

TO: Mrs. Ann Singer

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

SUBJECT: Foundations

We will both be approaching Foundations for money at various times, and in order for us not to duplicate effort we should, I believe, pool our information. As you know, I have raw material here only, but nothing specific in asking foundations for any special aid for CORE. CORE itself has some foundations which have given and I will try in the next week to get information about it and put it all into our files.

Would you send me the names and information that you have as to foundations that are interested in any aspects of civil rights. For example, I recall that the Christopher Reynolds Foundation was interested in the magazine, the New York Foundation, etc. Knowledge such as this will help us later to determine which foundations to go to for special projects. If I understand correctly, a mailing to 150 foundations was sent by Jerry ~~Cutler~~ Cohen. Do you have this list? If not can you get it for our file?

Ell -

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, NY

MEMORANDUM

January 8, 1965

TO: Mr. Marvin Rich, Mrs. Ann Singer

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

SUBJECT: Results of meetings with National Social Welfare Assembly

The National Social Welfare Assembly summarizes the results of the two meetings held there as follows:

1. An expression of interest and wish to cooperate.
2. Concern about:
    - A. Finance for qualified staff and continuing maintenance, as well as the erection of the center.
    - B. The relationship of national plans and interests to the plans and wishes of a responsible local group.
3. An effort to enlist the voluntary cooperation of an experienced fund raiser and the cooperation of voluntary civic leaders in various states.
4. A fund budget which can be explained in reasonably clear terms.
5. "Packages" of costs which local club groups might undertake to provide as, for example, an estimated cost of providing a projector, screen and a film library for educational and recreational purposes, etc.

The following groups were present at the meetings:

Union of American Hebrew Congress
Milton Hood Ward & Co.
National Board YWCA
Natl. Assn. of Social Workers
National Jewish Welfare Board
United Neighborhood Houses
CJFWF
National Council on the Aging
National YWCA
American JewishCommittee

Results of meetings with NSWA, Jan 8, 65

National Urban League
Boys' Clubs of America
National Federation of Settlements
Division of Welfare, Natl. Lutheran Council
C.S.R. Dept., Executive Council, Episcopal Church
YMCA
American Social Health Assn.
AFL-CIO Community Services
Council of Jewish Federations

In addition, individuals present:

1. Agreed to send their recommendation for people toserve on special gifts committee.

2. The possible availability of Federal funds for the Community Center and for other operations in the South was to be explored by a committee expert in this area.

3. The cooperating agencies would be responsible for raising the balance of the money due after special gifts as part of a long range effort in which agencies would be asked to participate.

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, NY

MEMORANDUM

January 11, 1965

TO: Doris Castle

FROM: MRS. Newman Levy

SUBJECT: Committee on Community Centers

In talking to Mr. Axelroad, the following suggestion was made in regard to the organization of the Committee on Community Centers.

Bigger gifts

Fund raising chairmen of committee

Possible Honorary Chairmen

Mrs. Herbert Lehman
Dr. Niebuhr
Louie Finkelstein, Catholic?
Bishop Scott

Trustees

All members of the SEDF Board. In essence to be a special gifts committee. Should contain use of town names as well as New York names.

Projected advisors

Potentially large gifts interested in one aspect or another of Community Center program.

Publicity

Top publicity firm
Ruder & Finn??

Special names to explore

Ken Hyman, photographer, son of David M. Hyman
Theater
Robert Whitehead
Nettie Rosenstein
Lawrence Buttenwieser
Arthur Krin
Howard Cullman

Lilly Holman
Edward Warburg
Roger Stevens
Anna Rosenberg Hoffman
Larry Manhoff??

Gift CGS

January 12, 1965

Mr. & Mrs. Roger E. Montgomery
℅ Southern Arizona Bank & Trust Co.
Tucson, Arizona   Bk. Acct. # 1121-0013 1-14713-5

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Montgomery:

We thank you for your generous gift of $50.00 to the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Community Center. At the same time, we apologize for the delay in acknowledging your gift of October 9, 1964.

The department which is responsible for receiving and processing gifts such as yours, has been understaffed and only recently properly staffed and organized.

Your gift has been forwarded to the CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund, and is designated for the Community Center.

Again, our thanks.

Sincerely,

J.E. McDonald
Staff Associate
Community Relations

JEM:bp

cc: Tucson CORE

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, NY

MEMORANDUM

January 16, 1965

TO: Mr. Marvin Rich and Mrs. Ann Singer

FROM: Doris Castle

SUBJECT: Mrs. Richard Boddie of Danbury, Connecticut

As you will recall, Mrs. Levy and I met with Mrs. Boddie last December. She is the chapter president of Zeta Nu Omega, the oldest Negro sorority in the country. Mrs. Boddie was interested in financing the construction and furnishing of one room in the Memorial Center.

Yesterday I received a call from her saying that her group had agreed to underwrite the cost of the nursery room, which the architect, Paul Willen estimated to cost $6,000. She is sending it in writing, which I will forward to you upon receipt.

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

MEMORANDUM

January 28, 1965

TO: Mr. Marvin Rich, Dr, George Wiley, Mrs. Ann Singer
cc: Mr. Paul Willen, Mr. Charles Young

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

SUBJECT: Land, Community Center, Meridian, Mississippi

Attached is a summary of the land situation for the Chaney,Goodman, Schwerner Community Center in Meridian.

An immediate decision will have to made since we can now get the parcel of land first considered. I felt you should have the facts as I see them before making a decision.

I recommend that:

1. We buy property #2 without the Butler plot if necessary. There is a neighboring plot we cannot obtain in any case.
2. That Mr. Willen be asked to consider revising his plans to make this possible. (I will discuss this with Mr. Willen immediately after returning to the city.)
3. A decision be reached by February 1 (next Monday) at the latest.

Community Relations CORE EGL January 28, 1965

POSSIBLE LOCATIONS FOR THE CHANEY GOODMAN SCHWERNER MEMORIAL CENTER

PROPERTY # 1

Located at 15th. Street and 17th Avenue. Cost is $12,000., approximately 1½-2½ acres surveyed and appraised, original choice.

DESCRIPTION

Except for a narrow brook running through and some trees, the property is covered with old Negro houses, nevertheless occupied. There are between fifteen and twenty houses so there is a major relocation job even assuming only one family to a house, which is unlikely. It is fairly centrally located but is in a white community.

STATUS OF NEGOTIATIONS

This is the property we have been waiting for corrected papers to be signed and for the court's approval. Since one of the principals in the deal is a segregationist, the property is being bought by Mr. Young and transferred to us. January 26th. Mr. Young's lawyer advised that the papers were ready for signature. In view of my recommendation he is holding up the signing for the decision by CORE and the Scholarship Education and Defense Fund.

RECOMMENDATION

That we do not buy this land if property #2 is available.

REASONS:

1. It is in a mixed but basically white neighborhood.

2. The relocation problem is bound to creat hard feelings among many who have been living here for long periods. Even if better accomodations at the same rent could be found this would probaly be true.

3. Possibilities of relocation include:

   A. Government Housing Project. There are Negro projects in Meridian, but they are fully occupied and apartments could only be available if tenants with higher incomes (those above approved maximums) were moved out. This would also create resentment against the center.

   B. Individual houses would have to be found which would undoubtedly be time consuming.

   C. Moving expenses, etc., might have to be met so that the cost of the property would be increased.

PROPERTY # 2

Located at 15th. Street between 26th. and 28th. Street, approximately 1 to 1½ acres. This property has not been surveyed and appraised, and the cost is uncertain, but would be between $8,000. and $9,000 plus whatever additional amount the one holdout would ask. His property is appraised at $5,032.

DESCRIPTION

This land is in a Negro neighborhood. It has a ravind with a sizeable brook about 1/3 from one boundary. There is only one possible relocation problem. In reference to the "hold out" above, the tenant originally agreed to sell but is now hesitating. He promised me he would notify us definitely by the weekend. My guess is that it will be negative. This is in a better neighborhood for our purposes. Mr. Young and his family own most of the land. He says he and [illegible] sitter will sell their part slightly below market. Owners of a nearby strip of land of approximately (?) same size are asking $22,000.

Name of hold out is: Marvin Butler, 1508 28th Avenue, Phone 482-6433.

RECOMMENDATION

We buy this property with or without Mr. Butler's house if Mr. Willen can revise plans to make this possible.

REASONS:

1. It is in a Negro neighborhood and quite centrally located.
2. There are no relocation problems.
3. I believe the costs of relocation on Property # 1 would possible make up for the difference in price between the two pieces if Mr. Butler sells.
4. Possible Mr. Butler would sell some land behind his home without selling his house.

ALSO TO BE CONSIDERED

If Mr. Butler does not sell, it might be possible to buy a house (one lot) across from where the main building of the Community Center would be located for a parking space and basketball court, etc. This would require children to cross a road and would be a real disadvantage.

Mr. Willen has already drawn plans for property # 1, and that property has been surveyed.

PROPERTY #3

Located at 10th Avenue and 25th Street. Fifteen acre tract. This is in an growing middle class Negro neighborhood, flat land, somewhat off the beaten track. Cost is $30,000.

RECOMMENDATION

No, for obvious reasons.

PROPERTY #4

Located at 15th Avenue and 24th Street. No information available as to price as owner has not replied to letter

DESCRIPTION

Flat area opposite both magnolia park, the cities Negro park, and a modern playground area belonging to a modern Negro School. No buildings, good Negro location on all sides.

ADVANTAGES

1. Playground and park available.
2. Nearness to school for some mothers and children's convenience.
3. Familiarity of the Negro communtiy with Magnolia park and how to reach it.

DISADVANTAGES

1. Inability as of now to reach owner.
2. Bus service available, but inconvenient.
3. Location is way to the east of town.

Owner: Mrs. Ann Morris, 1371 Pasides, New Orlenad, Louisiana.

NOTE: Mr. Young assures us of the approval for the building of the city engineer, James Gerry.

Canton, Mississippi
January 29, 1965

Mrs. Newman Levy
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, NY

Dear Mrs. Levy

This is to answer your request for details about the work we are doing here and the financial needs it involves. We have both short-term and long-range goals. The first presently include the integration of all the schools in Madison County in September, the integration of the juries in this county and the end of discriminatory practices in voter registration here. We are filing suits for all of these, which involves finding appropriate people to sign the necessary legal papers and take the first steps on behalf of the rest of the community. This category of short-term goals also has within it our attempts to have thrown out the results of the farmers elections held here December 3, in which violence and intimidation and blatant denial of voting rights took precedence over all lawful procedure. Protesting the election has called for a good deal of travelling about the county, collecting affidavits from the innumerable Negro voters who encountered trouble on election day; it has also, of course, involved heavy communication with Washington officials and with the rest of the nation. Our final short-term project of the moment is our work on behalf of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party's congressional challenge. This work consists mostly of gathering witnesses to give depositions during our 40 day deposition period, which we're in the middle of right now. Before this it meant assisting local people in their fund-raising and people-gathering work for the trip to Washington when the challenge was made on the floor of the House, January 2.

Our long-term goals are those of community organization, of encouraging the local people to establish a permanent structure from which they can operate to solve various problems for some time to come. Our staff has the county divided into 8 communities, with one worker responsible for one or two communities, living in those communities, holding small neighborhood or road or church meetings, acting as a resource person for the community, advising and providing information but leaving the asking of the leading questions and the deciding of the methods of solution up to the people themselves. In some communities people are organizing to alleviate their muddy, rutted roads. In others they are working to change the present "Uncle Tom" nature of their PTA's. In still others they are seeking answers for those sharecroppers who are forced to move and have no place to go.

Now, all of these undertakings call for a lot of mobility on our parts. So that our primary need is for means of transportation. The one vehicle we are all using now is needed in another county, which means that we need at least one truck or stationwagon and perhaps two. Whatever we get must be heavy-duty, capable of going over very bad country roads and through very thick Mississippi mud. Some provision needs to be made, too, for keeping the vehicle or vehicles running -- not only supplying the necessary gas and oil but also preparing for the repairs that are bound to be needed from time to time.

Another thing we have been giving some thought to is the growing need for a full-time legal advisor in this county, not so much for getting civil rights workers out of jail, etc., but for helping the local people who have no resources for such help. They are swindled every day out of money and property and individual rights. Often they sense what is happening but are helpless to do anything about it. Then, too, there are complicated research jobs to be done which require legal training. For example a possible solution to the sharecroppers' problem mentioned above lies with "section 16 lands" in Mississippi. These large areas of land are owned by the state and can be leased at quite low costs. Finding out which present leases are near expiration and looking into cases where a lease may be no longer operative because the lessee has died require professional experience and knowledge. Also we have thought about establishing an educational-workshop program, bringing in expert resource persons for short periods of time. A series of workshops on farming, headed by experts who know the problems of southern agriculture, for instance, could be of immeasurable service to the people here. Money, then, could be used for stipends for such experts or, in the case of the lawyer for a salary.

I hope this gives you some idea of our situation. Bill Forsyth and Jo Ann Ooiman, as you know, will be in New York February 8. They will be in touch with you soon after their arrival there. They plan to spend some time in Salisbury, Connecticut where they will talk with Mrs. Swing and the group she formed in support of the Mississippi Project. Additional details of the work here can be spelled out then.

In Freedom,

George Raymond, Jr.

write letter
thanks for being
Norman [illegible] ask
[illegible] to [illegible]

SIDNEY HOLLANDER
2513 TALBOT ROAD
WINDSOR HILLS
BALTIMORE 16, MD.

March
24th
1965

Mr. Andrew Norman,
CORE Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund, Inc.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Norman:

On my return today after some time overseas I find your note of last month asking me to co-sponsor the projected Meridian Community Center memorializing the three civil rights workers who lost their lives down there last year.

Aside from the appropriateness of such a project per se, I'm glad to associate myself in any effort in which Pearl Willen, Norman Thomas, Roland Watts and such-like are identified. Any project that can get two persons as far apart as Jackie Robinson and Ralph Samuels to co-chair it can accomplish anything.

Let me know when collections start so I can send check.

Cordially,

Sidney Hollander

SH:SS

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270
James Farmer
national director

Mail Back
To

April 26, 1965

Mr. Art Rosen
Cooper Advertising
141 E. 55th. St.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Rosen:

We have deleted four names which should not appear on the pamphlet. Under "Need You Ask...Where is the Need?" there is a question of whether or not the next line is clear. Would it read any more clearly to make the second line read "The need is to help build A Community Center in ...."

I suggest you speak with Mrs. Levy via the telephone before proceeding.

Thanks very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Doris Castle

Doris Castle

DC/bp

CGS
Miss

May 17, 1965

Mrs. Helene Weintraub
Jewish Child Care Assn.
345 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Weintraub:

Enclosed you will find the preliminary information on the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center, as well as a few pamphlets.

I am hopeful that the material will be useful to you. We appreciate your interest. If we can be of further help please don't hesitate to call us.

Sincerely,

Doris Castle

DC/bp

CGS
Pamphlets

May 19, 1965

Mr. Art Rosen
Cooper Advertising
141 East 55th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Rosen:

Enclosed are the Memorial Center pamphlets which you requested. Everyone is quite happy with the final result.

Thanks again for the good work.

Sincerely,

Ben Peterson

BP/hi
Enc.

CGS
Pamphlets

May 19, 1965

Mr. Gerald Zipper
215 West 90th St.
New York, N.Y. 10024

Dear Mr. Zipper:

Enclosed are the results of all your efforts on the Cheney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Center pamphlets. Everyone is quite pleased with them.

Thanks again for your efforts.

Sincerely,

Ben Peterson

BP/hi
Enc.

JOSEPH WILLEN
130 EAST 59 STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

JUN 8 1965

June 1, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

Dear Marvin:

The more I think of the problem we discussed today, the more I am inclined to believe that I can achieve my maximum use to you by taking the job of organizing a set-up that would try to dispose of 1,000 books at $250 a book.

I think I can do this within the framework of my own commitments without in any way coming into conflict with my responsibilities in Federation.

I would, therefore, suggest that we immediately plan the publication of the book and the foreword, etc. in such a way that it will make it easier for me to organize this effort.

Although the book will not be ready until Fall, time is of the essence, for you may assume the summer months are not ideal for implementing plans.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

JW:pb

June 2, 1965

Mr. Walter Lowendahl
Dynamic Films
405 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Walter:

Enclosed are several brochures on the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Center. As I indicated, Jackie Robinson would be willing to do a narration for some spot announcements soliciting funds for the Center, and I would be willing to work with you on copy.

We have't arranged for placement as yet. Do you have any suggestions about procedure? I know we talked about this some months ago.

Thanks so much.

Cordially,

Marv Rich

MR:hm
Enclosures (3)

June 3, 1965

Rabbi Balfour Brickner
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Brickner:

The enclosed leaflet on the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Community Center in Meridian, Mississippi has just been prepared.

We can make quantities available to you with just a little notice. I do hope that you will find it possible to support in practical terms the construction of this significant center.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm
Enclosure

Write letter

RECEIVED
JUN 9 1965
CORE SECY

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH
815 SECOND AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017 TN 7•8400

June 7, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
Core Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Mr. Rich:

Thank you for your letter of June 3rd enclosing a leaflet on the proposed Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Center.

I think you ought to know that several months ago, I addressed a letter on this subject to our Church-related Settlements and Community Centers. I am not sure if any of them responded to our suggestion that contributions be made. However, I will be glad to send copies of the brochure as a follow-up. Please let me have thirty copies.

Sent 6/10/65

I shall send you a small contribution myself in a few weeks.

Sincerely,

DIVISISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

Reinhart B. Gutmann c

(The Rev.) Reinhart B. Gutmann, ACSW
Executive Secretary

RBG:fc

Signed in his absence.

June 8, 1965

Mr. Jackie Robinson
Chairman of the Board
Freedom National Bank
271 West 125 Street
New York, New York

Dear Jackie:

Enclosed is a draft of a letter from you to your friend at the New York Herald Tribune. Change it in any way you think appropriate. I have no pride in authorship.

I am leaving in a few minutes to discuss the TV spot announcements with the producer. Would you be willing to appear on the Barry Gray show on June 21 to put in a plug for the Center. If not that date, I think we can get another at your convenience. Did you see the headline in the New York Post about John Lindsay urging a tribute to the three. We have prepared the article for him for insertion in the Congressional Record.

Cordially,

Marv Rich

MR:hm
Enclosure

Herald Tribune Letter

June 10, 1965

Dear ~~Sir~~

As ~~I am sure you know~~, June 21st marks the first anniversary of the killing of James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner.

As you ~~You probably~~ know ~~too~~, the CORE Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund ~~is~~ plans ~~planning~~ to build a Memorial Community Center in Meridian, Mississippi, as a tribute to the three young ~~boys~~ civil rights workers. ~~There is~~ A national sponsoring Committee ~~of which myself and~~ co-chaired by Mr. Ralph Samuel ~~are co-chairmen~~ and myself. A ~~brochure~~ leaflet describing the proposed center is enclosed.

Because ~~But I know~~ of your profound interest and deep concern with civil rights ~~the problems that brought about the deaths of the three young men, and because of this~~, we ~~are~~ hope ~~hoping~~ you will join with us in an effort to ~~focus national attention on this historical event, and participate in helping to raise the necessary funds to~~ make the Memorial Community Center a reality.

I would very much like to meet ~~sit~~ and discuss this with you further, ~~how we might achieve our goals~~.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Jackie Robinson

[illegible]

June 10, 1965

Mr. Steve Allen
15270 Ventura Boulevard
Encino, California:

Dear Mr. Allen:

June 21 will be the anniversary of the murder of James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner. We hope that this anniversary will be used as a time of rededication and renewed effort and support of civil rights.

A special committee of the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, headed by Jackie Robinson, is now raising funds for a memorial community center in Meridian, Mississippi to carry on the work which Mickey and Rita Schwerner began. A description of the proposed center is enclosed.

We would like to prepare within the next week or so a 60-second TV spot commercial in support of the drive for this effort. A first draft of the text of this commercial is also enclosed. There will probably be several minor changes, but this is essentially what we wish to say.

Would you be willing to do the spot. We know that it would have great impact if you do it. We could arrange for filming either in New York or California, but we would prefer it in New York since we have contacts here who are competent and who will do it without charge. It could be done at your convenience but we would like to have prints available on approximately the anniversary date.

Thanks for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm
Enclosures

June 14, 1965

The Rev. Reinhard B. Gutmann, ACSW
Executive Secretary
Division of Community Services
Executive Council of the
 Episcopal Church
815 Second Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Gutmann:

Thanks so much for your note of June 7. We have sent the brochures, under separate cover, a day or so ago.

About 15 or 16 years ago, I was a group worker in Grace Hill House in St. Louis. I learned a great deal, and I am most grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

RECEIVED
JUN 21 1965
CORE SEDF

June 16, 1965

Mr. Walter Thayer
N.Y. Herald Tribune
230 West 41st Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Thayer:

June 21st marks the first anniversary of the killing of James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner. As you may know, the friends and families of the murdered boys under the sponsorship of the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, plan to build a Memorial Community Center in Mississippi, as a tribute to the three young Civil Rights workers.

Mr. Ralph Samuel, Chairman of the Board, and Honorary Trustee-at-large of the Federation of Jewish Philanthrophies and I, co-chair a national sponsoring committee. Because we believe this project will be of great interest to all decent Americans, and because of what the boys died for, and because I feel you and the Tribune staff, have a profound interest and deep concern for civil rights, we are urging you to join in an effort to make the Memorial Community Center a reality.

If there is any interest, I would like very much to meet with you to discuss this matter further.

Yours truly,

Jackie Robinson
Chairman of the Board

JB:agp

P.S. Leaflets describing the proposed center are enclosed.

NATIONAL LUTHERAN COUNCIL

Paul C. Empie, Executive Director

U. S. A. NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

DIVISION OF WELFARE
G. S. Thompson, Executive Secretary
Ann Zophs, Administrative Assistant
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
50 Madison Avenue New York, New York, 10010
MUrray Hill 6-8860

RECEIVED
JUN 21 1965
CORE SEDF

June 18, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich, Executive Director
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense
Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street - Room 1312
New York, N. Y. 10038

Dear Mr. Rich:

Thank you for your letter and the enclosed leaflet on the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Community Center. I have been wondering what has happened to this project.

Will you send us 150 copies of the leaflet? We will have them available for distribution at the National Health and Welfare Forum in Detroit, November 8-10. I shall also send copies to the three church welfare boards of the Lutheran Church in America, The American Lutheran Church and the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, suggesting that they place their orders directly with you for any distribution they may contemplate.

Sincerely,

G. S. Thompson

G. S. Thompson
Executive Secretary

GST:ms

June ~~19~~ 21, 1965

Paesel

Cascade Road
Stamford, Conn

Dear Mrs. Robinson:

We ~~are~~ were all very ha~~ppy and thankful for~~ pleased by the beautiful and succesful party you gave at your home last summer.

It is our feeling that the Memorial Community Center which the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund is planning to build ~~is the greatest tribute that can be paid to the three boys, and meet the fels needs of the Meridian Community, which they worked so hard to acheive~~

We ~~are~~ hop~~ing~~e that you will again this summer have a similar party at your home ~~. The results of which will certainly help us realize our goal the~~ for the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Community Center.

Again our deepest thanks to ~~everyone~~. you & everyone who worked so hard.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Fannie Chaney

(Mr. & Mrs.) Robert Goodman

(Mr. & Mrs.) Nathan Schwerner

Chaney Goodman Schwerner

As you may know, the CORE Scholarship Education & Defense Fund has just purchased the site for the ~~Meridian~~ memorial Community Center. We believe that this center will be of great use to the Negro community of Meridian & will be an appropriate memorial to our sons ~~who~~

June 21, 1965

Mrs. Rachel Robinson
Cascade Road
Stamford, Connecticut

Dear Mrs. Robinson:

We were all very pleased by the beautiful and successful party you gave at your home last summer.

As you may know, the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund has just purchased the site for the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Community Center. We believe that this center will be of great use to the Negro community of Meridian and will be an appropriate memorial to our sons.

We hope that you will again this summer have a similar party at your home for the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Community Center.

Again our deepest thanks to you and everyone who worked so hard.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Fannie Chaney

(Mr. & Mrs.) Robert Goodman

(Mr. and Mrs.) Nathan Schwerner

June 23, 1965

Mr. G. S. Thompson
Executive Secretary
National Lutheran Council
Division of Welfare
50 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10010

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Thanks so much for your recent note about the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Community Center. The 150 copies of the leaflet are being sent to you, under separate cover. We would certainly be happy to provide additional copies for other Lutheran groups.

Unfortunately, the husband of Mrs. Levy has been very seriously ill with cancer, and there has been a hiatus in the planning of this program. But we hope to carry through now. The land for the site of the center should be purchased in Meridian this week. It is, of course, an especially appropriate time.

Thanks once agin for your interest and concern.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

STEVE ALLEN
15720 VENTURA BOULEVARD
ENCINO, CALIFORNIA
SUITE 503

June
Twenty-Third
1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
Core Scholarship, Education
And Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Rich:

Due to a recent move we have been so completely backlogged that the date of June 21st simply escaped us and therefore the 60-second TV commercial spot is far overdue.

Mr. Allen would have been very glad to do this, and I sincerely regret that it was not brought to his attention in time.

Sincerely,

Donna Zink

Donna Zink
Secretary to
Steve Allen

DZ:alb

August 10, 1965

Mrs. Sandra Freidman
107 Campfire Road
Chappaqua, New York

Dear Sande:

Thanks so much for the really thoughtful work you have been doing on the community center. I think you have got a pretty good plan going. We still have some hand cuffs with Jackie Robinson and the committee. I don't want to go ahead for another week or so until I am absolutely sure that we are going to have a community center. But if we do go ahead, I want to start barreling along. I made a few comments and changes on the fact sheet but nothing material--though I suppose we will still go over it several times more.

I don't know the book called N. Y. Publicity Outlets. Who publishes it, and where can I get it.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich

MR:hm

Recd 9/23/65

513 25th Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi
September 20, 1965

Dear Marvin,

I am writing in hopes that you can supply me with some information concerning the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Community Center.

The people here in Meridian have been asking about the proposed Center. They were told some time ago that it was to be started in the Spring of 1965. That time has passed. What is the holdup? I imagine that not enough money has been raised to start it. If this is the case just let me know. I have to tell the people what is being done or why it is not being done. They should know.

The need for such a Community Center here in Meridian is still just as great as it always was. The teenagers and young people here have absolutly no place to go and have good clean fun. There are no places for the young people to go but bars and poolhalls. They despartly need some place to congregate and have fun without always having beer and liquor around. There is noplace to have any kind of a dance except at the nite spots and cafes.

The last information we received was the Preliminary Material printed by Mrs. Eva Levy on November 24, 1964. Please give me some kind of a rundown on what we are waiting on. I'll pass it on to the people here. Thanks.

For Peace and Freedom,

Joe Morse

September 28, 1965

Mr. Joseph Morse
513 25th Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi

Dear Joe:

Thanks so much for your letter. I was concerned about the local attitude in Meridian. This does much to relieve my mind.

I hope that you will begin to think about good, strong local people who will be able to serve on the board of the community center when it is built. I had been in touch with Eric Weinberger during the winter and early spring about the center. In fact, he had the members of the Steering Committee go out and check various sites. It is on the basis of their recommendation that we chose the site for which we are negotiating. I believe we are about to conclude the negotiation for the purchase of that site.

I will try to keep you and the members of the Steering Committee informed.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich

MR:hm

cc: Mr. Bernard Fischman
Mr. Clarence B. Jones

Jimmy
P.R.

OCT 29 1965

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority
Zeta Nu Omega Chapter
Westchester County, New York

31 Judson Road
Fairfield, Conn.
Oct. 27,1965

Re: Cheney- Goodman -Scwerner &
Memorial

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

During the past year the above named organization pledged to make a contribution to the Cheney- Goodmen - Schwerner Memorial.On several ocassions I have called and have also written to the chairman Mr. Jackie Robinson for information, and at this writing have not had areply.

We would be very pleased to know what progress has been made in terms of the memorial- specifically is it under construction if not when do you think it might be going under construction? Any information that you can forward regarding specifics will be appreciated.

Yours truly,
Jeanette G. Boddie
(Mrs.) Jeanette G. Boddie

Rec'd
2/17/66

RUDOLPH D. RAIFORD
COUNSELOR AT LAW
—
NEW ROCHELLE 2-3812

358 NORTH AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.

February 16, 1966

Core Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Dear Sirs:

I am the attorney for Zeta Nu Omega Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. My client has conferred with me concerning its legal posture resulting from a verbal conditional pledge made by it on December 6, 1964, at Berkshire Hall, Danbury State Teachers College, Danbury, Connecticut, during a meeting sponsored by the Danbury Chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. and the National Council of Jewish Women. My client's conditional pledge of no specified sum was to be in the nature of a contribution toward the construction cost of a proposed nursery school room in a proposed Cheney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Center announced at that assemblage.

Several oral and written inquiries have been previously made to ascertain the status of this project to which my client conditionally pledged, the conditions being that it be supplied with the full particulars, including construction cost and plans and specifications of the proposed nursery school room, and construction time schedule of the overall project within a reasonable time. More than 14 months have transpired since the pledge was made and the conditions prerequisite to the pledge have not been met.

My client is not desirous of withholding and suspending its contributions to equally worthy charitable and civic causes for any further indefinite period

RUDOLPH D. RAIFORD
COUNSELOR AT LAW

NEW ROCHELLE 2-3812

358 NORTH AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.

Core Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund, Inc.
Page 2
February 16, 1966

pending its receipt of the required information. Accordingly, I have been directed to notify you that unless the aforementioned required particulars as heretofore repeatedly requested are forwarded by you on or before February 28, 1966, Zeta Nu Omega Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority withdraws its conditional pledge effective as of that date. Thereafter, it will be pleased to consider making a new and firm pledge coincidental with your preparedness to supply the aforementioned particulars.

Very truly yours,

RUDOLPH D. RAIFORD

RDR:r
cc:Zeta Nu Omega Chapter
c/o Mrs. Jeanette Boddie
31 Judson Road
Fairfield, Connecticut

nNovember 1, 1965

Mrs. Jeanette G. Boddie
31 Judson Road
Fairfield, Connecticut

Dear Mrs. Boddie:

I am terribly sorry that you have had such difficulty. Jackie Robinson has been out of town quite frequently.

The purchase of the land will be consummated next week. We have had some difficulties and have had to switch sites, but we are very certain now that the site will be completed.

I would like to quote from a letter which was sent us on September 20 by one of the task force workers in Meridian.

> "The need for such a Community Center here in Meridian is still just as great as it always was. The teenagers and young people here have absolutely no place to go and have good clean fun. There are no places for the young people to go but bars and poolhalls. They desperately need some place to congregate and have fund without always having beer and liquor around. There is no place to have any kind of a dance except at the nite spots and cafes."

We are grateful for your effort and support. Enclosed is a brochure on the Center. We can make more available for the members of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm
Enclosure

February 17, 1966

Rudolph D. Raiford
Counselor at Law
358 North Avenue
New Rochelle, New York

Dear Mr. Raiford:

I understand the concern out of which you write. We, too, are deeply chagrined that this matter has dragged on for so long. However, the purchase of the site has been delayed because of litigation brought by a Mississippi landowner. This litigation was protracted. You may secure verification from our counsel, Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison, and Tucker, 430 Park Avenue, New York City, Attention of Ezra Levin, Esq.

We are now in the process of purchasing a site. The contract has been approved by our lawyers, and closing should take place before the end of the month. The surveyor's description is enclosed.

This site is not that which we had originally chosen. There must therefore be some modifications in the plans for the building itself. Mr. Paul Moore or Mr. Paul Willen, architects, will send the completed drawings to Mrs. Boddie and the Zeta Nu Omega Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. We hope that all of this will be done before the February 28 date which you mentioned, but in any case, we will proceed to provide the Sorority with this material as soon as it is available.

We are grateful to Mrs. Boddie and to the Sorors for their understanding, their support, and their forbearance.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm
Enclosure
cc: Mrs. Jeanette Boddie
Ezra Levin, Esq.
Mrs. Elaine Slater

March 7, 1966

Mrs. Jeanette Boddie
Zeta Nu Omega Chapter of the
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority
31 Judson Road
Fairfield, Connecticut

Dear Mrs. Boddie:

I am enclosing two copies of the architects' drawing for the proposed Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Community Center. As I indicated, there will be some modifications necessary before we have final plans. However, we plan to use the rooms described as general usage for the day care center. We are in the midst of discussions with the Child Development Group as to what their needs are in this regard.

Thanks once again for your interest and concern.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm
Enclosures

bcc: Bernard D. Fischman, Esq.
Andrew E. Norman
Mrs. Elaine Slater

Meridian F.R.

220 East 12th Street
New York, N.Y. 10003

March 21, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
Core Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
Room 1707
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Marv,

In reply to your letter of March 8, my estimate of the cost of building a 3,500 square foot structure on your site is between $42,000 and $52,000.

I am afraid you may find this a little vague, but without knowing your requirements or the site conditions more definitely, I hesitate to mention a more exact figure.

Sincerely,

Paul.

Paul Moore.

March 28, 1966

Dr. Thomas Levin
11 West 81 Street
New York, New York

Dear Tom:

This note is to put in writing the gist of what we have said on the phone in the past few weeks.

SEDF is building a memorial center in Meridian, Mississippi in honor of James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner. SEDF feels a responsbility to honor the memory of these young men with a center which will be of permanent value to those groups working to make American society more truly equal. SEDF does not plan to operate or control this center. It does wish to see that its operation and control is placed in the hands of local, effective, and active people.

We hope that some arrangements can be made with CDGM so that the center can be used as a day care and Headstart facility. We would think that the value of the rental of this center could be part of the community's share (ten percent) of this program.

Our architects are now in the process of modifying their original plans. I would hope that we could meet with representatives of CDGM so that we can have some idea of their needs and requirements. It is important that this be done so that construction can begin promptly.

Our tax lawyers would be willing to work out any problems which your lawyers may foresee while this process of designing goes on.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm

LAW OFFICES
OF
WILLIAM E. READY
227 LAMAR BUILDING
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

P. O. BOX 927

PHONE: 485-5967

April 15, 1966

Mr. Ezra Levin, Esquire
430 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y.

RE: Young, Smith sale to
CORE

Dear Mr. Levin:

This is to certify that I have, on the fourteenth day of April, 1966, personally investigated at the office of the City Engineer in the City of Meridian, Mississippi, the matter of the zone in which the property in the aforementioned transaction is located.

The said property is located in a "B" zone, which, according to the office of the City Engineer, means that your client can build anything other than heavy industry on the site.

I am enclosing herewith a bill from Henry Eugene Damon, Civil Engineer, in the amount of $377.50.

OK

Sincerely yours,

William E Ready

William E. Ready

WER/mar
encl

JEROME L. GREENE
JOHN P. ALLISON
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
RAPHAEL G. SCOBEY
ARTHUR L. KIMMELFIELD
SAMUEL C. COHN
ANDREW N. HEINE
C. LEONARD GORDON
FRED N. GERARD
MARTIN BARR
HOWARD BINDELGLASS
DAVID DOLGENOS
CHARLES H. MILLER

MATTHEW B. KRASNER
ALBERT GOTTESMAN
JOCKE S. STEVENSON
BENJAMIN E. CARTER
EZRA G. LEVIN
RICHARD L. VERON
LEONARD GUBAR
SYLVIA D. GARLAND
LEWIS D. LOWENFELS
MICHAEL S. BARRON
MICHAEL I. GINSBERG
JOEL H. JANKOWITZ
DONALD H. SISKIND
HERBERT ROSENBERG
DONALD N. GELLERT
BENET POLIKOFF, JR.
ROBERT H. FALK
JOEL J. KARP
ROBERT M. JAFFE
BERTRAND H. WEIDBERG

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815 15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

April 18, 1966

Marvin Rich, Esq.
CORE Scholarship Education and
Defense Fund Incorporated
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear Marvin:

I am enclosing herewith invoice received this day from Henry Damon in connection with the requested topographic survey and plat. A copy of letter of transmittal from William Ready is also enclosed.

Incidentally, I note that the new stationery has already been printed. It is my feeling, therefore, that we ought to go ahead and file the amendment for the change of name now rather than wait until after the art show.

Cordially,

Ezra G. Levin

Ezra G. Levin

EGL:ml
Enclosures

April 19, 1966

Mr. Bernard Fischman
330 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Bernie:

Looks like we're in business. I am really very, very grateful to you for all that you have done on the center. Can I impose again on you and ask for a check for $377.50 to Henry Eugene Damon. We have already received the very detailed survey. This was necessary in order to know what foundation problems would be involved in the actual construction.

Thanks loads.

Cordially,

Marv Rich

MR:hm
(Enclosures)

THE
NATION

May 18, 1966

Mrs. Courtlandt Barnes
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
for Racial Equality
150 Nassau St.
New York, New York

Dear Triny:

Please accept my apologies for your having been billed for The Nation subscription. I had intended this to be a gift subscription, but evidently neglected to indicate it to our fulfillment company.

We will be most happy to give a free half-page ad for the Memorial Center in Meridian. The size of a half-page is 7" x 4 3/4" (3 cols.) or 4 5/8" x 7" (2 cols.), and we are printed offset. I would like to leave the date on which the ad is run to our own convenience, and I am sure that you will not have any objection to this.

I look forward to seeing you when you return to New York in early June.

RECEIVED
MAY 19 19
CORE SEDF

Sincerely,

James

James J. Storrow Jr.
Publisher

JEROME L. GREENE
JOHN P. ALLISON
OSCAR L. TUCKER
MARVIN J. BLOCH
ROYAL E. BLAKEMAN
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
MORTON S. ROBSON
MARK N. KAPLAN
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BERTRAND H. WEIDBERG

LAW OFFICES
MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE 421-7200

JAMES MARSHALL
COUNSEL

EDWARD M. BRATTER (1934-1957)
WILLIAM J. BRATTER (1950-1960)

CABLE RETTARB, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
815 15TH STREET, N.W.
MORTON E. YOHALEM
RESIDENT PARTNER

August 30, 1966

Rec'd 9/1/66

Marvin Rich, Esq.
Scholarship, Education and Defense
Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marv:

For your information, the deed with respect to the Meridian Center to Core Scholarship Education and Defense Fund, Inc. is in our possession. Thus, it is clear that title to the land now rests with our corporation. However, inasmuch as I was desirous of having the deed in the corporation's new name, a new deed from the corporation under its old name to our present name has been prepared and executed, and forwarded to Mississippi for recording. This second deed has not yet been returned to me, but in any event, it is clear that the corporation has title to the land.

I trust this warms your feet somewhat.

Sincerely,

Ezra

Ezra G. Levin

EGL cb

SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY inc.
150 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
TELEPHONE 964-8210

[n.d.]

May 13th

Dear Marv,

I have just written to Sommers of the Meyer Foundation I said, after we had processed the applications, that we might send him information on the atudents who were applying to Howard Will you pass that word along to Nannette? I think we ought to do this. When in June did he say they were meeting? Perhaps it was that very same week. Maybe you should send him the dope on the students we now have at Howard.

Mary Rubin writes that they will be glad to give us a free ad and should she get directly in touch with the agency, but I don't want to put her to any more trouble than necessary. We will be at the Edgewater Hotel, Wis. Ave. & Langdon the night of Wednesday the 18th and will be dining with the Rubins. I don't suppose you could send me something rough to show her then? She is, actually, Miss Mary Sheridan, The Progressive, Madison 3.

I received the enclosed from the New Repub. Don't know what you want to do about it. I thought it rude of Harrison not to have answered my personal note. Storrow, of all people, told me that Harrison was rather in the clutches of this Luce who is a big prmoter type. Haven't heard from ~~Harri~~ Storrow but I think he is in Europe. In Rome, no doubt.

No time to reread this........

Love,

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

■ president; Andrew E. Norman ■ vice presidents; William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ secretary; Ezra Levin ■ treasurer; Shelley Appleton ■ executive director; Marvin Rich ■ leadership development director; Ronnie M. Moore ■ legal director; Carl Rachlin ■ BOARD OF DIRECTORS; John P. Allison ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Canon James P. Breeden ■ Dr. Kenneth B. Clark ■ Robert Curvin ■ Charlotte Devree ■ Robert F. Drinan, S.J. ■ John Henry Faulk ■ Doris Freedman ■ Dr. Edward L. Gibson ■ Norman Hill ■ Clarence B. Jones ■ Joann List Levinson ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Elaine Slater ■ Norman Thomas ■ Rowland Watts ■ Pearl L. Willen

107 Campfire Road
Chappaqua NY.

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE SEDF
150 Nassau Street
New York City, New York

[n.d.]

Dear Marvin,

I had no idea what a big job this was going to be when I volunteered for service. The following is what I consider as a minimum for a decent job, and I assume you don't want to do this if it's not going to be done right.

1. In order to get publicity for the community center, there must be a newsworthy event to publicize. That is groundbreaking. CORE has to pick a date for groundbreaking and keep it top secret until all publicity efforts can be prepared and arranged. Contacts should all be made by two weeks before and story for news should be released about a few days before.

Kinds of Publicity

Radio and TV spots across the country. A 15 line spot for commentator should be prepared to be sent by a Service if they will do it free.

NY spots TV and Radio. This should also be a mailing except where personal contacts are available. We should have list of all contacts here. Pictures should accompany tv spots. ~~Pictures~~ What pictures are or can be available? i.e. groundbreaking ceremonies from different aspects. picture of old community center, sketch of new one, faces of happy children etc.

~~There are also feature programs in NY which might take spots~~ Interview programs radio and TV. Pick various discussion or feature programs i.e. Barry Gray, Today, women's programs etc. to have interviews with whomever is available like Jackie Robinson, Mrs. Goodman, Rita Schwerner, or anyone else you could think of. Topics should be ~~sugg~~ thought of and suggested ahead of time, i.e. How long do people remember tragedy? What is the good that can come out of this? Difficulties in fund raising/ Arousing people's sense of responsibility. etc. Topics should be geared to type of program. For example, certainly more controversy could be encouraged on Barry Gray. I do not know what programs feature what but there is an excellent book called NY Publicity Outlets. Do you have it?

Get

Newspapers. Could interviews be arranged for features. Release with pictures must be prepared ahead of time for news story -- Maybe feature columnists could pick it up -- or editorial etc. Colums such as Earl Wislon -- could Jackie Robinson give another party on day of groundbreaking or some such thing.

Most important ~~Groundbreaking date (I suggest October) must be kept secret until all releas~~ The fact that the official groundbreaking is a phoney must be kept secret. And all publicity efforts must be ~~organized~~ planned together -- scattered efforts here and there will be meaningless.

I have perpared and enclosed a draft of a background of fact sheet to be sent to anyone who wants follow up information. ~~It can be shortene~~ It can be shortened or altered to fit the occasion. It shoud be presented so quotes from it can be used. Please comment, add or subtract as you wish.

Marvin! I have intellegence, initiative, and interest - but I am not a professional. Nor do I quite honestly have the time it would require for me to do this alone. ~~(which should be about four lines~~ But I would be happy to work with someone else. I would also hate to duplicate efforts so please keep me up to date.

Call me when you want to talk. You can call me in NY and the operator will transfer you to our number in Chappaqua. We would lovefor you and Evie and Gordon to cme visit us.

I hope you're all recovered soon.

Saude

~~Ground Breaking~~

Groond is broken for The

~~A~~ Chaney, Goodman, Schwerner Community Center ~~is planned for~~ in
Meridian Mississippi

Michale Schwerner was a young social woker from New York City. He believed that joining the civil rights movement would give fulfillment to his life. He believed that by working in the South he could accomplish the most good. ~~He believed that "you can cut years off the fight throughout the South by concentrating on Mississippi and showing how there can be progress there."~~

Mickey and his wife Rita joined CORE's Task Force. Because of their training, one of their assignments was t~~o~~ try to open nd build a community center in Meridian Mississippi. Meridian is Mississippi's second largest city. It has a population of almost 50,000. A third are Negroes.

In one of their first ~~reports~~ reports to national CORE, Rita Schwerner said: The Meridian Community Center of Lauderdale County Mississippi must succeed. The Negro population has suffered too long with insufficient education, high infant mortality rate, low dietary level and lack of job opportunities. Sure, the task looks hopelessly large but we must not fail if the South is to take its rightful place in American society...

One of their first memories ~~in~~ in Meridian was arriving atthe building which was to be the community center. "We parked the volkswagon on the street and climbed the crumbling stairs. Mickey unlocked the door and we walked through those five empty dirty decaying rooms. But we were both very happy. We didn't notice the cold the dirt the decay or the emptiness. We only saw the rooms as we hoped to make them: colorful, filled with books and the sounds of music and happy people working to become better and more useful citizens of Mississippi and the United States."

A progress report of a few months later reads: In the Center we now have a 10,000 volume library. But we need shelf space....we are doing everything possible to attract to the center children who are five and six years old. These children are Mississippi's best hope. They are the ones who, if assisted, can improve most and contribute most...We are trying to recruit bright teenage Negro girls and boys to serve as tutors for younger children in reading arithmetic and history...Twice each week we conduct classes in voter registration...Pharmaceutical companies arenow willing to donate vitamins to use. But we must enlist a doctor and nurse to distribute them... we must have more job training...Each week now we are trying to persuade employers to hire their first Negroes for other than menial work. The jobs in time are coming. We must have trained young Negroes to fill them...We are trying to persuade local Negro schools to furnish the names of every student who appears likely to become a dropout. We want to rush remedial help to him...

James Chaney was a dropout. He was 21, Negro, and one of five children. ~~from a broken home~~. Until he joined the Movement, Chaney did odd ~~jxxx~~ menial jobs. His participation in the Movement ~~xxxxxxxx~~ gave him a sense of identity and anew dignity. He worked closely with Schwerner getting the Center in order - painting, putting up shelves. He canvassed, set up meetings, nd went into rough rural counties to make contacts. When he was murdered, James Chaney knew what he believed in, and that he was willing to die for it.

Andrew Goodman was a student from New York City. He knew that ~~xexledxaxshelteredxlifexx~~ his life had been somewhat sheltered and he believed that a summer in Mississippi would teach him much while at the same time he was determined to make a useful contribution to the Movement. He felt it was unfair for him to enjoy so many good things without making some modest effort to help those who are unjustly deprived. Andrew Goodman was in Mississipi six hours when he was killed.

? when he left on trip where murdered

Who murdered these three young men and why? The murderers are men who believed, and who still believe, in a society where all men are not equal. They further believed, and still believe, that violence and terror are the surest way to protect that society. Three young men were killed because they believed differently. And because they were not afraid to do something about it.

At the funeral of James Chaney, David Dennis, ~~core~~ CORE representative said:"We've got to stand up. The best way we can remember James Chaney is to demand our rights... Your work is just beginning." Mrs. Chaney said: "...I just don't want those children's work to be in vain." At the memorial service for Andrew Goodman, Rabbi Lelyveld said: "The work for which Mr. Goodman and his friends died must go forward. Those who carry it on are a living and dynamic memorial to the three young men. These are the young men who are patiently instructiong theold and the young in their citizenship rights; who are offering fellowship to the dispossessed; and who, as they go from door to door for voter registration or teach in freedom schools, give to the Nwgro community of Mississippi the assurance they are not abne."

18 murderers go free. But let them not think they accomplished their purpose. And let not 17,000 Negtoes of Meridian, Mississippi think they have been deserted. The need for o community center in Meridian was there before the arrival of Mickey Schwerner. The need is still there.

The building of a new Community Center called the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Center is being sponsdred by CORE SEDF (Scholarship and Education Defense Fund. A site has been purchased. The new center is designed by the architectural firm of Willens & Moore and will occupy 12,000 square feet.

The Center will have a fully equipped library, an auditorium, a dacare center, recreation rooms nd classrooms. Staffed by professional social workers and theachers, the Center will give Negroes of Meridian the opportunity to express their ideas, to learn new ~~xxxxx,xxx~~ and more professional skills, to be ready for the better job when the offer comes. Its library ill open to the child the glorius new world of books. Its ~~will~~ teachers will instruct the adult in voter registration, nd the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

~~The Center [illegible] without help; it will cost $250,000.00 to [illegible] for three years. [illegible] would like to [illegible] in small contributions. The more people [illegible], even [illegible] dollars, the more people there are [illegible] share in keeping alive the work of Chaney, [illegible] — to help the Negro prepare to take his [illegible] place.~~

Groups can get together and donate funds to pay for one teachers salary, one desk, daycare facilities, books on various subjects, recreation facilities

in their own name

The land has been purchased, but it must not remain empty.

But the center cannot be built without help. It will cost $250,000.00 to build & operate for 3 years. CORE would like to raise the money in small contributions so more people can have a sense of participation

THE CHANEY–GOODMAN–SCHWERNER MEMORIAL COMMUNITY CENTER, TO BE BUILT IN MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI THIS SPRING WILL PROVIDE RECREATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR THE PEOPLE OF THAT CITY.

THE IDEA FOR THIS NEW PERMANENT 10,000 SQ. FT. CENTER WAS CONCEIVED FOLLOWING THE MURDER LAST JUNE OF THE THREE MEN ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN THE ORGANIZATION OF COMMUNITY ACTION IN MERIDIAN – JAMES CHANEY, ANDREW GOODMAN AND MICHAEL SCHWERNER.

DONATIONS ARE PAYABLE TO THE CHANEY–GOODMAN–SCHWERNER MEMORIAL FUND, CORE SEDF, 150 NASSAU ST., N.Y., 10038

PLEASE PRESENT INVITATION AT DOOR – IT ENTITLES YOU AND ONE GUEST TO ADMISSION.

Contribution made at request of
Paul Willen.

Enc 5

THE BASIC FACTS ABOUT THE PROJECTED MEMORIAL COMMUNITY CENTER IN MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI, WHICH WILL BE KNOWN AS

The Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center

1. **THE PLAN:**

In July, 1964, the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund approved a plan to build a community center in Meridian, Mississippi, as a memorial to the three young men who were murdered in Neshoba County last summer. It will replace the existing center where Mr. & Mrs. Schwerner were working when he died. After six months of operation, this center has not only proven its value to the community, but has already become inadequate to meet the needs of its growing membership.

2. **THE BUILDING:**

The center will be built on about 12,000 square feet in a central location easily accessible to the Meridian community. The architects are Willen & Moore Associates.

3. **FUND RAISING:**

We have set our goal at $250,000, needed to meet the cost of the land, the building, and an expected three years' deficit. We hope to raise the money in the following ways:

A. Projects: A number of benefits have already been held, and more are planned. An example: the Jackie Robinson event, which netted $20,000. Several groups are working on specific projects.

B. Community Centers: It is hoped that Community Centers will help to promote a non-sectarian effort to raise funds throughout the country. Preliminary interviews have been favorable.

C. Foundations: Material is being prepared for presentation to selected foundations. Among those available to help in this campaign are Jackie Robinson, initiating chairman of the Chaney Goodman Schwerner planning drive, and Andrew Norman, Chairman of the Scholarship Education and Defense Fund.

D. Special Interest Groups: Appeals will be made to special interest groups for funds for specific needs and activities of the center, such as the library, music, auditorium, sewing, dancing, child care, recreation, and so on. Several groups have already indicated interest.

E. Newspapers: A national newspaper chain will be asked to sponsor an appeal for funds.

F. Individual Gifts: Checks should be made payable to CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund, and sent to 38 Park Row, Room 317, New York, New York 10038. All gifts are tax deductible.

> "When you spend the long morning hours out in the dirt roads of this town, trying to explain the political process to a poor and frightened people ...when you have to tell at least one person a day that there is no more food...when you write pages and pages of police brutality and face it yourself...then, by three o'clock on any afternoon, you are tired and sometimes a little bitter. But, at three, the children come...if you should happen to be in some afternoon about three, you would see thirty children waiting in line for books...especially about rockets and jets and other children, and--one little girl--about puppies."

This is part of a field report from a Mississippi Freedom Center. It could have been written by Michael Schwerner, who founded the Meridian Center in January, 1964, and directed it until he was murdered on June 28, along with James Chaney and Andrew Goodman.

James Chaney, a Meridian youth, was a CORE staff worker assigned to the center. Andrew Goodman was a 20-year-old student who volunteered to work on the Mississippi summer project. Michael Schwerner, a graduate of the New York School of Social Work, had been a staff member of Hamilton Madison House in New York City before he organized the Meridian Center for CORE.

At its 1964 Convention, CORE decided to build a larger community center in Meridian as a memorial to these three who gave their lives for the movement. To be known as the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial

Center, it will be built under the auspices of the CORE Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund, a tax-exempt organization, and will be administered by a Meridian Board of Directors.

Meridian was selected as the memorial site for a number of reasons. In a brief time, Michael Schwerner had developed a remarkable rapport with the Meridian community. His last reports from Meridian had urgently requested more funds so that the center could expand its efforts to meet the community's needs. James Chaney grew up in Meridian and worked in the center from its beginning. Moreover, Meridian is one of the more enlightened and open-minded cities of Mississippi--it offers fertile ground for community development.

THE NEED

Why the desperate need for community centers in Meridian and other parts of Mississippi? The answer lies in a simple, appalling fact: Mississippi Negroes have almost nowhere else to turn for help in improving the incredibly poor conditions of their life.

Even now Negro schools are not preparing students for the automated economy and tight job market into which they will be thrust. While white trade schools offer courses in electronics, Negro schools offer obsolete agriculture courses and unskilled carpentry classes. While white girls learn to type and take shorthand, Negro girls learn to cook. There is no school reform in sight in Mississippi--which makes remedial private measures even more urgent.

In Mississippi, Negroes are sick more often and more seriously, get less medical and institutional care, and die sooner than do white Mississippians. Despite the fact that the Negro birth rate is higher than the white, the proportionate growth in population is lower, because the Negro death rate is so much greater. Infant mortality among Negro babies is twice that of white babies. This figure is not surprising when one considers a corollary figure: Over 95 per cent of the white babies in Mississippi are delivered by physicians in hospitals, while over 50 per cent of the Negro babies are delivered by midwives in homes.

What about federal aid programs? Ironically, they don't reach the people in Mississippi that they were designed to help. Federal legislation provides for loans to small farmers for equipment, training programs for high school dropouts, and loans and grants for home improvement. But the hostility of Mississippi's state government to federal social assistance prevents any of these programs from helping the Negroes who need them most. Just recently, Governor Johnson turned thumbs down on any application of the 1964 Poverty Act in Mississippi. Agriculture programs channeled through the County Extension Service provide no services for the Negro farmer, who has no way of even knowing what is available to him.

Another sad lack in Mississippi is recreation facilities. One CORE staff worker wrote recently:

> "So often, there is literally no place to go for a good time--and the problem is especially poignant for young people. There are no places for teenage dances, except for formal school affairs; there is no place to go and talk. There are only cheap restaurants and bars."

THE MERIDIAN CENTER'S PROGRAM--PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

From the beginning, one of the Meridian Center's standout services has been its library--it is the most widely used facility in the center today. Already, over 10,000 books have been donated. But the books are not all. Equally important is the opportunity to read the books. Finding a quiet, private place where a person can read undisturbed is not easy in a low income community--so the library fills a vital need.

The library is only one service that the Meridian center has provided in its short existence. Here are some others:

1. Instruction in voter registration, given twice a week. Its purpose: To aid literate Negroes who need help in order to answer the difficult questions they will be asked on the constitution of Mississippi.
2. Classes in reading, arithmetic, and history, offered to school dropouts and to children still in school who need extra help.
3. A children's story hour, conducted every Saturday afternoon. Its purpose: To develop an interest in literature.

When the center's director, Michael Schwerner, disappeared in June--along with James Chaney and Andrew Goodman--the center wavered under the shock. But with a new director--Eric Weinberger, winner of CORE's 1962 Gandhi Award--it is once again developing to meet the needs of the people who are again seeking its help. Some of its current activities are: A dramatic group doing a production of "Blues for Mr. Charlie," a sewing class, distribution of vitamins and clothing, full use of the library, and the use of the building by school children.

What about the future? Needless to say, the center has been unable to undertake all the projects it feels are needed. Here are some of the services it hopes to provide:

1. Instruction in prenatal care for pregnant women in low-income families.
2. Help in home repairs. Field workers will tell families how they can repair their houses inexpensively. The center hopes to provide lumber and other materials. In addition, it may provide labor: A work corps made up of youths who will lend a hand in repairs, thus raising their level of skill.
3. Instruction on nutrition, a d distribution of clothing and commodities to needy families.
4. Discussion groups and movies for teenagers and adults.
5. Job retraining programs in various trades.

The new Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center, which will facilitate these and other needed projects, has been designed by Willen & Moore Associates. To make the building as flexible as possible, much of the space will be adaptable to a broad variety of activities such as sewing, day care, instructions on Civil Service exams, and typing. However, the following specific functional areas have been included in the design:

1. LIBRARY: Rather than be remote and inaccessible, the library will be integrated with the rest of the building, consistent with noise levels. One possibility: Lining a portion of the lounge area with books to encourage reading there.

2. **AUDITORIUM:** This will have a small movable stage and will be large enough for small-scale athletics.
3. **KITCHEN:** A small kitchen is needed, since the center wants to continue its present practice of serving snacks and soft drinks to the children.
4. **MEDITATION ROOM:** It seems appropriate to have a meditation room where the memorial aspect of the center may be quietly focuses.
5. **LOCKERS:** These will be for the personal possessions of children and adults. An important facility in a place like Meridian, where privacy is not easy to find.
6. **OFFICE SPACE:** There will be at least three offices, in addition to one large work room and substantial storage space.
7. **OUTDOOR SPACE:** This will be terraced space immediately next to the building. In good weather, such space can be used for a variety of purposes. For example, it can take the spill-over from the building when a large number of children and teenagers congregate without anything specific to do.

What can the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center accomplish? It cannot hope to fully meet the needs of the Negro community in Meridian. But it can cast a ray of light into what so far has been total darkness. Already a number of community centers are doing this job in Mississippi--and the building of the center in Meridian will inspire still more.

Above all, the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center can make a difference--the difference between hope and despair. A CORE staff worker in Mississippi put it this way:

"The center attracts young people first just to sit around and look, then to test the limits of its tolerance, and finally to join the program and participate in the activities. Staff people are coming to see that 'our' kids are more motivated than they were, more energetic, less bitter about the South and less inclined to flee to the North. They can see a future for themselves here, and they want to help with the job of making the future better."

10-8-64

Estimates of Community Center Budget
Prepared by Paul Willen.

BUILDING ----------------	$135,000
LAND ---------------------	15,000
Site Work ---------------	10,000
FURNISHINGS -------------	5,000
	$165,000

Auditorium (Gymnasium) ----	$30,000
Recreation ----------------	18,000
Sewing Center -------------	7,2000
Sandal Co-Op --------------	10,000
Child-Care ----------------	7,200
Library -------------------	20,000

Sources for Plans for Meridian Community Center

Paul Willen

October 12, 1964

The program for the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Community Center in Meridian is based on four sources.

1. A memorandum, dated July 22, 1964, from Robert Gore, then the Director of C.O.F.O. in Meridian, outlining a proposed center. Mr. Gore's proposal included a recreation room (1250 square feet), an administrative office (100 sq. ft.) a library (1250 square feet), a sewing center (which could also serve as a distribution point for used clothing), a dance hall and game room (primarily for teenagers), a meditation room or chapel, and possibly a small swimming pool.

2. A memorandum, dated August 7, 1964, from Rita Schwerner, who had spent six months in Meridian, working in the present Community Center. Mrs. Schwerner called for facilities for a day-care program for pre-school children (with storage area), a library for upwards of 10,000 volumes, a sewing room with full-length mirrors (and storage space), an area for arts and crafts, a recreation area (for ping pong and soforth), a large meeting room (including a small stage), and two offices.

3. Subsequent discussion, in New York, of a preparatory Committee (including Albert Mayer, Paul Willen, Eva Levy and others) reviewed these suggestions. The possibility of facilities for modest athletic activities (volley-ball and badminton, for example) was proposed. Among other activities to take place in the center the following were mentioned: Typewriter lessons, Civil Service Exam instruction, and the various activities already connected with the C.O.F.O. program: most important, the voter registration activities.

4. The discussion of the program was continued in early September when Paul Willen and Robert Gore spent a week in Meridian, seeking a location for the Center and reviewing the program on the spot with local people The existing facility (see enclosed plan) was also thoroughly studied.

Several conclusions were reached:

a. Outside of the library, recreation space and the auditorium, future allocation of space in the Center must remain flexible. No exact decisions regarding such things as Sewing or Civil Service Exam instruction can be made now. The program will, in any case, change as time goes by. Therefore, the best solution would simply be a large space capable of a variety of subdivisions as future needs arise. The Sandal-Making Cooperative, on the other hand, is required by law to have a special fire-rating, and therefore some special provision will be required.

b. The library should not be a remote and inaccessible place, but should be integrated into the heart of the project, consistent with noise levels. The idea of lining a portion of the recreation or lounge space with books (to encourage reading) was mentioned.

c. Adequate athletic facilities exist in the public school system. Therefore, separate provision for athletics will not be necessary. The proposed small auditorium could function for small-scale athletics. Fields will be provided outdoors, if the site is sufficiently large (the Meridian City Code requires a large amount of off-street parking).

d. A small kitchen should be included in the program. The present center frequently serves snacks and soft drinks to the children and this practice should be continued.

e. A chapel is not required, since adequate religious facilities exist in the community. However, the possibility of a meditation area (where the memorial aspect of the center may be modestly focused) did seem appropriate.

f. Office requirements: At least three offices are required, in addition to one large work room and considerable storage space.

g. Lockers for children and adults should be considered. The importance of personal possessions was underscored, especially in a situation (in Meridian generally) where privacy is not easy to achieve.

h. Outdoor space (terraced if possible) immediately adjacent to the building is desirable. In good weather, such space can be put to good use. Equally important, such space can handle the over-spill frequently occurring in the Center, as children and teen-agers idly congregate waiting for something to happen, or simply hanging around.

October 13, 1964

Eva Garson Levy
CORE- 38 Park Row
CO- 7-6270

Chaney Goodman Schwerner

Community Center

1. The CORE convention in July approved a plan to build a Community Center in Meridian as memorial to the three young men who lost their lives in Neshoba County, Mississippi this summer. It will replace the existing inadequate community center where Mr. and Mrs. Schwerner were working at the time of the tradegy. The center, in operation for six months had already demonstrated its value to the community and already inadequate to meet the needs of it's growing membership---(Photos of existing Community Center are available).

2. Chairman- Jackie Robinson-- Committee to be formed including representatives of-
   A- Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths.
   B- Negro and White including local Meridian leadership if possible.

3. Building- Architects Paul Willen Associates--To built on approximately 12,000 sq ft. in a central location in Meridian easily accessible to the community.

   Preliminary Budget Attached-
   In preparation by Mr. Willen, a diagram,site plan and description program and the basis for it.
   Ouestion- Is a Building Committee needed? For what purpose?
   Type of membership?

4. Fund Raising
   Goal Should the goal be based on-
   A- Building cost
   B- [redacted].
   C- A rounded sum which if realized might start another center on it's way. In addition this would set a higher standard for fund raising. The emotional tone of the community at this point might make money raising easier than after the trail or at any point hereafter.

   1- Projects.
   Through Mr. Robinson a large effictive project has already been held which netted $ 20,000 , other projects should be encouraged.

   2. Community Centers (This should be a national effort and nonsecterian).
   Preliminary interviews with a few key people in the Community Center field indicate an intrest in helping build the Community Center as a demonstration of country

concern in meeting the needs of Negroes and Whites in the South.

Suggestions:

A- Kickoff meeting of all faiths for sponsorship and publicity.
Theme: Symbol and/or Demonstration of Democracy.

B- National Community Center, and Welfare Boards, Y's of all type professional and lay groups to be included.

3- Foundations- Mr. Ray Josephs has volunteered to assist with the presentations. The following have been suggested. Hayden, Hechscher, Krim, Norman, Morgenthau 111, New York etc.

A-Appeals to special intrest groups for funds for specific activities of the center for example, library, auditorium, music room, sewing, dancing, child care, recreation etc.

B- Newspaper Appeal possible by one Negro and one general Newspaper preferable a chain.

Query--- If not the latter, newspapers in selected cities might be approached.

Note:

Publicity has not been discussed above but inherent in this project is an opportunity for dramatizing the need for community centers, particularly for those which might serve the Negro community in the South and elsewhere---

513 - 25th Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi
February 18, 1968

Mr. Jackie Robinson
c/o Scholarship, Education and Defense FFund
for Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. Robinson and others this letter may concern:

We are a committee that has been elected to represent a group of people who want to build and sponsor a permanent community center in Meridian in Memory of James Chaney, Michael Schwerner, and Andrew Goodman.

The group of people we represent has been meeting for thw past few months to discuss the needs of our communities. We were elected in Meridian on Saturday February 10, 1968, at a meeting called particularly for this purpose. We represent communities in Neshoba, Clarke, and Kemper counties as well as Meridian and Lauderdale County. L

After much discussion and thought, we see that our communities have a great need for a community center that will sponsor programs to continue the work that was started by James Chaney, Michael Schwerner, and Andrew Goodman, in 1964.

Since 1964, the community center which was started by Michael Schwerner continued to function for about 2 years. We have continued to work on the programs that were started then. The county officies of the Freedom Democratic Party which were set up in 1964, are still functioning now on a limited scale. We think that when we construct a new center and set up programs that will service Meridian and the surrounding communities, we will be building a symbol to remind the people of this area of how the Freedom struggle has advanced and the dedication that everyone must have to reach the goals of Freedom, Justice, and Equality for which these three gave the supreme sactifice of their lives.

There are many people in our communities who feel that the work for which these three men died must be continued in some form. We want this memorial to serve as a place which will provide people in this entire area a chance to come together to work and socialize. It will also serve as a headquarters out of which we can get information to fight the very bad conditions many of our people continue to endure all over Mississippi. We hape that when we have set up a good center and programs, we will bw able to help other areas with the services we provide for this area.

T

The following are some programs we feel this memorial community center should provide to Meridian and the surrounding communities.

First, It must conduct an education program for people of all ages. This would include clssses in Negro History, classes in government - local, state, and national, remedial classes for adults, high school drop-outs, and students who need extra help in their regular school work and also classes directed toward training people for available employment - typing, sewing, cash register operation, civil service exam instructioh, etc. We plan to make all of these classes mobile so they can be taught weekly in all 4 of these participating counties. The center will operate a day care center for small children so that they can be well taken care of if their mothers can find employment. A recreation area with a ping pong, pool, and card tables, a juke box and other games available is a necessity. This area would also be used for x the showing of movies, holding dances, and other social activities.

Aliberary, with a good set of encyclopedias and other reference books (which we already have available) plus NNegro history and fiction books will play an important role in the center. A welfare room for the perpose of distributing used clothing and giving information on welfare laws and regulations to welfare recipients and potential recmipients will fill a great need. An office with a permanent staff person to provide information will be necessary. He must be able to give information on Federal programs particularly anti-poverty programs, information on available jobs in the area, suggestions for starting new programs, and information on how to get private or federal assistance in getting new projects started.

We would work toward publishing a newsletter by the center on a regular basis which would be mailed out, to help us draw many people from surrounding areas to the center. Finally, we hope to be able to offer Leadership training for the people in our Communities. Some of us have takem the leadership training course offered by SEDFRE through the CDGM headstart program and we hope we could get SEDFRE to do more of this type of training for us.

We want the center to be a place where any community activity can take place. It will be available for any group to meet for club meetings or social activities. It is our plan that the center will be a hub from which people get information and move out to service their communities. We plan to have field workers in all the communities in these 4 counties to service them with the programs from the center and to bring in suggestions for other needed programs.

Our idea is to work with all groups and organizations in our communities to develop meaningful programs for poor people. To this end, our committee pepresents several important organizations and groups from the community. We have people from CORE, CDGM, MFDP, and the NAACP on our committee. On an enclosed sheet is a list of the members of our committee and their descriptions.

We understand that you and other people from the Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund for Racial Equality have raised some funds that are set aside to build a center in Meridian as a memorial to James Chaney, Michael Schwerner, and Andrew Goodman which we need very badly at this time in Meridian. We would like to use these funds to build a center like the one we have described. If there is not sufficient funds to build a center like we want, we as a committee will try to obtain additional funds to supplement what is now available We plan to solicit funds from all the communities which we service, so that we will be able to provide a large ammount of what will be needed to keep the center operating. However, we would ask that if we can get the funds that are now being held, you would also help to set up a committee in New York to help us continue to get the funds we will need to run a good center. We know that we could get a lot of help from the community to work on the center to build it. There are people we now work with that can plan and build a center.

We feel that the hour is late for getting this memorial community center built and the needed programs operating in Meridian and the surrounding communities, In the past 2-3 years, there have been some federal anti-poverty programs in these counties, but they have never met the real needs of the poor people, only part of their needs. We think that if we can set up and run this center, we can meet the needs of the poor people in this area, because we have been working so long to get these programs started with poor people and because most of us are poor ourselves.

We will be looking for a response to this letter as soon as you can get some answer to us, so we will know what direction our further efforts should take.

For Peace and Freedom,

Rev. Clint Collier, chairman

✓cc/ Mr. Marvin Rich, executive director
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
for Racial Equality

Clint Collier

COMMITTEE FOR THE

CHANEY GOODMAN SCHWERNER MEMORIAL COMMUNITY CENTER

1) Rev. Clint Collier, chairman
Route 7; Box 187
Philadelphia, Miss.

Rev Collier is 57 years old, the father of 3 children and the pastor of 3 Methodist churches in Scott county. He graduated from Jackson State College. He taught high school in Neshoba county as well as Leake and Kemper cunties until 1965 when he became active in the Neshoba county FDP and was fired from theteaching position. He has served as executive director of the Neshoba county FDP from 1966 until now. He r ran unsuccessfully for the seat of U.S. congressman for the 4th congressional district of Mississippi in Novemberof 1966 as an independent against 4 other candidates. He has been a member of the NAACP fpr the past 3 years and is currently on the staff of the Congress of Racial Equality.

2) Mrs. Mary Bates
Route 7
Philadelphia, Miss.
Phone: 656-3425

Mrs Bates is 55 years old and the mother of 8 children. She lives on a 70 acre farm with her family in Neshoba County. She is a member of the Mt. Avery Baptist hhurch. She is very active in 6he Neshoba county FDP and hasbeen since it began in 1964. In 1966, she ran unsuccessfully as an independent candidate for the position of Beat 5 Board of Education member in Neshoba county. She was active in CDGM in 1966 when it operated a Headstart center in her community.

3) Mrs. Polly Heidelberg
1725 - 18th Avenue
Meridian, Miss. 39301
Phone: 485-9555

Mrs. Heidelberg is 55 years old and the mother of 2 children. She is very active as a member of the St. John Baptist church in Meridian and is a member of several societies in the church. She was one of the founders of the FDP in Meridian and Lauderdale county. She worked side by sidewith Mickey Schwerner and James Chaney in 1964 before they were killed. She was very active in the operation of the Meridian Freedom school while it was in operation in 1964. She is now working to help the needy people of Meridian and Lauderdale county by distributing used clothing and by trying to express the viewpoint of poor people through speaking at meetings.

4) Mr. Joe Morse
1216 - 33rd Avenue
Meridian, Miss. 39301

Mr. Morse is 24 years old and has completed 3 years at St. M Mary's College in Winona, Minnesota. He has lived in Meridian and the surrounding counties for three and one-half years. For 2½ years he was a CORE staff member and for thelast year he was a community program worker for CDGM. He has been an active member of the Meridian since 1964 and he has served as a director oof the Lauderdale Economic Assistance Program which is a Community Action Agency.

5) Mr. J. W. Cox
Route 4
Dekalb, Miss 39328
Phone: 743-2604

Mr. Cox is 62 years old and the father of 9 children. He has been a farmer in Kemper County all his life. He has been a member of the CENTER RidgeBaptist Church all his life. This past year he worked in the Community Programs division of CDGM IN his community of Dekalb, Miss.

6) Mr. Grant Ray
Route 4
Dekalb, Miss. 39328

Mr. Ray is 61 years old and the father of 2 children. He is Superintendent of Sunday school at the Jeruslem Baptist sh church and also a deacon of thechurch. He completed the 7th grade at the Jeruslem school in Dekalb, Miss. He has been a farmer all his life in Kemper and presently farms 70 acres.

7) Mr. Mayso Hardaway
Route 1; Box 191
Enterprise, Miss.
Phone: 659-4866

Mr. Hardaway is 67 years old, retired and the father of 8 children. He operates a 40 acre farm near Enterprise,Miss. in Clarke County. He is the deacon of the Zion Hill Baptist Church. He has been an active member of the NAACP for 20 y years and an active member of the Clarke County FDP for the past 3½ years. Also, he is a very active member of the Clarke county voters league since it began..

8) Rev. Jimmy Blanks
Enterprise, Miss.
Phone: 659-7489

Rev. Blanks is 64 years old, has 5 children and is a retired farmer. He noo has about 10 head of cattle on his 120 acre farm in Clarke county. He is Superintemdent of Sunday school at the Bethlehem Baptist church. He has lived in Clarke county all his life and is the chairman of the Beat 3 chapter of the Clarke County Voters League.

first draft

YOUR PLACE
IN HISTORY...

(art of proposed center building)

A

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI
COMMUNITY CENTER

THE CHANEY - GOODMAN - SCHWERNER
MEMORIAL CENTER

Core SEDF, 150 Nassau WO 4-8297

Under the Sponsorship of ~~National CORE/38 Park Row~~, New York 38, N. Y./212 ~~CO. 7-6270~~

(2, 3, and 4)

(3½ panels of another view of the art of the proposed community center)

(Designed by Willen & Moore Associates)

Field Report from a Center In Mississippi....

"When You spend the long morning hours out in the dirt roads of this town, trying to explain the political process to a poor and frightened people...when you have to tell at least one person a day that there is no more food..when you write pages and pages of police brutality and face it yourself...then, by three o'clock on any afternoon, you are tired and sometimes a little bitter. But, at three, the children come...if you should happen to be in some afternoon about three, you would see thirty children waiting in line for books... especially about rockets and jets and other children, and--one little girl--about puppies."

(photo of Goodman)

A LIBRARY, easily accessible, will be integrated with the rest of the building, consistent with noise levels. Books to encourage an interest in developing one's self, in broadening horizons, will be available in large numbers. There will be many books, too, that will open a threshold to the great literature of the world.

THE NEED: Even now Negro schools are not preparing students for the automated economy and tight job market into which they will be thrust. While white trade schools offer courses in electronics, Negro schools offer obsolete agriculture courses and unskilled carpentry classes. While white girls learn to type and take shorthand, Negro girls learn to cook. And there is no school reform in sight in Mississippi--which makes remedial private measures even more urgent...10,000 books have already been donated.

(photo of Chaney)

AN AUDITORIUM which will have a movable stage and will be large enough for small-scale athletics.

OUTDOOR SPACE, carefully terraced, will be used for a variety of purposes. For example, it can take the spill-over from the building when a large number of children and teenagers congregate without being involved in any specific activity.

THE NEED: One CORE staff worker in Mississippi wrote recently: "So often there is literally no place to go for a good time--and the problem is specifically poignant for young people. There are no places for teenage dances, except for formal school affairs; there is no place to go and talk. There are only cheap restaurants and bars."

(cont'd)

(cont'd 2, 3, and 4)

(photo of Schwerner) MEETING ROOM FACILITIES where instruction in voter registration can be supplied, aiding literate Negroes who need help in answering difficult questions they will be asked on points in the Mississippi Constitution. Of utmost importance, will be the instruction in prenatal care for pregnant women in low-income families.

THE NEED: Despite the fact that the Negro birth rate is higher than the white, the proportionate growth in population is lower, because the Negro death rate is higher. Infant mortality among Negro babies is twice that of white babies. This figure is not surprising when one considers a corollary figure: over 95% of the white babies in Mississippi are delivered by physicians in hospitals, while over 50% of the Negro babies are delivered by midwives in homes.

NEED YOU ASK . . . WHERE IS THE NEED ?

THE CHANEY-GOODMAN-SCHWERENER MEMORIAL CENTER / IN MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI
A TAX-DEDUCTABLE Item For The Donor

---

(5)

THIS WILL BE YOUR CONTRIBUTION

(art-photo montage of children playing, reading, working,
and listening in various community centers, etc.)

TODAY, IN YOUR AMERICA, YOUR WORLD!

All Contributions Tax-Deductible

CORE / ~~38 Park Row,~~ 150 Nassau New York, N.Y. 10038

SEDF I am pleased to take this opportunity to pledge my contribution of

$____

for the completion of the Goodman-Chaney-Scherner Memorial Community Center, in Meridian Mississippi.

( ) I have enclosed my check of $____________________

( ) I pledge to forward my check of $____________________

Please have my donation inscribed in the name of ____________________

Name____

ADDRESS____

please make checks out to The Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Center

(6)

THERE IS A NEED
YOU CAN FILL!

(photos, one on top of the other,
of Goodman, Chaney, Schwerner)

By Helping To Build A Community Center In Meridian, Mississippi

It is a place you will never forget...

For people you can never forget...

THE CHANEY - GOODMAN - SCHWERNER MEMORIAL CENTER

Your contributions, tax-deductible, will help offset the goal of $250,000 required to meet the cost of land, building, and ~~the~~ for certain operating costs expected 3-years' deficit for operation. The Center will be built on approximately 12,000 square feet of land in a readily accessible location in the Meridian community. Architects are Willen & Moore Associates. ~~Approved~~ Sponsored by the CORE Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund.

(1)

YOUR PLACE
IN HISTORY . . .

(Art of proposed Center building)

A
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI
COMMUNITY CENTER

THE CHANEY-GOODMAN-SCHWERNER
MEMORIAL CENTER

Under the Sponsorship of National CORE/S.E.D.F., 150 Nassau St., New York, N.Y. 10038
212 WO. 4-6297

- (2, 3, and 4)

(3½ panels of another view of the art of the proposed community center)

(Designed by Willen & Moore Associates)

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(cont'd)

(Cont'd 2, 3, and 4)

(photo of Schwerner)

MEETING ROOM FACILITIES to provide understanding and direction for qualified Negroes to register to vote. Of utmost importance will be the instruction in prenatal care for pregnant women in low-income families.

THE NEED: Despite the fact that the Negro birth rate is higher than the white, the proportionate growth in population is lower, because the Negro death rate is higher. Infant mortality among Negro babies is twice that of white babies. This figure is not so surprising when one considers a corollary figure: over 95% of the white babies in Mississippi are delivered by physicians in hospitals, while over 50% of the Negro babies are delivered by midwives in homes.

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A TAX-DEDUCTABLE Item For The Donor

A

THIS WILL BE YOUR CONTRIBUTION

(Art of photo montage of children in various community centers playing, reading, working, listening, etc.)

All Contributions Tax-Deductible

CORE/S.E.D.F., 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y. 10038

I am pleased to take this opportunity to pledge my contribution of
$____
for the completion of the Goodman-Cheney-Schwerner Memorial Community Center, in Meridian, Mississippi.

( ) I have enclosed my check of $__________________________

( ) I pledge to forward my check of $________________________

Please have my donation inscribed in the name of ____________________
I wish to donate the cost of a room, equipment, or other facility in the name of ____

NAME____

ADDRESS____

please make checks out to the Cheney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Center

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YOU CAN FILL!

(photos, one on top of the other,
of Goodman, Chaney, Schwerner)

By Helping To Build a Community Center In Meridian, Mississippi

It is a place you will never forget...

For people you can never forget...

THE CHANEY - GOODMAN - SCHWERNER MEMORIAL CENTER

Co-Chairmen

Jackie Robinson
Ralph Samuel

Sponsoring Committee

Algernon D. Black, Mrs. Leonard Bernheim
Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, Earl B. Dickerson
Sidney Hollander, Reinhold Neibuhr
Mrs. Malcolm Peabody, Bishop James Pike
Dr. Joachim Prinz, Arnold Rose
Lillian Smith, Joseph Willen

CORE Scholarship Education & Defense Fund

Chairman - Andrew Norman
Treasurer - Shelley Appleton

Your contributions, tax-deductible, will help offset the goal of $250,000 required to meet the cost of land, building, and for certain operating costs over a three year period. The Center will be built on approximately 12,000 square feet of land in a readily accessible location in the Meridian community. Architects are Willen & Moore Associates. Sponsored by the CORE Scholarship Education & Defense Fund.

A COMMUNITY CENTER FOR CANTON, MISSISSIPPI (MADISON COUNTY):

Its purpose, design and implications

Purpose

The lives that many people lead in rural counties throughout this nation leaves much to be desired. However, some rural people fare better than others. One particular area where rural people lead extremely unfavorable existences is in Mississippi. Their home environments are poor, their chances of getting a decent education are slim, their dietary levels are inadequate, their interests, aspiration levels, beliefs and opinions are significantly different (undesirably so) from those that comprise what is commonly called the national norm.

Needed in these rural counties is a place where services can be dispensed to offset the effects of economic and cultural deprivation, a place where an attempt can be made to indicate to the children and parents of poor rural counties that their plight is not normal and that significant change is possible, a place where people who have been cut off from the mainstream of American life can get together and by developing a communal spirit and outlook on life establish a community which will meet their needs.

An effort to replace words with deeds is now underway. It's occurring in Madison County, Mississippi, and in Greenwood, Mississippi. The following is a brief explaining the reasons for the emergence of the center in Madison County.

Madison County is populated with 32,904 people, 9,267 of which are white, and 23,637 of which are non-white. Madison County is largely a rural county. Its largest city, Canton has only 9,707 people; of these 6,220 are Negro. Madison County, by anyone's standards, has to be classified as a poor county.

FAMILY INCOME, (1960)

	Madison County	Canton	Rural Madison County
All Families	6,719	2,239	4,480
Under $1,000	2,242	457	1,785
$1,000-1,999	1,296	436	880
$2,000-2,999	782	314	468
$3,000-3,999	607	273	334
$4,000-4,999	441	147	294
$5,000-5,999	365	137	228
$6,000-6,999	303	149	154
$7,000-7,999	226	114	112
$8,000-8,000	115	33	82
$9,000-9,999	90	50	40
$10,000-and over	252	129	123
median income	1,862	2,721	1,529

It can be seen that more than one-third of all the families in Madison County have incomes of less than $1,000 per year.

In low-income Madison County there is a lack of sufficient library facilities for the young--not even considering the fact that Negroes do not have access to the existing public library facilities--recreational and culturally uplifting activities in the rural areas are largely nonexistent. Expenditures for education are considerably below the nation's average.

Infant Mortality-- The rate of infant mortality in Madison County in 1961 was 42.6 per 1,000 births. For whites this came to 38.9; for Negroes it was 43.4. This compares with a United States infant mortality rate of 25.3. Infant mortality is a problem for Madison County, as it is for all Negroes in Mississippi.

1961 Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 births)

	Total	White	Non-white
Madison County	42.6	38.9	43.4
Mississippi	37.8	23.5	50.0
United States	25.3	22.4	40.7

It is known that high infant mortality rates are statistically correlated with low economic income areas. Pregnant women of low income families have a greater probability of giving birth to infants who won't survive a year than do pregnant women of well-to-do families.

Premature births is one reason that the infant mortality rate among poor families is exceedingly high. When a premature birth occurs, unless the baby has access to hospital facilities almost instantly, his chances of survival are almost nil. Poor folks in rural Madison County have the greater proportion of premature births, and do not have adequate access, due to transportation problems, lack of knowledge, etc. to hospital facilities. Premature births occur largely because of improper pre-natal care during the early months of pregnancy. This improper care is largely a result of lack of knowledge on the part of the pregnant mother about proper habits of eating, resting, etc. in order to insure that she give normal childbirth.

The high infant mortality rate can be decreased significantly if a person informed about how pregnant mothers should eat and carry themselves during pregnancy could tour the homes of low-income families dispensing such information to any pregnant mother.

Housing Conditions-- The following statistical presentation gives an adequate description of the housing conditions in Madison County. It, however, does not portray the actual conditions under which many of the poor live--this has to be seen in order to be believed.

	Canton	Madison County
All housing units	2,717	7,945
Owner-occupied	1,329	3,512
white	745	1,863
colored	584	1,649
Renter-occupied	1,311	4,030
white	319	809
colored	992	3,221
Available vacant	32	107
for sale	14	36
for rent	19	71
other vacant	44	n/a
Condition and plumbing		
Sound	1,462	3,407
with all plumbing	1,260	2,485

	Canton	Madison County
Condition and Plumbing		
lacking only hot water	51	72
lacking other plumbing	151	850
Deteriorating	644	2,262
with all plumbing	223	443
lacking only hot water	65	104
lacking other plumbing	354	1,715
Dilapidated	611	2,276
Water supply		
Hot and cold water (piped inside)	1,606	3,172
Only cold water (piped inside)	942	1,142
No piped water	18	3,175
Toilet Facilities		
Flush toilet, exclusive use	2,109	3,176
Flush tiolet, shared	393	620
Other facilities, or none	215	3,869
Other plumbing		
Bath tub or shower, exclusive use	1,704	3,308
Bath tub or shower, shared	44	64
No bath tub or shower	969	4,573
Bathrooms		
One	1,278	
More than one	307	
Shared or none	1,132	

Obviously, many of the houses--simply from the standpoint of not having bathing facilities or flush toilets--are not fit for human habitation. Even more significant: almost one-half of all the houses are in a deteriorating or dilapidated state. An overwhelming need for housing repair, painting and new houses becomes apparent upon touring Madison County.

Education--In Madison County there are fourteen public schools. Seven of these are in Canton. Three of these seven are schools for white students; the other four are for Negro students. In the rest of the county, there are seven schools--three for whites and four for Negroes.

These schools have the following grades:

White: three schools, grades 1-12
one school, grades 1-8
one school, grades 1-6
one school, grades 7-9

Negro: three schools, grades 1-12
one school, grades 1-8
one school, grades 1-3
one school, grades 4-6
one school, grades 7-12
one school, grades 1-5

In Madison County, 2,299 students attend the six white schools, while 7,343 students attend the eight Negro schools.

The schools in Madison County do not and cannot on their present budgets meets the educational needs of deprived children in mid-twentieth-century America. Supplementary assistance to present education is needed. It should come from the home, but the low-income parents in rural areas are really not capable of giving their children any advice that could possibly enable them to offset the effects of economic and cultural deprivation.

In General-- There is a lack of attention given to the type of lives that deprived people in Madison County lead and can potentially lead as human beings. Recreation facilities are lacking for the young; hygienic instruction or care is unknown. Seeing barefoot kids who are barefoot not by desire, but because of their families' economic deprivation is common; lack of meaningful purpose, desire and ambition adequately describes the state of mind of most of the rural poor in Madison County.

For the most part these economically and culturally deprived children are Negroes.

It is felt by the field workers for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Mississippi that community centers throughout Madison County would be a way of combatting many of the problems that people face largely because they are poor and are outside, for all meaningful purposes, the economic system. There is tremendous need for such a center in Madison County.

The center would serve all persons in Madison County. The center's staff functions in two ways: (1) Services are distributed from the center, and (2) Workers daily tour the county, dispense information verbally and through easy-to-understand mimeographed pamphlets.

FROM THE CENTER:

1) A library with 7,500 books in presently operating. This is to provide some library facilities for those in Madison County who do not have access to public libraries. In Madison County, Negroes are deprived access to public libraries. One-half of the available space in the community center is used for the library.

2) The center would also have space for children to do their school homework and study in the evening, with assistance by the staff.

3) Movies will be shown on the weekends. A bus will travel around Madison County picking up youngsters who want to attend the films. The films will be educational and entertaining.

4) After the movies on Saturday night, a social function for youth will be held. Not the commonly held dances that one finds in urban areas, but possibly hootenannies, with guest folk singers and out-of-state speakers or workshops on various phases of 20th-century living.

5) For school dropouts there will be a counselling service with efforts made to get the dropouts to return to school.

6) In the evening, typing lessons, sewing and other classes will be offered.

7) On Saturday morning a children's reading hour will be offered.

These are only the immediate undertakings, with which the center will be involved. Long range plans will depend on outside assistance, and will be discussed in the "implications" section.

FIELD WORK: From the center, during the day, will operate two field workers. Their jobs will be the following: Visiting homes of lower-income families, giving:

1) Instruction in pre-natal care. A bold attempt is being made to bring Madison County' infant mortality rate down to or below the national average. The field workers are going to try to locate every pregnant woman who is a member of a low-income family and inform her what she needs to do in order to have a normal childbirth and assure that her child lives through infancy.

2) The statistics on housing conditions have been given. A field worker will also travel to each house in a deteriorating or dilapidated condition. He will explain how the house can be improved with simply a little effort and basic equipment. The center will attempt to supply paint, nails and lumber where possible, and will have on hand a sufficient number of carpentry tools to lend.

3) It is hoped that those youth between 14 and 17 who want to form a work corp will on Saturday morning go around the county on the center's bus and lend a hand in repairing and painting or repainting houses that need such.

4) A county worker will inform low-income families of all the programs (MDTA, ARA, RAD, FHA, etc.) that have been designed for low income rural families in an effort to help them help themselves.

5) An effort to supply every child in Madison County with a pair of shoes will be made.

6) Instruction on nutrition and the physiological need for maintaining adequate dietary levels is beginning. It is hoped that vitamin pills and/or food commodities (soybeans and peanut butter) can be distributed to needy families.

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

In Madison County and throughout Mississippi are envisioned hundreds of community center which will ultimately have the following:

1) Library

2) Instruction in pre-natal care and child-rearing

3) Some type of vocational education

4) Nutrition classes for rural adults

5) Meals for children under 16 years of age when their nutritional needs cannot be met at home.

6) Tutorial training classes (math and reading)

7) Cultural uplift
   a) drama
   b) reading discussion groups
   c) music lessons
   d) current events hour
   e) movies

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE THE BEST
AVAILABLE.

8) Home repair workshop

9) Counselling for dropouts with an attempt to train them for employment or induce them to finish school.

10) Retraining program where local citizens can learn different trades (mechanics, upholstery, clerical work) and can begin their own businesses.

This program will be achieved ultimately if and only if outside resources, both of people and equipment, come into the centers.

It is hoped that by establishing such centers on a working basis a change in public policy will occur; if not, then the task of attempting to "overcome" will, as in the past, rest on the shoulders of those few who are dedicated and perceptive enough to realize that each of us is responsible for the welfare of all.

THE CANTON, MISSISSIPPI COMMUNITY CENTER WILL BEGIN WITH THE FOLLOWING PHYSICAL FACILITIES:

One room will be used for a library and study room. This will be located in the rear of the building so that people won't be able to disturb the readers while transferring from one room to another.

Another room will be used for a classroom where various classes will be taught during the day. The other two rooms will be used for an office and recreational room. The recreation room will be used by the younger people. Here they can play cards, table tennis or other educational games.

FINANCES: At this time funds are needed to remodel the building that we have in order for it to accommodate the above facilities. The building that we have is just one long straight place that we once used for a voter registration office.

We can remodel the entire building, which also includes the shelves for books, for approximately $337.00. The following breakdown would be as follows:

1150 feet of 12 in. wide 1 in. thick planks for shelves	$78.00
1000 feet of sheet rock for walls	60.00
8 gallons of paint	32.00
1 bathroom set	60.00
30 pieces of 14 feet long 2 by 4 in.	40.00
1 large heater	25.00
3 Doors	20.00
Labor	22.00
Total	$337.00

The monthly expenses would be as follows:

Rent	$75.00
Supplies (paper, stencils, etc.)	30.00
Gas and light	25.00
	25.00
Total	$155.00 per month

The following equipment is needed in the center:

1 mimeograph machine
1 type recorder
3 typewriters for office and approximately ten more for typing classes
2 file cabinets
3 desks
1 movie projector and screen
Tables and chairs for library and classroom.

Community Relations CORE 2/16/65

THOSE PRESENT AT THE TWO DECEMBER MEETINGS of NATIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE ASSEMBLY RE: COMMUNITY CENTER

Margaret E. Adams
Natl. Assn. of Social Workers
2 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Victor S. Axelrod
Milton Hood Ward & Co. Inc
Hotel
Plaza
59 St +
5th Ave
Suite 1755

Maurice Bernstein
CJFWF
Director of Community Planning
729 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York 10019

Rabbi Balfour Brickner
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 5th Ave

Lois Buell
United Neighborhood Houses
114 E. 32nd. St.
New York 16, New York

~~Doris Castle~~
~~National CORE~~
~~38 Park Row~~
~~New York, New York 10038~~

Isabel C. Clark
National Urban League
14 E. 48th. St.
New York, New York

Beverly Diamond
National Council on the Aging
49 West 45th. St.
New York, New York

Mrs. Eleanor Francke
National YWCA
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

The Rev. R.B. Gutmann
Exec. Sec. Div. of Health &
Welfare Services
Exec. Council, Episcopal Church
815 Second Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Dorothy Height
Natl. Board YWCA - 610 Lex. Ave

The Rev. Paul M. Jones
Commission on Intergroup Relations
345 E. 46th. St.
New York, New York

~~Mrs. Newman Levy~~
~~Natl. CORE~~
~~38 Park Row~~
~~New York,~~

Gordon Manser
Natl. Social Welfare Assembly
345 E. 46th. St.
New York, New York 10017

The Rev. G.S. Thompson
Exec. Sec., Div. of Welfare
Natl. Lutheran Council
50 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10010

Mrs. Ann G. Wolfe
American Jewish Committee
Dept. of Civil Rights & Social Action
165 E. 56th. St.
New York, New York 10022

David F. Wynn
Boys Clubs of America
771 First Avenue
New York, New York 10017

2EDF

June 3, 1965

AGENDA

CHANEY, GOODMAN, SCHWERNER, MEMORIAL CENTER COMMUNITY

Those to be present:

1. Jackie Robinson
2. Mr. Bernard Fischman
3. Mr. Marvin Rich
4. Mr. Joseph Willen

1. Land purchase report
2. Cost estimates
3. Brochure
4. Fund raising plans
    - Anniversary - Ghand~~h~~i Award
    - Spot announcement
    - Book
    - Other - letter for need for another affair to Jackie R signed by friends (late in July)

F.T.P.

Lou Cohen - Argosy Book Store

A.N.P.
Louisville
June 18

Herald Trib
"Fresh air for Mississippi"
Letter to Walter
Thayer
from Jackie
R

AGENDA

CHANEY, GOODMAN, SCHWERNER, MEMORIAL CENTER COMMUNITY

Those to be present:

1. Jackie Robinson
2. Mr. Bernard Fischman
3. Mr. Marvin Rich
4. Mr. Joseph Willen

1. Land purchase report
2. Cost estimates
3. Brochure
4. Fund raising plans
    - Anniversary - Ghand~~h~~i Award
    - Spot announcement — Dynamic Films
    - Book
    - Other

TV Commercial

My name is Steve Allen.

I want to ask your help.

A year ago three boys were murdered near Meridian, Mississippi.

The crime roused the indignation of the civilized world and hung heavily on the consciences of freedom-loving Americans.

The boys had no ambitions to become martyrs or symbols.

But a year has not erased the memory of their dedication through non-violence to the struggle for decency among men.

This is the plan for a proposed community center in Meridian.

It will provide a library, an auditorium and recreation facilities for the Negro population of that town.

It will be called the Chaney, Goodman, Schwerner Memorial Center.

It is what these boys would have wanted and your contribution will help to carry on their work.

Send a dollar to Meridian Memorial, Box 197, New York. Thank you.

12/22/64

4 P.M.

I. Organization - Chairman of Committee.

Structure -

II. List of names of persons for Honorary Chairman of Center.

III. Mrs. Diamond - Federal Funds available for building.

IV. Special gift list.

V. Publicity Program.

A. Importance of this being a national effort.

B. Probability for a professional Fund Raiser.

C. Letters to National Agencies

Mrs. Fern Lowery

Mrs. Wolf: Books - Children Book Review.

Mrs. Bernheim - Has country wide contact.

Mr. Milton, Ward, Hood - Professional Fund Raiser.

Mr. Warren, A.I.C.P. - Upstate. (Name Mention)

CHANEY GOODMAN SCHWERNER MEMORIAL COMMUNITY CENTER
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

CHAIRMEN

Jackie Robinson
Ralph Samuels

SPONSORING COMMITTEE

Andrew Norman
Chairman

Adele Addison	
John Allison	
Shelley Appleton	
James Baldwin	
Katrina M. Barnes	
Charles Ballon	
Helen L. Buttenwieser	
Algernon D. Black	
Roger N. Baldwin	
Herbert L. Block	Washington D.C.
Allan Knight Chalmers	Massachusetts
Sidney Dean	
Charlotte Devree	
Earl B. Dickerson	Illinois
Rabbi Martin Friedman	
Sidney Hollander	Maryland
e Rev. Frederick James	
Edna Lemle	
Will Maslow	(AJC)
Henry Morgenthau, III	
. William Stuart Nelson	
Reinhold Niebuhr	
Arnold M. Rose	(If out of city)
Nannette Sachs	
Martha Ann Singer	
Elaine Slater	
Lillian Smith	Georgia
Peter R. Straus	
Norman Thomas	
Dr. Howard Thurman	
Goodwin Watson	
Rowland Watts	
Robert Whitehead	
Joseph Willen	
Pearl L. Willen	

Community Relations CORE EGL Jan 16, 1965

SUGGESTED SET UP FOR COMMUNITY CENTER

HONORARY CHAIRMEN

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr
Mrs. Herbert Lehman
Bishop Scott Catholic?

CHAIRMEN

Mr. Jackie Robinson
Mr. Ralph Samuels

ORGANIZATION BOARD

To be selected.
Function is to direct and plan financing and serve as a big gifts committee. Names to include leaders in selected industries.

Chairmen to serve as deputy or executive chairmen of drive, really to have time, money and interest in regard to the neighborhood centers in addition to a sympathetic feeling for the South.

TRUSTEES

All members of the CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund Board who have legal responsibility for initiating and planning for the Community Center.

Doris See me before we leave ~~see notes next page~~

working file

file

STATUS OF COMMUNITY CENTER

I. Understanding of role of persons represented at meeting of National Social Welfare Assembly.

A. What we are asking them to do.

B. How involved are they to be in the actual fund raising.

C. If Mr. Axelroad is to act as a "Co-ordinator", what will his relationship be to the groups and to us here at CORE.

II. Mrs. Beverly Diamond:

A. How can she best be of assistance in helping make available to us Federal Funds that might/or be available.to us.

B. Suggestion: A discussion with Mrs. Diamond, Marvinn Rich, James Farmer, etc., Pending reply to Mrs. Levy's memo to Marvin Rich, in respect to Mrs. Diamond's ideas.

III. The availability of material requested by persons interested in the Center. Example:

use material prepared by J B but not all of it.

Mrs. Boddie - Our follow-up with Mrs. Boddie, at this point depends to a large extent on Paul Willen (which we can't really push).

IV. Mrs. Swing and Friends.

While not directly related to the Community Center-----Query who will be the contact with that particular group.

1. Doris?

2. Mary Ann?

Results of meeting with Richard Haley should bring light as to how we deal with them.

V. Mr. William Retchford Sr

Check tomorrow — from home

1. Has check come in?

What is next step in keeping them interested and working on Community Center.

Statement:

In as much as Mr. Axelroad has agreed to do whatever he can (I am not sure I know really what that is)----I would suggest that you and I pin down as much as possible what our responsibilities are and how we can best handle them.

Respectfully Submitted,

Doris Castle

Doris Castle.

What are your suggestions —
Prepare your plans on all of
this as if you
were acting for Core &
I wasn't here —

type

SUGGESTED NATIONAL NAMES FOR USE WITH COMMUNITY CENTER

James Farmer - CORE
Martin Luther King - SCLC
Bob Moses - SNCC
Roy Wilkins - NAACP
Whitney Young - Urban League

Hank Aaron
✓ Marion Anderson
✓ James Baldwin
✓ Marlon Brando
James Carey
Clifford Case
✓ Gardner Cowles
✓ Cardinal Cushing
Ossie Davis
Sammy Davis, Jr.
Ruby Dee
Duke Ellington
✓ Mrs. Marshall Field
✓ Lloyd Garrison
Mrs. John Gunther
✓ Mrs. August Heckscher
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Hess
Judy Holiday
Lena Horne
Elston Howard

Langston Hughes
Hubert Humphrey
✓ Sen. & Mrs. Jacob Javits
✓ Mr. & Mrs. Frederic March
✓ James Marshall
Willie Mays
Bishop McIntire
Paul Newman
✓ Reinhold Niebuhr
Odetta
John O'Kellins
Floyd Patterson
✓ Bishop Pike
Sidney Poitier
Marion Hill Preminger
Leyton Price
~~Carl T. Rowen~~
~~Cong. Will Fitz Ryan~~
Nina Simone
✓ Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Bishop Walls
William Warfield
Robert Penn Warren
Harrison Williams
Joanne Woodward

Kennedy
[illegible]
Sidney Hollander

Enc. 4

NATIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE ASSEMBLY, INC.
345 East 46 Street, New York, N.Y. 10017

MEETING

December 22, 1964
NSWA Conference Room 300

to discuss a community center in Meridian, Mississippi

PRESENT: Mrs. Newman Levy, CORE Consultant on National Funds
Miss Doris Castle, CORE

Margaret E. Adams, National Assn. of Social Workers
Victor S. Axelrod, Milton Hood Ward & Co.
Manuel Batshaw, National Jewish Welfare Board (JWB)
Maurice Bernstein, CJFWF
Rabbi Balfour Brickner, Union of American Hebrew Congregations
Lois Buell, United Neighborhood Houses
Beverly Diamond, National Council on the Aging
Eleanor Francke, National YWCA
Dorothy Height, National Board YWCA
Ann G. Wolfe, American Jewish Committee

Gordon Manser, National Social Welfare Assembly

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Gordon Manser, who expressed the regrets of Mrs. Leonard Bernheim and Miss Bernice Bridges that they would be unable to attend because of illness. The meeting was then turned over to Mrs. Newman Levy who served as Chairman.

A question was raised as to whether this group would be responsible for implementing the proposed fund raising program. It was explained, and there was agreement, that these persons present are serving as individuals and cannot commit their organization to any proposal at this time. They are, in effect, an ad hoc committee assembled to advise and to consult with CORE in respect to this enterprise. At a later date they will be willing to take specific proposals to their respective organizations for consideration and action.

There was considerable discussion regarding the type of structure which would be necessary to carry forward this entire undertaking and various possibilities were considered, such as a fund raising committee, a steering committee, a program committee, etc. There was agreement that a steering committee, if constituted, should consist of 15 to 20 members, representing major segments of the American community, i.e., religion, business, labor, social welfare, government, etc.

These questions, however, in turn depend upon what the purpose of this whole enterprise was to be. Is the purpose to raise $250,000 for the construction of the community center and then disband, or is the purpose to raise the money plus seize the opportunity for a broad educational effort toward rallying support and interest in the quality of service, toward the development of new local services and toward local coordination of services? If the latter course represents the purpose of this

(OVER)

project, then effort would probably need to be phased toward, first, raising the money, then developing the educational program described above, finally moving on to coordination of services.

Mrs. Levy explained that the $250,000 was to be used to purchase the land, erect a center, and provide for three years operation.

After further discussion the group reached the following consensus:

(1) It recommends that a Special Gifts Committee be established by CORE and that this Committee would be charged with raising most of the funds which are being sought. Individuals present will send their suggestions for persons to serve on the Special Gifts Committee to Mrs. Levy, 38 Park Row, by January 4th.

(2) It is recommended to CORE that a special committee be established representing the agencies, and built around the agencies represented on this ad hoc committee, which would be responsible for raising the balance of the money required for the project from other sources as part of a long range educational effort in which agencies would be asked to actively participate.

Beverly Diamond agreed to explore the possible availability of Federal funds for this enterprise and to report directly to Mrs. Levy.

Respectfully submitted,

Gordon Manser, Associate Director
National Social Welfare Assembly

GM/sy
12/29/64

Community Relations CORE EGL Jan. 16, 1965

CHANEY GOODMAN SCHWERNER COMMUNITY CENTER
Meeting with Mr. Manuel Batshaw
January 19, 1965

Those to be present: Mr. Manuel Batshaw, Mrs. Newman Levy, Doris Castle

AGENDA

1. Status of bigger gifts set up.

   Mr. Axelroad, or a substitute for him.

2. Someone who would be really active, to serve as associate chairman or co-chairman with Mr. Jackie Robinson and Mr. Ralph Samuels.

3. Proposed set up for special gifts. Some suggested names. See enclosures 1, 2, 3.

4. Follow up of National Social Welfare Assembly meetings. See minutes, etc., enclosure 4.

5. Printed material.

   Requests for pamphlets are coming in. There is a need for a small pamphlet or equivalent material for distribution.

   A. "Basic Facts" attached about the projected material on the Community Center in Mississippi. See enclosure 5.

   B. Two page preliminary throw away on center. Enclosure 6.

Enc 1

Community Relations CORE EGL Jan 16, 1965

SUGGESTED SET UP FOR COMMUNITY CENTER

HONORARY CHAIRMEN

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr
Mrs. Herbert Lehman
Bishop Scott Catholic?

CHAIRMEN

Mr. Jackie Robinson
Mr. Ralph Samuels

ORGANIZATION BOARD

To be selected.
Function is to direct and plan financing and serve as a big gifts committee. Names to include leaders in selected industries.

Chairmen to serve as deputy or executive chairmen of drive, really to have time, money and interest in regard to the neighborhood centers in addition to a sympathetic feeling for the South.

TRUSTEES

All members of the CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund Board who have legal responsibility for initiating and planning for the Community Center.

Community Relations CORE EGL Jan 14, 1965

POSSIBLE SPONSORS

COMMUNITY CENTER OR ART EXHIBITION & SALE

Mr. George Pratt (Conn)

Mr. Edward F. Hall (Conn)

Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Berry (NH Conn)

Mr. Eliot D. Pratt (New Milford)

Mr. Samuel & David Rose

Mr. Victor Gang

Mrs. Samuel Grimson

Mrs. F. M. Heinerdinger

Mrs. Thomas B. Hess

Mrs. David M. Heyman

Lena Horne

Mrs. Henry Bellafonte

Lisa Howard

Elisa Kazan

Mr. E. J. Dorvette

Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Krim

Mrs. Albert Lasker

Mr. & Mrs. Salim Lewis

Mrs. Alfred M. Lindau

Mrs. Madelaine H. Low

Mrs. Phyllis Lutyens

Augusta Wallace Lyons

Mr. & Mrs. Frederick March

Mr. Albert Mayer

Mr. Arthur Miller

Mrs. Babette B. Newburger

Mr. & Mrs. Carl Oestreicher

Mrs. Benjamin Pepper

Mr. & Mrs. Jack I. Poses

Mr. Eliot D. Pratt

Mr. Robert Whitehead

Mr. Charles Pratt, Jr.

Mrs. Sylvia Ravitch

Mr. Frederick W. Richmond

Mrs. Stanley L. Richter

Mr. Harold Rome

Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Rosenman

Mr. & Mrss. Robert Rosenwald

Mrs. Samuel Rubin

Dore Schary

Ethel Schwabacher

Mr. & Mrs. Robert Scull'

Mrs. Oscar Sarlin

Mrs. Howard Sloan

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Enc. 3

A. Steering Committee: *or Honorary Committee

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2030 Old Gulph Road
Villanova, Pennsylvania

Dr. Nathan E. Cohen*
University of California, Los Angeles
School of Social Welfare
Los Angeles, California

John McDowell, Dean
Boston University
School of Social Work
264 Bay State Road
Boston, Massachusetts

John C. Kidneigh, Director
University of Minnesota
School of Social Work
Minneapolism Minnesota

Norman Lourie
Deputy Secretary
State Department of Public Welfare
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

David Austin, Lecturer
WEstern Reserve University
School of Applied Social Sciences
Cleveland, Ohio

Mrs. Savilla Simons
General Director
National Travelers Aid Association
44 E. 23rd Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Charles I. Schottland, Dean
Florence Hellar Graduate School
Brandeis University
Waltham, Massachusetts

Dr. Alfred J. Kahn
Columbia University School of Social Work
2 East 91st Street
New York, N. Y.

Dr. Herman Stein, Dean
Western Reserve University
School of Applied Social Sciences
Cleveland, Ohio

Joe R. Hoffer
National Conference on Social Welfare
22 West Gay Street
Columbus 15, Ohio

B. Special Gifts

Arthur Kruse
316 Forest Street
Winetka, Illinois

Chauncey Alexander
Los Angeles County Heart Association
2405 West 8th Street
Los Angeles, California

Virginia Smyth
50 7th Street, N. E.
Atlanta 23, Georgia

David de Marche
4000 Paradise Drive
Tiburon, California

Jane M. Hoey
135 Central Park West
New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Joseph Willen
470 Park Avenue
New York 22. N. Y.

Margaret Hickey
Deputy to Chairman
American National Red Cross
560 N. Skinker Blvd.
St. Louis, ;Missouri

Howard Gustafson
Executive Director
Community Service Council of Metro. Indianpol

615 No. Alabama Street
Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Howard Katzenberg
230 E. 48th Street
New York, N. Y.

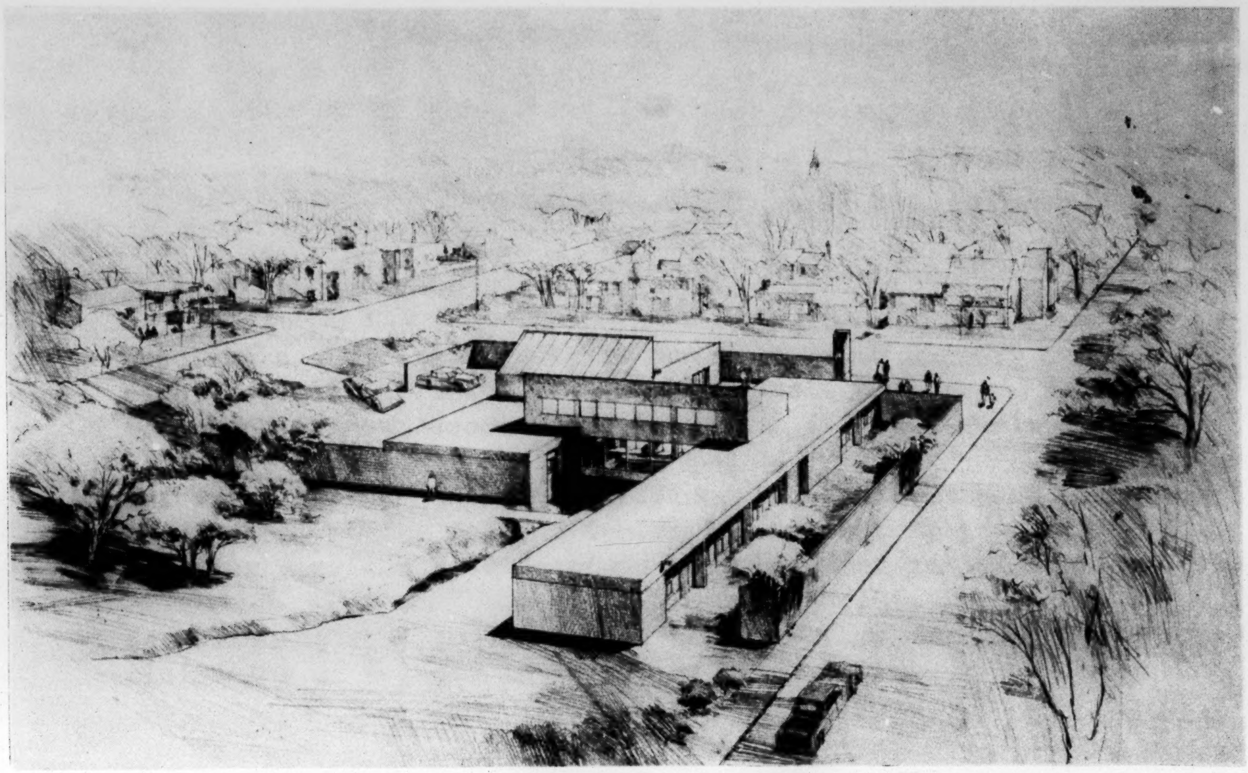
Henry Sachs
National Commission for Social Work Careers
345 E. 46th Street
New York, N. Y.

C. National Organizations

Winslow Carlton - (Former President National Social Welfare Assembly)
10 Gracy Square
New York, N. Y.

Sol Morton Isaacs - (National Conference of Social Welfare President 1964-1965)
Isaac, Postlewaite, O'Brien & Oman
8 E. Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio

Enc 6



PROPOSED CHANEY GOODMAN SCHWERNER MEMORIAL CENTER
TO BE ERECTED IN MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

BY THE CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND

Mickey Schwerner founded and directed a small and effective, but inadequate Community Center in Meridian, for the Congress of Racial Equality. James Chaney, a local Meridian youth, was a staff assistant. Andrew Goodman, a volunteer, was with them the night all three met their deaths.

When Mickey first asked to work in Mississippi, he wrote:

> "As a social worker I have dedicated my life to social ills; however, my profession, except in isolated instances, as yet has not become directly involved in the most devastating social disease at the present time - discrimination......The vocation for the rest of my life is and will be to work for an integrated society."

I. What we are doing.

Erecting a standing tribute to man's inherent dignity and his right to full participation in all aspects of life -- principles for which Chaney, Goodman and Schwerner did give their lives.

Affording the community of Meridian, the opportunity to expand the program of the present Center in a manner that will allow it to offer services in directions that have heretofore been neglected.

Establishing what is hoped will be a base for the genuine participation of Negroes in community life.

II. Why is this plan of interest to everyone in the country?

As citizens of this country we have a common responsibility for the well being of all citizens. Our generation and our children's generation is blighted by the situation that exists in Meridian, and other parts of the Country (particularly the South).

III. What can we do?

Organize in our communities and in those organizations with which we are associated, a Fund Raising effort to make the Chaney, Goodman, Schwerner Community Center a reality.

Make contributions ourselves which are a substantial as possible and encourage our friends to do likewise.

Checks should be payable to Chaney, Goodman Schwerner Memorial Center and mailed to CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund, at 1 Union Square, New York. All gifts are tax deductible.

[illegible] Group of Mississippi 1967-1968

MEMORANDUM

August 22, 1967

TO: Ronnie Moore

FROM: Marvin Rich

SUBJECT: CDGM

The check from CDGM for more than $2400 was due on August 18th. It has not yet been received and payroll costs of approximately $3000 are due on Thursday. Get that damn check in.

Marv —

Ronnie talked to them Monday, Check was made out & mailed on Monday

MEMORANDUM

September 18, 1967

TO: Ronnie Moore

FROM: Marvin Rich

It is my understanding that $1500 was due us by C.D.G.M. on September 1. We must have this money by Wednesday of this week. Also, there should be some money from the S.C.E.F.

We have an appointment with the Stern Family Fund, David Hunter for Friday, October 13th at 11 a.m. The appointment is at his office at 21 East 40th Street.

cc: M. E.

SEP 29 1967

MEMORANDUM September 25, 1967

TO: Ronnie M. Moore

FROM: Ed Cole

RE: TRAINING OF AREA COUNCIL

The present state of affairs in CDGM made it necessary for me to cancel our workshop planned for September 29 - October 1, 1967.

When these problems have been cleared and some definite positions are taken as to decentralization, the workshop will be replanned.

It is my understanding that your services, as contracted, will be available when the organization takes some definite direction as to training for decentralization.

cc: Marvin Hoffman
Reginald Robinson

SEDFRE INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Marvin Rich October 23, 1967

From: Ronnie Moore

Subject: Things at Hand

file

Edward Cole says things at CDGM are now under control.

1. Corporation has been funded until December 31, 1967.
2. There will be no decentralization until next project.
3. SEDFRE should spend its next twelve days training CDGM trainers to conduct workshops on Political Awareness, Community Relations, Inter-group Relations, Community Problems and Leadership Training in 14 counties.

Suggested dates - 10/23 - 30 8 days
11/13 - 16 4 "
12

CDGM would be interested in another contract when the present one ends.

RMM:at

CONFIDENTIAL **CONFIDENTIAL**

MEMORANDUM

January 15, 1968

TO: Ronnie Moore

FROM: Marvin Rich

SUBJECT: Evaluation - CDGM

The evaluation of the CDGM training disturbs me greatly. It was not an analysis on our part of training needs, training efforts nor an analysis of follow-up training required after the effort we made. Listing of agendas and of unrefined material from participants is no substitute for the analysis on our part. Further, the tone of the evaluation was not fair to present CDGM staff, nor to SEDFRE.

I also think our written evaluation forms could be reworked to prevent confusion and to secure more information.

January 19, 1968

Mr. Edward Cole, Director
Training Department
Child Development Group of Mississippi
Vincent Bldg. - 230 W. Capitol St.
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Ed:

No money yet. Please keep trying.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

# TRAINING PROSPECTUS
for
AREA COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES
of
THE CHILD DEVELOPMENT GROUP OF MISSISSIPPI
Jackson, Mississippi

CONTRACTOR: SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY, INC.
150 Nassau Street, New York, New York 10038 (212) 964-8210

Marvin Rich, Executive Director
Ronnie M. Moore, Director, Leadership Development

IN-SERVICE STAFF TRAINING

In an attempt to involve native Negro Mississippians and to make training indigenous leaders an integral part of the CDGM community program department, two CDGM staff members have been selected to attend the NTL Institute on Sensitivity Training at the University of Maine, Bethel, Maine, July 9-21, 1967. These persons will spend andadditional two days (July 22-23) in consultation with SEDFRE staff representatives discussing, Recent Civil Rights and Social Legislation, Techniques of Effective Community Action, Trends of Recent Social Movements and Laboratory Training Methods for Developing Indigenous Leaders.

SEDFRE will arrange supervised field trips for CDGM trainers to visit the Newark Welfare Project and anti-poverty corporations in New York City.

This should enhance the effectiveness of CDGM trainers dealing with problems in human relations and leadership development, as they assist SEDFRE in carrying out the specifications of this prospectus.

STAGE SETTING

Before undertaking the task of training area council representatives, it is imperative that an atmosphere of sound working relations be created within the CDGM staff structure. It is important that CDGM examine i its goals, programmatic priorities, and the functions and attitudes of its staff. A human relations seminar using sensitivity training methods is designed to serve this end. (Appendix A). The weekend person-to-person confrontation should involve key central office executives, community program workers, area administrators, area health co-ordinators, representatives of Area Councils, and citizens (not involved in the program) selected at random from the communities. The total number of participants should be not more than sixty and thereby necessitating four SEDFRE and two CDGM trainers.

TRAINING AREA COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE

The program is prepared to ttain citizen leaders on Area Councils to (1) understand and define community problems (2) analyze immediate and long-range goals of community action (3) relate local community ills to the broader social problems of our society (4) review and evaluate related local, state and federal programs designed to alleviate poverty, discrimination and injustice (5) sharpen leadership and organizational skills (6) increase self-awareness of each Area Council representative to handle problems in human relations and intergroup affairs, and (7) to understand the role of the Councils in the CDGM structure.

COURSE

The curriculum shall consist of human relations seminars (Appendix A) information on community problems, action and change (Appendix B) facts on the war on poverty (Appendix C) leadership techniques (Appendix D) analysis of CDGM (Appendix E) and area council development (Appendix F).

The curriculum shall be covered using both lecture and laboratory training techniques. The primary focus shall be on individual development through increased self-awareness and effective use of leadership technqies. This is achieved through step by step student involvement and participation. A constant feedback between trainer and student is essential. The laboratory methods will include: case studies, small group discussions, back-to-back film presentations, participant-teacher roles, role-playing, participating-observing group circles and work problems.

FORMATS

Three class arrangements are suggested for Area Council members to consider in selecting a format feasible to their situation.

Format #1 (one month)

First Week - five days of individual consultations with each member of the Area Council, one day seminar
Second Week - Class #1, Class #2, one day seminar
Third Week - Class #1, Class #2, Class #3, one-day seminar
Fourth Week - Class #1, Class #2, Class #3, weekend seminar

Format #2 (one month)

Four Weekends - Weekend A, B, C, D

Format #3

First Week - five days of individual consultation with each member of the Area Council, one-day seminar
Second Week - Class #1, Class #2, one-day seminar
Third Week - Weekend seminar
Fourth Week - Class #1, Class #2, Class #3, weekend seminar

Selecting Area Councils

It is suggested that the subsequent factors be considered in selecting Area Councils for training: Council-Staff relations, scholastic and leadership potential, dedication, willingness to attend sessions, and attitudes toward community action. Emphasis should be placed on willingness to learn and devote time to it.

HUMAN RELATIONS SEMINAR

for Recently Trained Area CouncilsRepresentatives and Members
of the CDGM Board of Directors

Taking approximately one month to develop each Area Council, about mid-October two Area Councils will have undergone leadership training. Such knowledge and development must be put to a test. The ability of each council to stand alone, to know its goals, and to articulate the needs of its constituents must be demonstrated. In a weekend retreat setting, these persons must be given an opportunity to confront the persons who now hold the power the Area Councils will soon possess.

This confrontation must be free, open and honest. Attitudes, goals and programmatic views must be explored on a person to person basis. Area Council representatives who have generally been kept in the background, must come forward and face squarely persons who have been representing indigenous masses on the CDGM Board of Directors. The maximum number of participants should not exceed sixty. (Appendix A)

APPENDIX A
HUMAN RELATIONS SEMINAR

The workshop focuses on experiences in group situations designed to contribute to understanding of: (a) one's self and one's impact on others, (b) feelings and behavior of other members, (c) conditions for effective group operations, and (d) how organizations prevent, create or resolve human relations problems.

The fundamental interpersonal relations exchange will lead to increased self-awareness and a deeper comprehension of the receiving, sending and confirming elements of the communication process. The live group experiences become the subject matter for teaching group dynamics and organizational efficiency.

Emphasis is upon learning through participation and observation but this is supplemented by short analytical sessions.

Through direct brotherhood encounters with openess and honesty, participants arehhelped to develop good working relations and to sharpen their ability to confront disagreement and conflict without becoming defensive.

The workshop is actually a laboratory instead of an academic experience. The primary task is to develop work groups that can set goals, define problems, communicate, develop leadership and provide functions of responsible membership. It is usually described as sensitivity training.

GUIDELINES FOR SENSITIVITY TRAINING (T GROUP) SESSIONS

1. Stay in the here-and-now of the relationship.

2. Learn to trust your own feelings.

3. Be as honest as you can when you talk about yourself. Tell it like it "tis" to you. Recognize that the way it "tis" to you may not be the way it "tis" to others.

4. Express your feelings as your own.

5. Concentrate on the here-and-now when others are talking.

6. Try to understand what others are feeling when they talk.

7. Try to accept others as they are.

8. Help others face up to and express feelings.

9. Feel free to let people know "where you are."

10. Be open to the "feedback" others give you. This feedback is an opportunity for you to understand the way you come across to other people.

11. Take a chance - - risk yourself. The success of your developing relations depends on the degree to which you are willing to talk about your own feelings, to ask how others see you and feel about you, and to take the chance of even being hurt by hearing others in order to learn something valuable about yourself.

APPENDIX B
COMMUNITY: PROBLEMS, ACTION AND CHANGE

I. Community Problems

  A. Community Analysis

    1. Geographic
    2. Economic basis
    3. Centers of power
    4. Resistance forces
    5. Cooperative forces

  B. Nature and Scope of Problems

    1. Political
    2. Educational
    3. Economic

II. Community Organization

  A. Purposes

    1. To solve community problems
    2. To develop power bases
    3. To involve masses in community action

  B. Self-Advancement Activities

    1. Exploitation of local, state and federal public programs
    2. Development of cooperatives and businesses
    3. Quality education
    4. Political strength and action
    5. Legal action
    6. Non-violent direct action

  C. Participation in Social Movements

    1. Civil Rights
    2. Welfare
    3. Labor
    4. Peace

  D. Management of Conflict

    1. Delineation of a target
    2. Selection of vulnerable targets
    3. Sustaining the crisis

APPENDIX C
FACTS ON THE WAR AGAINST POVERTY

I. Poverty
   A. Causes
   B. Effects

II. Federal War Against Poverty
   A. Economic Opportunity Act of 1964

      1. Title I Youth Programs
      2. Title II Urban and Rural Community Action Programs
      3. Title III Special Programs to Combat Poverty in Rural Areas
      4. Title IV Employment and Investment Incentives
      5. Title V Work Experience Program

   B. Discussion of Pertinent Programs

III. Evaluation of Programs
   A. Scope and depth
   B. Community needs vs. governmental resources

APPENDIX D
LEADERSHIP TECHNIQUES

I. Operational Techniques

  A. Regular caucuses of leaders

  B. Joint meetings with other community organizations

  C. Public relations

  D. Fund raising

II. Developing Organizational Acumen

  A. Parliamentary procedures

  B. Negotiating skills

  C. Forming strategies

APPENDIX E
ANALYSIS OF CDGM

I. Its History

   A. Outgrowth of Mississippi social movement
   B. Conception and political opposition
   C. The new CDGM

II. Its Objectives and Philosophy

   A. Pre-school centers
   B. Community organizations
   C. Local control and maximum participation

III. Its Structure

   A. Representation of the people

      1. Board of Directors
      2. Area Councils
      3. Community committees

   B. Administration

      1. Central office
      2. Area offices
      3. Centers

IV. Its Future

APPENDIX F
AREA COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT

A. Purposes

1. Local control
2. Maximum participation
3. Community representation

B. Powers

1. Investigate and inspect CDGM operations
2. Evaluate Headstart centers regarding content of program and related sesources
3. Advisory

C. Organizational Structure

1. Officers
    a. Chairman
    b. Secretary
    c. Parliamentarian

2. Committees (Formation and Functions)
    a. Program
    b. Finance
    c. Personal
    d. Public relations

D. Organizational Development

1. Regular Meetings
    a. Order of business
    b. Attendance

2. Decision-making
    a. Solving community problems
    b. Formulating policies
    c. Setting long-range goals

E. Understanding Decentralization and the new CDGM

July 3, 1967
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.

SEDFRE - CDGM CONTRACT

CDGM will provide staff assistance, written materials, audio-visual equipment, conference facilities, clerical aid and supplies and ground transportation.

SEDFRE will provide consultants as stipulated in the chart below:

Date	Number of Consultants	Activity	Fee	Travel and Per Diem	Total
July 22-23	One	In-service staff Training	$75 per Day	$12 per diem for expenses	$ 174.00
Late July or early August, '67	Four	Weekend Human Relations Seminar	2 Days @ $100/Day/ Consultant	$200 air travel/ consultant - $12/diem/consultant	1696.00
August 1967	One	Area Council Training-1 Consultant for 15 days	$75/day plus $12/day for expenses	$500 air travel	1705.00
Sept. 1967	One	Area Council Training-1 Consultant for 15 days	$75/day plus $12/day for expenses	$500 air travel	1705.00
October 1967	Four	Weekend Human Relations Seminar	2 Days @ $100/Day/ Consultant	$200 air travel/ Consultant - $12/diem/Consultant	1696.00

	$6,976.00
Administrative Charge, 10% (Arranging for consultants, preliminary planning for workshops, clerical and supervisory work)	697.60
	$7,673.60

The total amount should be paid in installments as follows:

$3,000 in August, $3,000 in September and balance at termination of contract.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT GROUP OF MISSISSIPPI

POSITION AVAILABLE: Assistant to Social Service Coordinator,
Division of Social Services

EXPLANATION OF PROGRAM: CDGM will operate a Head Start Program providing pre-school education and medical care for about 6,000 children in 14 counties in Mississippi. The program will begin in January, 1967, and last for one year under the current grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity. CDGM has been funded for two previous programs by OEO. The CDGM program strongly emphasizes participation of the poor community in all possible staff and policy-making positions.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ASSISTANT SOCIAL SERVICE CO-ORDINATOR: The Assistant Social Service Co-ordinator is responsible directly to the Social Service Co-ordinator. His duties must involve keeping a thorough understanding of the workings of the office of the Coordinator and its relationship to the subsidiary positions. He works closely with the Field Advisors who in turn work closely with the Community Program Workers. His positions requires a thorough knowledge of the relationship between the Social Service Department and its sister departments. The Assistant Social Service Co-ordinator shall have an understanding of the Social Service Coordinator. This is important because at various times, he will be delegated to make decisions and recommendations which will be binding upon the Social Service Co-ordinator.

REPORTING

The Assistant Social Service Co-ordinator will be responsible for making all reports in the absence of the Social Service Coordinator. He is also responsible for assisting the Co-ordinator in preparing any reports necessary.

QUALIFICATIONS DESIRED

1. Education

Education at the college level with emphasis in some phase of social science or its equivalent acquired through other work with people which will provide such knowledge.

2. General Experience

Experience acquired through obtaining a college degree or at least two years of voluntary social service work.

(a) College experience should include experience in organizing for group action.

(b) Social Service work should include experience which has helped groups help themselves.

3. Experience in War on Poverty

Experience in war on poverty per se is not necessarily required. However, some experience with some federal or local agency which has primary responsibility under the Economic Opportunity Act would offer important advantages.

4. Important Personal Qualities

(a) Dedication

The Social Service Assistant should be dedicated to the proposition of eliminating those forces in society which have perpetuated poverty and all aspects of unequal opportunity.

(b) Philosophy on Maximum Feasible Participation

Clearly established conviction that the progress of deprived individuals can best be served by maximum delegation of local leaders, who are representatives of the groups to be served, of responsibility and authority to plan, initiate and operate community-level anti-poverty programs and activities.

(c) Communication and Group Leadership Skills

The Social Service Assistant should demonstrate an understanding of communication skills necessary to communicate with any group of people. He must have the ability to plan, organize, and implement programs necessary to achieve results where social services are involved.

(d) Energy and Stability

He must have perseverence, mental and emotional stability and physical stamina.

COMPENSATI[illegible]

The salary of this position can be set at $6,500 to $7,800 per annum, depending on the qualifications and previous earning level of the appointee, previous earning should have been at least $5,200 per annum.

NY Post— April 16/1968

Mississippi Children Ask for a Head Start

By BETTY FLYNN

WASHINGTON (CDN)—Eight Mississippi Negro children traveled more than 1,000 miles by car to Washington to protest contemplated cuts in the Head Start program.

And then they slept sitting up on satin-covered chairs in the Willard Hotel while Dr. Robert S. Coles, Harvard University child psychiatry professor and national chairman of the Save the Children of Mississippi Ad Hoc Committee, held a press conference.

"This is an outrageous assault on the expectations of human beings," Coles said about the proposed cuts.

Most of the children, some dressed in torn jackets, were 3 and 4 years old.

'We Teased Them'

"These are the most difficult and hardest to reach part of our society," Coles said. "The rural, so-called apathetic people. We teased them into participating in this program. We gave them some hope.

"It is a literally incredible demand to ask us to decide which child no longer can have what he is getting now."

The Mississippi programs, considered a model poverty program because of the wide involvement of poor people, got $12,000,000 for six programs last year.

Proposed cuts would put that budget at $9,800,000 for the same six programs, plus providing $1,100,000 for a seventh program.

Would Drop 4,200

The cuts would mean some 4,000 children would have to be "weeded out" of the present programs, whose total enrolment has been 12,500.

"We have to do something to call attention to this terrible problem," Coles said.

Coles and a tired crew of other college professors, social workers and poverty program administrators arrived in Washington yesteday with the children to actively protest the cuts.

They planned to set up a vigil on the White House lawn during yesterday's Easter egg roll. But there were no reporters around and the situation there was generally confused. Instead, they decided to set up a picket line in front of the White House.

A series of nationwide newspaper ads are appearing today, Coles said, to focus attention on the need to reinstate the money for these federal poverty programs.

Why Mississippi?

Mississippi is considered an important focus for protest for two main reasons:

It is the poorest state in the union and still one of the most segregated.

In order to avoid local political resistance, its seven major programs have been set up to include more than one county.

The largest Head Start program in Mississippi, the Child development Group of Mississippi, refused its share of the proposed 1968 funds —$6,300,000—as a protest against the general money cuts.

This program, which served 5,900 children, has been operating largely on a voluntary basis in the last four months.

The Senate, following nationwide ghetto riots, last week rejected a House Seat conference committee report that asked cuts in Head Start and summer programs.

The Mississippi poverty programs have met considerable resistance from local politicians, who apparently resent the independent administration of them.

The programs are, to a great extent, run by local poor people, with the help of professional administrators. Mississippi bureaucrats generally view the programs as radically oriented, aimed at promoting local trouble, wasteful of large amounts of federal money.

Humphrey Plans

Coles also attacked Vice President Humphrey's suggestion that some Head Start money be channeled to summer jobs programs as an anti-riot measure.

It took long enough to convince the rural Negroes of Mississippi they should participate in the program to begin with, Coles said.

Carrying through and maintaining these people's faith in their own ability to help themselves would be more beneficial than a short-range attempt to provide summer jobs, he said.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1966.

MISSISSIPPI PACT ON POVERTY ENDED

Head Start Group Is Ousted by U.S. for Irregularities

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—The Office of Economic Opportunity announced today that it had suspended Mississippi's Head Start project, one of the most politically controversial operations of the antipoverty program.

The poverty agency said its decision was not based on political and civil rights considerations, though these have sharpened the dispute over the project between militant civil rights supporter and segregationists. The decision was based, the agency said on serious deficiencies and irregularities.

An internal agency report last week said about $654,000, more than 10 per cent of the grant made to the Mississippi pre-school training project last February, should not be approved as valid expenditures because supporting documents and information were lacking. No criminal charges are being made

A new, biracial group, organized under the influence of the White House, is expected to succeed the ousted Mississippi group, which operated in 20 counties.

The poverty agency said, however, that it was inviting applications from other qualified and responsible groups and hopes to expand its work to parts of the state so far untouched by the antipoverty program.

Head Start is a health and school orientation for children of 3 to 5. It has a high degree of parent involvement and appears to be the most popular of the antipoverty projects.

The Mississippi project was known as CDGM, meaning Child Development Group of Mississippi. The sponsor was Mary Holmes Junior College.

The successor agency will be run by a 12-man board headed by a Negro and a white as cochairmen.

One is Aaron Henry, a Negro from Clarksdale. Mr. Henry is a civil rights pioneer who was one of the founders of the militant Mississippi Freedom Democratic party. He ran for governor in 1964 on that party's ticket, but has since left the group.

The other is Owen Cooper of Yazoo City, an official of the Mississippi Chemical Corporation. One of the members of the newly chartered group is Hodding Carter 3d, editor of The Delta Democrat-Times in Greenville.

The politically delicate task of setting up the new body was handled by Harry C. McPherson Jr., special counsel to the President, and Douglas Wynn, Greenville lawyer.

Meantime, Clyde C. Ferguson, Dean of the Howard University Law School, has complained to Sargent Shriver, director of the poverty agency, that some of his students, working as summer employes of the agency, had been "misused" in connection with the Mississippi investigation.

Mr. Shriver replied with a general denial and said he would investigate further. Howard is a Negro university in the District of Columbia.

Several of these students reported that they had been instructed to disguise themselves in their "movement clothes"—dress that would identify them with a civil rights organization — and find derogatory information about CDGM.

SCHOLARSHIP,
EDUCATION AND
DEFENSE
FUND FOR
RACIAL EQUALITY

[illegible] Project (Louisiana [illegible] Florida)
[illegible] 1965

June 11, 1964

Mrs. Joanne Levinson
Albert A. List Foundation
129 East 92nd Street
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Levinson:

A copy of the Internal Revenue Service exemption certificate for the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund is being sent to you by our attorneys.

I wish to further indicate that the proposals in my letter of January 10th to you for Voter Education Projects in Louisiana and North Florida are for training in nonviolence and will be conducted by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund. Further these will be conducted in such a manner as to be wholly within the regulations of the Internal Revenue Service.

We are most grateful to the Albert A. List Foundation for its consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Shelley Appleton
Treasurer

SA/jj

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
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Eugene E. Frazier
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George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
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Will Maslow
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A. Philip Randolph
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treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, La.
June 18, 1964

Mr. Shelley Appleton, Treasurer
CORE Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund
Room 902
1 Union Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Appleton:

The staff and supporters of CORE's Louisiana Summer Voter Education Project would like to express their appreciation for the financial and moral backing of your organization. With your initial check at our disposal, we now have assigned our 35 workers to conduct extensive voter registration campaigns in five La. parishes namely: Ouachita, Jackson, Tangipahoa, St. Helena, and Iberville for the period ending when the voter registration books will close on June 24, 1964.

From June 24 to July 24, 1964 we plan to work in 17 parishes conducting voter registration clinics, canvassing programs, voter registration rallies, etc. in order to have as many applicants as possible trained to apply before their respective registrars when the voter registration books reopen for three days--July 27,28, and 29. I am enclosing a list of parishes where we shall be working, a format of staff assignments, our immediate program and budget, and a proposed 30 day budget.

We have set up bookkeeping procedures in line with those previously outlined by the Voter Education Project. We plan to forward to you every two weeks both financial and field reports commencing June 25, 1964.

Since we plan to begin working in the 17 parishes on the 25th of June we would like to have on hand at least one half of the proposed budget, $3,400.00 and the other half upon request possibly around July 12, 1964.

We will feel confident that the work in parishes outlined will net substantial voter registration gains for the people of La. not only during our project but also after the project when the books reopen in September which is the last month for registration before the Presidential election.

Thanks once again.

Sincerely yours,

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore
Field Sec. for CORE

RMM/jw
cc:Mr. Marvin Rich,
Mr. James T. McCain

JUN 26 1964

June 25, 1964

Mr. Ronnie Moore
Louisiana Committee on
Registration Education
306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Moore:

I am enclosing additional check in the amount of $3400.00.

You will, no doubt, be sending along the vouchers justifying the expenditures of the first check in the amount of $2,000.00. This also, of course, applies to the enclosed check.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Shelley Appleton
Treasurer

SA:es
enc.

cc: Mr. Marvin Rich ✓

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

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Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

306 Ivey St.
Plaquemine, La.
June 29, 1964

Governor John McKeithen
State Capitol
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Governor McKeithen:

It has become evident to us that despite numerous Federal Court suits and investigations by the United States Department of Justice, Louisiana's voter registration system is still designed and rigidly enforced to deny its Negro citizens the precious right of the ballot.

We have seen Negro citizens arrested, beaten, fired from their jobs, their lives endangered, and otherwise intimidated and harrassed by public officials and private citizens merely because they sought to exercise what is constitutionally theirs, the right to vote. We know that parish registrars often apply registration tests unfairly, and frequently harrass and intimidate Negro citizens as they fill out the registration forms.

We therefore urgently request that you take the following steps: a) remove all the state's registrars from office and replace them with registrars pledged to register all applicants fairly; b) appoint a new State Board of Registration pledged to enforce constitutional guarantees; c) guarantee that henceforth the Board of Registration will be interracial; and d) use your influence to have the State Legislature revise voter registration procedures in accordance with needs of the day.

Although we anticipate that these changes will be effected, the gravity of the problem forces us to institute our own system of registration now, designed to allow all citizens who desire to do so

ization with affiliated local groups working

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to register. We the undersigned have been elected as a State Board of Freedom Registration which has appointed many parish freedom registrars. The response to our program of Freedom Registration will indicate that Negroes in this state want to register to vote and will do so when given the chance.

We urgently request rapid action from your office to ensure all citizens of this state their constitutional rights.

Yours for freedom,

Percy Simms

Sampson Jackson

Mr. Briggs

State Board of Freedom
Registration

[June 1964]

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $3,495 representing the balance currently held in the CORE SEDF Citizenship Education Project.

As you know, CORE SEDF received a grant of $10,000 from the Albert A. List Foundation for implementing the citizenship education projects, program and budget of which were approved by the CORE SEDF Board at its June 9 meeting.

The Citizenship Education Project as presently constituted will cover the following:

1. Louisiana Committee on Registration Education
    a. Expenses of program as outlined in budget submitted to CORE SEDF including room and board expenses of workers

2. North Florida Citizenship Education Project

    a. Expenses of program as outlined in budget submitted to CORE SEDF

    b. Salary of Judy Benninger, field supervisor

    c. Salaries of task force workers

Following amounts have been sent by CORE SEDF directly to the two projects. (CORE SEDF will require auditing of expenditures in accordance with the understanding on this between CORE and CORE SEDF.)

$5,400	Louisiana Committee on Registration Education
1,000	North Florida Citizenship Education Project
30	Ira Simmons - bus fare and expenses, Washington to Tallahassee
75.	Judy Benninger - reimbursement and advance as per attached accounting

CORE SEDF expects an addtional grant from the List Foundation for this project. This grant will go to sustain the Florida and Louisiana projects through the summer. The funds will be transmitted to CORE for deposit in the Citizenship Education Project Account to be handled in same manner as this grants.

Yours truly,

cc: Mrs. Williams

1/14/64

ecords pertaining
s matter
turned over

n Rich -
view.
SINGER

JEDF

1/28/65 fell through ASINGER

re Ed Day

January 13, 1965

Mr. James Hall
James E. Hall and Son, Inc.
66 Main Street
Yonkers 2, New York

Dear Mr. Hall:

This is to authorize you to transport books, equipment and clothing from New York City to the CORE Community Center:

North Florida Citizenship Education Project
Route 3, Box 428F
Quincy, Florida

We understand that the cost will be less than $250.00.

Very truly yours,

Marvin Rich,

/b

2/11/65

Rev. James called from Sumter - concerned about S.C. - CEP

① Robinson and Brown should coordinate their efforts with what else is going on - because good registration efforts are underway -

② what is money arrangement - should be closely supervised (??)

Seemed generally satisfied with my report of SEDF activity -

Told Marvin would call him about the CEP since I was not well informed.

→ called Marvin and told him about this — be sure Marvin calls James —

done
2/11/65
ASinger

file

North Florida Citizenship Education Project - CORE
~~Route 3 Box 428-F~~
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

March 30, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Rich:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the complete petition to Sargent Shriver, Director of the War on Poverty. The petition is of those who have been excluded from the organization.

We hope this petition and alternate will have far reaching effect to set a precedent for usage all over the United States in administrating the Economic Opportunity Act fairly.

Yours for the cause,

Spiver W. Gordon
Field Secretary - CORE, Florida

Enclosure 9

jlw/SWG

Regarding:
" Gadsden Community Action, Inc.," a to be
incorporated organization of Gadsden County.

---

1. Comes now the undersigned petitoners through their counsel, John Due, Southern Counsel for the CORE Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund to pray for certain redress, relief, and action by your office.

2. Your petioners are individuals who represent themselves individually or who represent groups, who are residents of areas in Gadsden County in which community action programs will be carried out, and of members of the groups to be served and/or private groups which represent and are intimately concerned with low income individuals and families.

3. " Gadsden Community Action, Inc." at present is a non-entity describing and association seeking to be incorporated in the State of Florida comprised of a temporary anti-poverty steering committee in the County of Gadsden, Florida. The past temporary chairman is Mr. John Snipes, whose Post Office Box is 821, Quincy, Florida. The names of the incorporators are as follows:

Everett Gay	P. O. 759, Quincy, Florida
Lewis Robinson	Rt. 3, Box, 464, Quincy, Florida
E. H. Fletcher	P. O. 5, Greensboro, Florida
E. W. Scarborough	P. O. 485, Chattahocchee, Florida
T. L. Maxwell	P. O. 230, Quincy, Florida
W. E. Willis	P. O. 97, Greensboro, Florida
Willie L. Williams	P. O. 166, Quincy, Florida
L. R. Evans	P. O. 333, Quincy, Florida
Robert Bryant	P. O. 793, Quincy, Florida
Joseph Roberts	P. O. 751, Quincy, Florida
Byram Suber	P. O. 37, Gretna, Florida
W. K. Cowert	P. O. 618, Havana, Florida
Velton Banks	Rt. 2, Box 36, Quincy, Florida
John W. Snipes	P. O. 821, Quincy, Florida
Felix Moten	619 Lincoln, Quincy, Florida

At a meeting of the above steering committee, March, 16 the following persons from the steering committee were named as officers of "Gadsden Community Action, Inc." and are presently serving the temporary committee and will serve as officers of the corporation as provided under the Articles of Incorporation, Article VII, Section 1 and 2. Their names are as follows:

President, Everett Gay, a member of the white race whose outside capacity is being member of the City Commissioners of the City of Quincy, Florida.

Vice Chairman, Robert Bryant, a member of the Negro race whose outside capacity is being Assistant Principal of an all Negro high school and a member of the Negro Business and Civic League.

Secretary, Willie Williams, a member of the Negro race whose outside capacity is being Principal of the all Negro North Side High School, Havana, Gadsden County, and a member of the Negro Business and Civic League.

exercise of the authority of the Director under Title VI, 602 (m), Title II, Section 202 (b), and Section 2 of Findings and Declarations of Purpose of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Law.

ALLEGATIONS OF FACT AND LAW

6. The maker of this petition is an attorney and Southern Counsel for the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, a non-profit corporation engaged in educational and legal purposes regarding Civil Rights. The purpose and function of the attorney as regards this petition is to be available to assist and advise professional employees of CORE, to assist and advise other civil rights groups, to assist, advise, and represent individuals and community groups, and in such capacity have been retained by the petitioners but without fee.

Is this necessary?

7. Because of the history of racial discrimination and segregation in the Southern States have had the effect of excluding groups of persons because of race from active participation on an equal basis in the general society of the United States, and one effect of it has been the consequences of poverty, and because mere legal cessation of the practice and policy of racial discrimination will not remedy the effects and consequences of racial discrimination, the petitioners allege the need for affirmative relief. Upon belief that the 1964 Economic Opportunity Law has a purpose of providing this relief, the maker of this petition has been in his official capacity interested in the administration of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Law in North Florida, specifically Title II, Section 202 (a) (3), and said maker has interpreted this section and the petitioners allege it to be true and correct. The interpretation is as follows:

(a) Techniques for Mobilization and Coordination of Recources.

Regardless of the structure or scope of the organization or association seeking financial assistance for the development, conduct and administration of community action programs, effective mobilization and utilization of the community's resources will generally require that an opportunity to participate in policy discussion and program development be given to public agencies which have responsibility for every aspect of anti-poverty action (such as school, welfare, health, housing, and employment agencies) and to private groups, including groups which represent and are intimately concerned with low-income individuals and families. Appropriate methods of achieving such participation include the following:

(1) Representation of the Board of Directors or Trustees, executive committees, or policy committees of the community action organization.

(2) Creation of an advisory committee or committees with responsibilities to discuss, critize, and approve plans submitted by the community action organization.

a supplemental application outlining the delegation and requesting approval).

(b) Participation of the Residents of the Community to be Served.

A community action program must be developed, conducted, and administered with the maximum feasible participation of residents of all areas or neighborhoods in which the program will be carried out and are members of groups to be served. These residents should have demonstrated or have a reputation of local indigenous leadership, and should include those persons who may be considered controversial by respectable members of the community or, should include those persons who have been active in protecting the rights of minority or poverty groups.

Where an applicant fails to show such above participation of the residents of the community to be served including those residents who have demonstrated or have a reputation of indigenous leadership or those persons who have been active in protecting the rights of monority groups or groups of poverty, the applicant must provide evidence why it is not possible to develop such participation. Therefore, residents of the areas and members of the groups served should panticipate through, but not limited to:

(1) Representation on the Board of Directors or Trustees, executive committees, policy committees and advisory boards with suthority and power.

(2) Use of existing neighborhood organizations, for advice on program and for actual conduct and administration of elements of neighborhood based programs unless such actual conduct and administration is proven to be impracticable.

(3) Employment, to the maximum extent possible, in jobs created under the community action program, such employment opportunities to be maximized insofar as possible through the identification of talks not requiring professional training.

(c) The granting of Federal Assistance.

The existence of a broadly-based community action agency is not a prerequisite to the granting of federal assistance, as provided for technical assistance, under Title II. Section 206. But as per required as stated in Sections (a) and (b), there is required resident participation and groups which represent and are intimately concerned with low-income individuals and families, to all stages of a community action program, including preliminary stage and/or inception stage.

groups and public groups, to present an informational program. There should also be invited, experts from state, local, and federal bodies to give information about the purposes, programs, and implementation of the Economic Opportunity Law.

The sponsoring group or person would then hold a second public meeting within a reasonable time, (more than one week) in order to allow the community to digest the import of the law. At such public meeting a temporary committee be formed with a temporary chairman. The committee may be as small as four, but must be broadly representative of the community, including residents to be served by the program as described in (a) and (b) of above. This committee should be charged with the responsibility of developing articles of incorporation which is simple in form and general in scope. These articles of incorporation should include provisions which assure maximum participation of residents to be served by providing liberal membership requirements for new members of the corporation and to provide requirements for the election of the Board of Directors to be held frequently, at least annually; that the term of office be no more than one year. The articles of incorporation should also require that a person who has served on the temporary committee shall terminate unless named as an officer of the corporation, and that it shall be the responsibility of the newly named officers to hold a third public meeting within one month of the association having become a legal non-profit corporation, in order to elect a Board of Directors and officers of the corporation, using guidelines and procedures which would assure compliance of (a) and (b). (It is proper to make allowances in order to comply with State Laws regulating provate corporations).

PROTEST AGAINST EXISTING INTERPRETATION BY THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

8. There is published by the Office of Economic Opportunity a Guide to Community Action Program Grants, dated November 6, 1964. Said Guide is made available to individuals, private groups, state and local agencies. In it is shown on page B-2, Paragraph 4 that "requirement" of resident participation of those to be served applies to all stages of a community action program, from its inception on. (emphasis added) However page B-4 Paragraph 5 of the Guide states, "the existance of a broadly based community action agency is not a prerequisite to the granting of federal assistance. (emphasis added)

Paragraph 5 clearly allows for an interpretation of the policy of the Office of Economic Opportunity to be satisfied if the initial applicant for a community action program not be broadly representative, as described in (a) and (b) of Paragraph 7 of this petition, if the purpose of the applicant is to seek technical assistance to develop a community action that is broadly representative under Section 206 of the Economic Opportunity Law.

residents of the areas and members of the groups served are: etc."

The result is to encourage local communities to establish so-called "Blue Ribbon" Community Action Boards of Directors at the initial stages without participation, if not intentional exclusion, of residents of the areas to be served, and because of "permissive" language of Paragraph 3 of the Guide, allows participation of the residents to be served only on advisory committees, Section 3 (a), page B-2, without authority or power.

We therefore allege that the above to be an unreasonable, vague, contradictory, ambiguous and arbitrary interpretation offered by the Guide, and blatently contrary to the intent and purpose of the Economic Opportunity Law of 1964.

9. Gadsden Community Action, Inc.. although it is broadly representative of the community on a bi-racial basis, because of defects in the above mentioned Guide, and because of explanatory information provided by the State Coordinating Office of the Economic Opportunity Law in the State of Florida has been denying and contradicting the intent and purpose of the Economic Opportunity Law as heretofore set forth in Paragraph 6 (a) and (b) of this petition, based on the following allegations of fact:

(a) There was a call meeting, with invitations by letter, at the Gadsden County Court House, City of Quincy, Florida, February 22, 1965. This meeting was not closed to the public but it had not been publicized in any reasonable manner to procure the participation by residents of the community who would be served by a community action program. It is our belief that this meeting was sponsored by the Quincy Junior Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. T. L. Maxwell, a leading figure in the city of Quincy and a member of the County Commissioners of Gadsden County.

One of the persons invited to this meeting is Reverend J. L. Crutcher, President of the Civic Interest Group, a predominately Negro civic organization. The said Reverend Crutcher attended this meeting. Another of the persons who attended this meeting was Dr. Samuel Hand, the Coordinator and Director of the State Office of Economic Opportunity. Said Dr. Samuel Hand gave information pertaining to the operation of the Economic Opportunity Law.

At this meeting, Mr. John Snipes was nominated as temporary chairman of a anti-poverty steering committee in the County of Gadsden, Florida, by Mr. T. L. Maxwell. The motion was seconded by Reverend Crutcher. Mr. Snipes was then elected temporary chairman of the steering committee by this meeting.

Mr. John Snipes assumed the responsibility or was charged with the responsibility of establishing a bi-racial steering committee equally distributed among the races. It is admitted that he in good faith at this time believed that there were only two representative Negro groups concerned with low-income individuals and families. Because no other groups were present, because of lack of invitation and publicity, it was therefore ruled that the Negro representatives be from the two present groups, three each, from the Civic Interest Group

Although it is admitted that the decisions of Mr. John Shipes were made in good faith based on informationand advice from the United States Office of Economic Opportunity, as provided in its Guide, and from the State Office of Economic Opportunity, these decisions and actions show a pattern and practice of denying and contradicting the intent of the Economic Opportunity Law, because by ommission they exclude residents of the county who are of the white rade who would benefit under the Economic Opportunity Law.

(b) The Civic Interest Group in the first week of February 1965 held a meeting and decided to sponsor the establishment of a community action program under the Economic Opportunity Law. It decided to seek permission to hold a public meeting in the Court House on February 24, 1965, and upon advice of counsel, decided that the February 24th meeting be a public meeting for informational purposes only and then hold a subsequent meeting to elect a temporary steering committee after a reasonable time for the persons and groups attending the public meeting to digest the import of the Law and to choose or consider its representatives.

However with publishing of an announcement of such a meeting and with invitations sent to all groups and associations for the February 24, 1965 meeting, the Junior Chamber of Commerce and other unknown parties interfered with the process and purposes of the Civic Interest Group to provide information to the community before the establishment of a temporary committee by having a call meeting as described in (a). The unpublished call meeting and the establishment of the anti-poverty steering committee has the necessary result of denying by ommission if not by commission participation by residents of areas to be served who would benefit or be served by the Economic Opportunity Law at the initial or preliminary stages.

(c) The Gadsden County anti-poverty steering committee (Gadsden Community Action, Inc.) have ten(10) representatives from the city of Quincy, five(5) representatives from other areas. One(1) representative outside the city of Quincy may be considered as one who would benefit under the Economic Opportunity Law. The result is that either by omission or commission, maximum participation of residents to be served from all areas is not provided.

(d) The Gadsden County anti-poverty steering committee have held closed meetings on March 8 and March 16. On both occasions, visitors have been allowed to make statements which have been recorded for the minutes of the steering committee, but in both instances, such visitors have been requested to leave.

This practice of having closed meetings without the right of observation by interested parties or persons tends to exclude participation by groups concerned with the poor and to exclude residents of the area who would benefit from the Law. Such a policy denies the opportunity to receive information in the most meaningful manner.

the published minutes of the steering committees closed meeting of March 8, 1965.

(e) The steering committee and its chairman has adopted the policy or practice of excluding, either as an observer, or as a member of the official representatives of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), a New York Corporation, and representatives of local autonomous chapters of the Congress of Racial Equality on the ground that the representatives of CORE are non-resident and that CORE is a "national" organization and participation shall be reserved for local residents or representatives from local organizations only. Such a policy is contrary to the intent of the Law, in that it tends to exclude private groups which represent and are intimately concerned with low-income individuals and families.

(f) The articles of incorporation adopted by the steering committee for Gadsden Community Action, Inc., were adopted without due consideration by the members of the steering committee.

(g) Article VI of the Articles of Incorporation, as adopted by the anti-poverty steering committee provides for stagered elections of a Board of Directors for the new corporation, with the maximum term of office being for three years, which has the result of a closed corproation, and minimizes maximum participation by residents and groups of the community as provided for under the Law.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, petitioners respectfully pray that the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity exercise authority under Title II, Section 202 (b), and Title VI, Section 602 (m) and that authority reasonably implied under and from, Section 2 from the Findings and Declarations of Purpose Clause of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Law and:

1. Speedily render interpretive advice, criteria, and guide to the Economic Opportunity Law that interpretation alleged to be the true, reasonable and correct interpretation as heretofore given in Paragraphs 6(a), 6(b), and 6(c), of this petition, and that the present Guide to the Economic Opportunity Law presently in circulation and published by the Office of Economic Opportunity be recalled from circulation and ceased to be used as interpretative advice, unless modified to include the interpretation as heretofore given in Paragraph 6.

2. Instruct, order, or rule that no technical assistance or financial assistance be given to any group described as "Gadsden Community Action, Inc." or any similar group from Gadsden County with the same officers, board of directors, or temporary committee, which is limited to the same individual persons described in Paragraph 3 of this petition.

3. In the alternative to the second prayer, the petitioners humbly pray that in a grant of financial assistance or technical assistance to a group described as "Gadsden Community Action, Inc", the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity order, rule, or decide that such grant is an inital grant for technical assistance under Section 205 only under the following conditions and guides:

ing private groups which are intimately concerned with low-income groups, not excluding national groups or state groups, and also for the specific purpose of assuring the participation of residents of the community to be served as described in Paragraph 6 (b) of this petition, including those persons who may be considered controversial by respectable members of the community and those persons who have been active in protecting the rights of minority or poverty groups.

(c) To carry out the initial phase as described in 3. (b) of this prayer, " Gadsden Community Action, Inc.", shall hire an Executive Director without regard to race, color, creed or sex, with background, education and experience in the area of human relations, or intergroup relations, or social welfare, or social work, and such salary should be liberal and near those salaries given other executive directors in the United States doing the same kind of work. Such Executive Director shall have the descretion and authority to hire a staff which is responsible to him.

(d) It shall be the responsibility of "Gadsden Community Action, Inc.", and its Executive Director to develop a community action program which shall provide that the board of directors include those private groups, as discribed in Paragraph 6 (a) and those residents to be served, as discribed in Paragraph 6 (b) of this petition. Specifically, a Board of Directors shall retain the bi-racial characteristics of the anti-poverty steering committee as described in Paragraph 3 of this petition but to include Negro residents to be served and white residents to be served. The Board of Directors shall be representative of all areas of the County. These residents shall be in the majority on all policy committees or advisory boards having ultimate authority over programs and administration.

(e) Any proceeding by any body or agency of a body seeking financial assistance or tchnical assistance shall be open to the public.

(f) So far as the orderly conduct of business by "Gadsden Community Action, Inc.", or by a subsequent Board of Directors, or so far as the exercise of the function of the Executive Director, any interested person may appear before the agency or Director, or its responsible officers and employees for the presentation, adjustment, or determination of any issue, request, or proceeding, or in conniction with the function of "Gadsden Community Action, Inc.", Board of Directors, and Executive Director. Any matter so presented shall be concluded with stipulated findings and grounds for the conclusion and so concluded with reasonable dispatch.

4. That the Director further provide that there shall be no policy of exclusion of groups or individuals who are deemed controversial in the community or who are deemed non-resident, or non-local, either on the Board of Directors or as members of the Corporation.

Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

By the petitioners:

Mrs Altomease Jackson P.O. Box 252
Negro Progressive Club Riv Junction Fla
Johnny Lee Watson Rt. 2 Box 370-A; Quincy, Fla
Rev. W. H. Fortson N-A-A-C-P. Pre- P. O. Box 582 Havana Fla
Mrs Thelma L. Robinson Pres. Stevens Elem. P.T.A Quincy, Fla. Box 833
Spiver W. Gordon Field Sect. Core, Florida

North Florida
C.E.P.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
May 26, 1965

PROPOSAL

TO: CORE SEDF
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director
RE: Northern Florida Summer Project

The northern Florida project will begin in June and last through September. Work will be done primarily on voter registration, use of the Anti-Poverty program and community organization. Concentration will be on the 9th Congressional district, which has a Negro population of 37%.

Population by county in district	Needs
Gadsden 59%	3 workers, 2 cars
Jefferson 60%	2 workers, 1 car
Madison 47%	2 workers, 1 car
Jackson 32%	2 workers, 1 car
Liberty 10%	-----
Suwannee 20%	2 workers, 1 car
Leon 30%	1 worker, 1 car
Achula 26%	2 workers, 1 car
TOTAL	14 workers, 8 cars

The workers are to be self-supporting volunteers, and the project itself intends to be self-supporting. The staff would like to acquire another car if it is unable to get a sufficient amount from the community or from volunteers who will be working on the projects. Presently, there are five workers; they will lay the groundwork for the summer program.

The staff feels that success in voter registration this summer will enable the Negro community to swing most of the elections in the 9th district in 1966. In four of the counties they feel they will be able to take most of the major elections: Gadsden, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson. They should also be able to send someone to Congress from that district.

Community organization work will focus on the issue of desegregation of public facilities and accommodations. All of the major places in northern Florida have already been tested, and it has been found that 4 out of 5 are still discriminating against Negroes. Project workers will attempt to develop local community leadership and organization to deal with these problems. They will conduct training in techniques of testing, negotiation and non-violent direct action.

ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR NORTHERN FLORIDA FROM JUNE TO AUGUST, 1965

5 Workers at $25 per week for 14 weeks	$1750.00
2 Cars (gas, oil, etc.) at $150 per month for 3 months	900.00
2 Cars (rental) at $125 per month for 3 months	750.00
Spiver Gordon's salary at $82.69 per week for 14 weeks	1157.00
Rent at $50 per month for 3 months	150.00
Telephone, lights, etc. at $40 per month for 3 months	120.00
Supplies at $50 per month for 3 months	150.00
TOTAL	$4971.60

May 26, 1965

RECEIVED
JUL 19 1965
CORE SEDF

Core Summer Profect

NORTHERN FLORIDA

Spirver Gordon, Field Secertary

Field Report, July 10, 1965

From: Emmitt Tribue & Brion King

We arrived in Monticello Tuesday, July 6, and attended a meeting of the exectutive board of the voters league here in Monticello. It was decided at the meeting that we would stay for the summer in a building locally known as the (Wine Shack) at 540 RHodes Ave.

It was also decided that the major emphesis for the summer profect would be voter registration. There are approximately 2700 eligible Negros voter in Jefferson County. There are approximately 2300 eligible whites voters in Jefferson County. Obvisously as it seems we will be able to get the majority of the (1000 people yet unregistered on the books, this County affords an excellent opportunity for direct politocal action to bring about the change that are necessary all over Jefferson County.

We decided that it would be best to do our can vassing with local people accordingly we made a special plea at a mass meeting held Firday, July 9, for people to help us with our canvassing work. Respones was favorable Rev. Gaffney has promised to take us around to the various precinct Captains next week.

At that time we will digous days on which it will be convienient for them to help us canvass. We have alreadymade appointment to go can vassing with Grace Hardy and Rev. Stewart.

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Project Director, Mr. Dave Dennis, Southern Program Director, Mr, Marvin Rich, SEDF, Mr. Spiver Gordon, Florida Field Secretary.

FROM: Julie Skurski, Johnny Lee Watson, Sidney Daniels

DATE: July 18, 1965

SUBJECT: Weekly Project Report for Jackson County

RECEIVED
JUL 21 1965
CORE SEDF

VOTER REGISTRATION:

The total population of Jackson County 37,000. Marianna, its County seat, has a poplulation of 8,500. Negroes compose approximately one-third of the total population. Nearly 80% of the eligible Negroes are already registered and voting. In a recent conversation with the Supervisor of Registration, she attributed the high percentage of Negroes registered to (1) a surging voter registration drive by the NAACP last summer and (2) encouragement from the white community. However, we of CORE and local Negro citizens question the validity of these reasons in a county whose Chamber of Commerce proudly professes the restoration of white supremacy since the days of Reconstruction. A more likely explanation of this high registration is manipulation of the Negro vote by white politicians. They hold fish fries and freely distribute liquor and money around election time. The Police Chief told us of his activity in registering Negroes, and proudly assured us that he received his share of the Negro vote. In fact, we would be doing him a favor if we were to register more Negro voters.

There seem to be no obstacles to voter registration-- the books are open every day of the week (half day on Thursday and Saturday), and the registrar offered us the use of demonstration voting machines. City registration books are open for five days prior to an election. In neither of the registrars offices were we able to obtain figures on registration by race for they had not been tabulted.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION:

After preparing leaflets and poster on July 13, we canvassed in Marianna and outlying communities along with local young people. The purpose of the canvassing was to encourage Jackson County Negroes to attend a Mass Freedom Rally on Thursday evening, July 15. The response was enthusiastic, as this was the first meeting of its kind in Jackson. CORE National Treasure, Bill Bradley, Spiver Gordon, and Atty, John Due spoke to the overflow crowd in the church, along with a number of local leaders. Present as "an observer" was the Mayor, and the Police Chief was outside for a while. Plans for forming a Community Action Group under the Anti-Poverty Act were made and invitations to a meeting on July 22 have been extended to all civic and social groups in the county.

Our first days in Marianna we talked with a number of local officials, letting them know that we would be working in the community, asking them for information, getting an idea of how the community is run, and how much protection we would be given.

Both the Sheriff and the Chief of Police made it clear that they are understaffed and can guarantee no protection if we are going to be "stirring up trouble." The Superintendent of Schools discussed the school system at length with us, stating that he was still negotiating with HEW on the rejected school desegregation plan rather than working on drawing up a new one. He wants to retain the right to decide if a student is capable of competing in a particular class or understading a specialized subject. Apparently, he does not plan to desegregate until forced to do so. We know from having talked with students that much of what he told us about teacher's qualifications and school facilities was false.

The editorial of July 15, in the Jackson County Floridan, reflected the attitude of most of the officials in its labelling of CORE workers as outsiders come to search for faults in the nearly perfect community of Marianna. It asked for "constructive criticism", and, in a later editorial, the editor dismissed the speeches given at the rally as being nothing but name calling.

We also obtained information on Jackson County's economy and its employment breakdown form the Chamber of Commerce and the State Employment office.

PUBLIC ACCOMODATIONS:

We questioned the owner of a cafe with a "colored" sign on the entrance, and will take steps to insure its removal.

The Youth Group of the NAACP is making plns for testing eating establishment and the public library.

PUBLIC FACILITIES:

On July 9 we visited Sunland Training Center, a rehabilitation center for mentally retarded children. There we observed segregation and discrimination in housing, eating and classroom facilities. A complaint was filed with HEW under Title VI of the Civil Rights Bill.

We also made a visit to the Florida School for Boys, a juvenile correction institute, on July 16. We talked with employees and the Superintendent, who admitts that the institute receives federal funds and is covered by the Civil Rights Bill, but who apparently does not intend to greatly change conditions until forced to do so by the Court or the State Commission. We have scheduled further talks with him and other officials at the school.

Plans are being made to investigate other public institutions.

Respectfully submitted,

Sidney Daniels

Sidney Daniels

NFCEP

TO: Marvin Rich, CORE-SEDF; Spiver W. Gordon, Florida Field Secretary; Dave Dennis, Southern Program Director; Richard Haley, Southern Project Director

FROM: Sidney Daniels, Johnny Lee Watson, Julie Skurski

DATE: July 16-July 23 [1965]

SUBJECT: Weekly Field Report, Jackson County, Florida

RECEIVED
AUG 2 1965
CORE SEDF

VOTER REGISTRATION: Currently, due to a lack of statistical information in this area, our activities have been limited. We have not been able to determine how many of the eligible Negroes are not registered, or the areas in which most of these people reside. Representatives from the NAACP sought to obtain this information from the office of the Supervisor of Registration. However, the Registrar contends that she cannot open the books to the public, nor can she give the names of registered voters until the registration period terminates in November. We found out from local residents who worked on voter registration last summer that the people whom we are trying to reach would generally be found in areas distant from Marianna, the county seat. We of CORE and local volunteers initiated intensive leafleting and canvassing near the point where Jackson and Gadsden Counties meet. We plan to supplement these efforts by canvassing church congregations throughout the county.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION: Upon moving into Jackson County two weeks ago, we learned that many of the Negro citizens have a strong desire to organize some type of group under the Economic Opportunity Act. We held an open community meeting to begin organization of a Community Action Program on Thursday, July 22 in Marianna. Attorney John Due explained the kinds of programs available under the Anti-Poverty Act and the steps which must be taken to acquire funds. Temporary officers were elected from the large audience, representing most religious and civic organizations of the county's Negro community, plus representatives from the County Welfare and Health Departments. The latter declined to be on the temporary steering committee, stating that they were already committed to working with a previously formed group. This group of city and county officials has apparently been holding closed discussions on the Community Action Program for several months without publicizing them or inviting the Negro community. Invitations to last Thursday night's meeting were extended to all civic groups and officials of the county, and further efforts will be made to broaden the steering committee's representation before the Articles of Incorporation are finally submitted for approval.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: On Saturday, 29 local Negroes held a swim-in at Blue Springs, a large swimming area operated and maintained by the county. Initially, the group had planned to use the Springs last Saturday, but the Sheriff's office refused to give protection, thus forcing the group to cancel out. After a group of Negroes visited the Sheriff demanding protection, the swim-in was replanned for Saturday, July 24. Two deputies were on duty giving protection. There was no disturbance or violence.

On Monday we met at the Florida School for Boys with Arthur Dozier, Director of Child Training Division Institutions in Florida. He admitted that the school is completely segregated, operating two separate campuses, but maintains that the two areas are practically equal in the facilities they offer. Employees have told us otherwise. Dozier says he has the authority to make policy changes, but he does not intend to begin desegregating until forced to do so by the Court or the State Commission. Atty. John Due attended the conference with us, and currently he is seeking more information on the case already pending. We will file complaints with the proper authorities and possibly initiate another suit against the institution.

We also talked with several employees of the County Hospital concerning discriminatory practices there, and will visit the hospital soon.

Respectfully submitted,

Sidney Daniels

Sidney Daniels

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Project Director; Mr. Marvin Rich, CORE-SEDF; Mr. Spiver W. Gordon, CORE North Florida Field Secretary; Mr. Dave Dennis, Southern Program Director.

FROM: Johnny Lee Watson, Sidney Daniels, Julie Skurski

DATE: July 23-31, 1965.

SUBJECT: Weekly Project Report- Jackson County, Florida

This weeks' work began with a two-day assignment for us in Tallahassee and Madison due to the arrival of James Farmer for a conference with the Governor and the city election in Madison on Tuesday.

We returned to our area, Jackson County, on Tueday evening for a mass Freedom Rally at which Rev. C.K. Steele was our guest speaker. He spoke to about 250 people at Mt. Olive Baptist Church. After the meeting, we had all those interested in the over-all program give their name, address and the time at which they would be available to work. About 60 people signed up.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION: On Wednesday we met with a group of interested people to plan strategy for further action in community development. One of our primary objectives in this orgainizing was to launch a massive job campaign. Since that time we have had a number of people attempt to apply for jobs, particularly at public agencies and stores which survive off the Negroes' hard-earned dollars. Most of these establishments would not even give out application forms.

While applying for downtown jobs, a number of people conducted testing of public accomodations. One restaurant refused them entrance, and the rest served them. Several service stations refused use of their restrooms, and complaints were filed on these and on the cafe. The city bus now allows Negroes to ride in front.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: On Firday, July 30, we had an appointment with Mr. Harry Lu as, Administrator of Campbellton-Graceville Hospital in Graceville to discuss current discrimination and segregation in the hospital. We had about a two-hour conference with the administrator, though he refused to recognize the fact that segregation exists. He claims that the existing separation (or segregation) is in the interest of the patients' safety and health. He also claims that the power of admittance has been delegated to the staff doctors. We acquired information on conditions in the hospital from employees and filed a complaint with HEW, since we know the institution receives substantial federal funds.

Respectfully submitted,
Johnny Lee Watson
Johnny Lee Watson

RECEIVED
AUG 4 1965
CORE SEDF

Route 2, Box 143
Marianna, Florida
July 30, 1965

Mr. John Doar
Civil Rights Division
U.S. Justice Department
Washington 25, D.C.

Mr. John Doar:

We wish to report a case of discrimination and request an investigation from your office. The place of discrimination which I am complaining is the City Cafe located in Marianna, Florida on North Caledonia Street next to the Greyhound Bus Station. During a recent visit to the City Cafe, we went to the back entrance where we observed a large discriminatory sign above the door saying "Colored Cafe". We later talked to the manager and he removed the sign from above the door, but he still displays a discriminatory sign saying "Colored" on the door and he continues to discriminate by where Negroes are served. He also has a large cafe in front of the same building for Whites.

NFCEP

Yours for equality,

Johnny Lee Watson

Johnny Lee Watson
Route 2, Box 370-A
Quincy, Florida
Phone no. 627-2561

Sidney Daniels

Sidney Daniels
1403 So. Boulevard St.
Tallahassee, Florida

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Project Director; Mr. Marvin Rich, CORE-SEDF; Mr. Dave Dennis, Southern Program Director; Mr. Spiver Gordon, North Florida Field Secretary

FROM: Sidney Daniels, Johnny Lee Watson, Julie Skurski

DATE: July 31-August 6, 1965

SUBJECT: Field Report, Jackson County, Florida

RECEIVED

[illegible] 1965

CORE-SEDF

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION: On Sunday, August 1, we met with a group of Mar Marianna residents to discuss demands to be presented to the City Commissioners and to select a spokesman for the group. Six demands were decided upon, including the following: the hiring of more Negro policemen, providing them with full powers of arrest and protection and with police cars; pave and light all city streets; all city departments hire non-discriminatorily, including Negroes on all levels; city employees address Negroes by their last name; both city cemetaries be open to all; and a city recreation director be hired. The group of about 35 went to the Commissioners' meeting Tuesday afternoon, and their numbers clearly disconcerted the officials. Only one of the demands, that about the cemetaries, was acted upon. The Commissioners gave various financial excuses on the other points, and finally said they would officially reply to the demands in 60 days. Most of the people felt that the main advancement was in having a number of citizens, rather than a few hand-picked Negroes, voice their discontent and face the Commissioners.

A meeting of the Jackson County Improvement Association steering committee was held on Monday night in the Community Center for the purpose of signing the Articles of Incorporation. Special invitations had been sent to elected officials and agency representatives. The only one of these who came was the mayor, and he refused to participate without first consulting the City Commissioners. Atty. John Due was present to give advice, and the Articles were signed after several rather restrictive modifications concerning time of meetings were added to the constitution at the initiative of the one white member of the committee. A large number of citizens were present to observe, including one liberal local white couple. The steering committee voted that all nine of them should attend a meeting of white officials to which the County Agent had asked Mr. Long, as Chairman, to bring six representatives. They decided to participate in discussion at this meeting, but not vote or make any committments. Members of the audience indicated they would also like to attend and were told the decision was up to them.

At the Wednesday afternoon meeting in the County Agricultural Building, Sam Flowers, representative from the state Office of Economic Opportunity, explained provisions of the Anti-Poverty Act to the audience. We feel that he avoided making the point that minority groups and the poor must actively participate, that he showed favoritism by casually dismissing efforts of the JCIA and encouraging the independent work of the white officials toward the end of having a group sponsored by the County Commissioners, and that he ridiculed CORE Atty. John Due by implying that complaints he has filed on CAP groups are invalid.

A JCIA member moved that a meeting open to all county residents be held to elect a representative group, but this idea alarmed those at the meeting. It was finally decided that a committee of eleven would be elected by those present to further explore ways of forming a CAP group in Jackson. Five of these men are Negro, but one is completely under the control of the officials.

On Thursday, August 5, we held a freedom rally at which Rev. Crutcher of Quincy spoke, along with local citizens who gave reports on the progress of current projects and discussed what else needs to be worked on. Particularly disturbing to those present were the visits made that same day by a Negro and white school principal to homes where a child had been signed up to attend a white school in September. They succeeded in influencing some parents to change their children back to Negro schools, but we think only the official registration in the fall will be valid.

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND ACCOMODATIONS: We succeeded in eating at Horne's Cafe, which has up until now locked Negroes out. We also ate at the drugstore owned by the mayor where a Negro employee was fired last week for serving Negroes.

We have learned that some changes have taken place at two institutions on which we have filed complaints. A Negro was hired as Postmaster at Florida School for Boys, and at Sunland Training Center, Negro and white children now eat, play and attend some classes together.

Respectfully submitted,

Sidney Daniel

Sidney Daniels

August 24, 1965

Mr. Robert Wechsler
Wechsler & Son, Inc.
110 East 138 Street
Bronx, New York

Dear Bob:

Enclosed is a carbon of my letter to George covering the voter registration program. I think it's O.K.

You are really very good to us, and we're most grateful.

Cordially,

Marv

MR:hm
Enclosure

August 24, 1965

Mr. George Wiley
Associate National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear George:

We are pleased that we are able to approve in general the program outlined by the Louisiana staff and Ronnie Moore for additional voter registration activity in those parishes where Federal voter registrars have been appointed. Therefore, our check for $1,660 is enclosed.

However, I would point out that there had been some changes since the prospectus was prepared. It is our intention to provide these funds for voter registration activities exclusively in those parishes where Federal registrars have been or will be appointed. Since registrars will be appointed in additional counties, and since some of the dates mentioned in the prospectus have already passed, we will not hold you rigidly to the budget proposed. We are concerned that the money be used only for voter registration and that we receive an accounting of it as prescribed in the basic agreement with VEP. If this is satisfactory to you, would you please acknowledge.

We're most happy to be able to be of assistance in this important project.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich

MR:hm

cc: Mr. Ronnie Moore

bcc: Mr. Robert Wechsler

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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national director
Dr. George A. Wiley
associate national director

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Carl Rachlin, Esq.
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fund raising director
James Peck
CORElator editor

N. F. C. E. P.
540$\frac{1}{2}$ West Brevard St.
Tallahassee, Florida
October 20, 1965

RECEIVED
OCT 25 1965
CORE SEDF

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
CORE - SEDF
150 Nassau St.
New York, New York

Dear Marvin,

It was good seeing you at the workshop in New York. I think SEDF support of such a program will pay off well in terms of how well each staff person applied himself with community people, after having an opportunity to really look at himself at the week-long workshop. I might mention that I was quite surprised at the unorganized way things got off it's feet, but I think alot was gained by those who attended. How successful the workshops were in terms of application to grass-roots organizing, will require some more time in the field. I will vote for more of such work workshops.

The other matter in which I am writing you about has to do with the voter registration situation in Florida. For some time I have talked to George Wiley and Richard Haley concerning a need to put a greater emphasis in V.R. work in Florida. To this date, CORE has not been able to supply the manpower needed to do the job. I am sure you are aware of the tremendous job Pat Due did in Quincy, Florida with support from V.E.P. I believe once given the support and manpower, we could do an even bigger job in terms of expansion into other counties. At present, we have three workers in all of Florida and we are working in the following counties: Gadsden, Madison, and Jefferson, Liberty, and Leon. Gadsden, Madison, and Jefferson have a 59% Negro potential. There are at least ten other counties with 30% Negro potential in Florida. The point I am trying to make is, we can elect some Negro or liberal white candidates in quite a few Florida counties if a real concentrated effort was made in Florida.

All summer long CORE and SCLC raved and cried about the books not being open on a day convenient to working people. Well, the power structure caught us not prepared to register voters in September for the first time in Quincy's history, as the books were open for six days a week for thirty days, but CORE and SCLC's summer programs were over and I was left in Florida alone without any meaningful community support.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
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RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

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James Peck
CORElator editor

RECEIVED
OCT 25 1965
CORE SEDF

This summer in Gadsden and Jefferson Counties we saw an increase in voters but in Madison, a decrease, mainly because we dealt with city registration and alot of legal cases.

Enclosed is a news clipping from the St. Pete Times, which is actually a slap at the N.A.A.C.P. who did nothing this summer but boast in the news media about a big success in V.R. this past summer. You will also notice a big decrease in state-wide Negro V.R.

I have been told by Richard Haley that CORE can only support three workers in Northern Florida. In a few days we can give you a V.R. program for Florida. I shall be in Miami on the 27th of this month to help Miami CORE plan for some kind of V.R. drive, hopefully to seek some manpower. The V.R. books in Florida are closed for a state-wide election on November 2, 1965 and will open on the 8th of November again.

This letter comes as a request for support in all of Florida in V.R.

Hoping to hear from you concerning this very important matter.

Yours in Need,

Spiver W. Gordon
Field Secretary, CORE

cc. George Wiley
Richard Haley
David Dennis

SWG/lw

November 3, 1965

Mr. Spiver Gordon
North Florida Citizenship
 Education Project
540 1/2 W. Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Spiver:

Thanks so much for your recent note. It was good to talk to you at the workshop. Sorry that we did not really have a greater opportunity.

At this point we have no assurance of foundation support for the north Florida program. We are currently carrying the South Carolina program from our general budget, and cannot take on northern Florida as well.

The foundations seem to be waiting for the first of the year to determine what they shall do with regard to voter education. I think there may be some money around, and I am scrounging.

I will keep you informed. How about doing the same for me.

Cordially,

Marv

MR:hm

No. Fla
Proj.

April 25, 1966

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Floyd:

We are happy to enclose our check for $13,000 to the Citizenship Education Project. Ten thousand dollars ($10,000) of this represents the completion of the $42,000 budgeted for the South Carolina project for the period September 1, 1965 through August 31, 1966. We have been pleased with the success of this project, and hope to continue our relationship.

As you know, our Board indicated that if we were able to raise funds greater than $42,000, we would allocate $15,000 for the northern Florida project. Three thousand dollars ($3,000) is enclosed for this purpose. I do hope that we will be able to be of greater assistance in northern Florida.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm
Enclosure

May 19, 1966

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Floyd:

Enclosed is our check for $1,000 for the Citizenship Education Project in northern Florida. This represents a total grant to this project so far this fiscal year of $4,000.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm
Enclosure

SAMUEL S. PERELSON
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
270 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10016

532-5888

August 4, 1966

Board of Directors
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
for Racial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to your direction I have started an examination of the records of the Citizenship Education Program operated by CORE under a grant from SEDF. My examination was to cover the fiscal year commencing September 1, 1965.

From September 1, 1965 through June 9, 1966, expenditures from the special account maintained by CORE for administering the program amounted to $47,421.12. As of June 9, 1966 the special account had a balance of less than $100.00.

At the time of my examination, although the CORE bookkeeping staff had substantial notice of my visit, I found that as of the end of December, 1965 there were no subsidary records, expense vouchers or other supporting documents to substantiate well over $20,000.00 of disbursements.

Another pertinent point to consider is that although the agreement with CORE made provision for a 15% administrative override, CORE reimbursed itself for payroll taxes and fringes at the rate of 10% of payroll; and then applied the 15% override thereon.

The monies were expended as follows:

North Florida - all relating prior to 9/1/65		$1,666.88
Louisiana - telephone bill		148.62
South Carolina:		
Prior to 9/1/65 - including 15% override of $3,547.41	$8,917.41	
Auto	2,305.31	
Telephone and office	425.65	
Payroll - including some prior to 9/1/65	9,771.41	
J.T. McCain - expenses	237.22	
Sundry	279.26	
Override 9/1 - 10/31/65	845.15	22,781.41
Disbursed without expense vouchers:		
Auto	$ 1,824.21	
No explanation	21,000.00	22,824.21
Total		$47,421.12

My examination thus far has not included an audit of underlying documents, i.e., original bills, cancelled payroll checks, etc., to determine the validity and accuracy of the disbursements.

Since there was an apparent breakdown of the CORE record-keeping system subsequent to January 1, 1966 it is not possible at this time to state whether or how much of the unvouchered reimbursements CORE made, amounting to $22,824.21, were in fact due to them.

Very truly yours,

Samuel S. Perelson

lc

[n.d.]

Dear Marv,

Financial Records + field reports have been sent to both SEDF and McCann, I am sending you the news articles. Please review the articles and pass the clippings on to SEDF.

The clippings will supplement our field reports.

Thanks.
Ronnie

REGULAR LOUISIANA [redacted] TASK FORCE WORKERS

Name   race

1. Mike Lesser, W
21. Mimi Feingold, W
3. Howard Messing, W
4. Tom Valentine, N
5. Loris Davis, N
6. Claudia Edwards, N
7. Lawrence A. Mitchell, N
8. Henry Brown, N
9. Spiver Gordon, N
10. Danny Mitchell, N

LOUISIANA TASK FORCE
SUMMER 1964

Name	race	Address	
1. Frederick Brooks,	N	2714 Jefferson St.	Nashville, Tenn.
2. Catherine Cortez,	N	3555 Oxford Ave.	Bronx, N.Y.
3. Judith Rollins,	N	40 Maywood Street	Boston, Mass.
4. Cathy Patterson,	N	1107 Coosa Street	Birmingham, Ala.
5. Sharon Burger,	W	527 Calhoun	Mishawaka, Ind.
6. Peggy Ewan,	W	1524 Lazy Lane	Clinton, Iowa
7. Joanne Derken,	W	207 N. Mills	Madison, Wisconsin
8. Ronnie Sigal,	W	3713 Abbott South	Minneapolis, Minn.
9. Charles Fenton,	W	361 10th Ave.	San Francisco, Cal
10. Robert Hurwitt,	W	126 Carthage Rd.	Scarsdale, N.Y.
11. David Kramer,	W	1343 Mason St.	Dearbor, Mich.
12. Robert McPhall,	W	1668 Page Street	San Francisco, Cal
13. Jeffery Schwartz,	W	830 Euclaire Ave.	Columbus, Ohio
14. James Tredinnick,	W	302 Blackman St.	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
15. Robert Weaver,	W	2646 Bellevue	Cincinnati, Ohio
16. William J. Yates,	W	37 Mount Vernon St.	Cambridge, Mass.
17. James M. Van Matre,	W	181 S. E. 31st Ave.	Boynton Beach, Fla
18. Janet Weiner,	W	1003 E. 53rd St.	Chicago, Ill.
19. Joe Weiner,	W	1003 E. 53rd St.	Chicago, Ill.
20. Ruttie Wells,	N		New Orleans, La.
21. Peter Reschout,	W	56 Clarendln Ave.	Mont Pelier, Ver.
221. Kenny Johnson,	N		Plaquemine, La.
23. Willie Mellieon,	N		Plaquemine, La.
24. Henry Edwards,	N		Plaquemine, La.
25. Edsel Brown,	N		Plaquemine, La.

CEP

NATIONAL---CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

May 7, 1965

SOUTH CAROLINA

GASOLINE BILLS----1965

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH (to date)	GRAND TOTAL
$ 5.50	$ 3.04	→ $ 2.49	
4.55	5.62	2.67	
4.95	2.59	4.84	
4.88	4.99	3.92	
4.90	6.74		
70.46	5.91		
6.55	4.68		
8.58	4.40		
4.71	3.59		
3.76	4.70		
4.90	5.96		
5.61	6.40		
3.00	5.53		
	4.20		
	4.96		
	5.70		
OTALS--$132.35	$ 79.01	$13.92	$225.28

Pd 5/12/65 ce

CEP

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

5/11/65

C.S.E.D.F.
150 Nassau Street, Rm. 1312
New York, New York

American Oil Company
(McClain Amoco Ser.)
(Sumter South Carolina)

Purchaser-----Frank Robinson

Credit Card No.
(317 880 571 3)

0757004	$3.58
0757040	$2.22
0757082	$3.10
0757094	$3.59
0756907	$4.24
0756925	$6.90
0756880	$2.90
0756942	$5.00
0756952	$3.25
0756956	$2.05
0756970	$5.38
0756992	$2.87
0557284	$4.78
0557292	$2.17
0557295	$4.34
TOTAL	$56.37

Pd 5/12/65
cc

January 23,1966

VOTER REGISTRATION FIGURES FOR THE TWO COUNTIES WHERE FEDERAL EXAMINERS ARE LOCATED

Clarendon County

Monday,January 17,1966 -- 2

Tuesday,January 18,1966 -- 6

Wednesday,January 19,1966 ------------------------------------- 8

Thursday,January 20,1966 -------------------------------------- 18

Friday,January 21,1966 -- 1

Saturday,January22,1966 --------------------------------------- 4

Total 39

Drochester County

Monday,January 17,1966 -- 3

Tuesday,January 18,1966 --------------------------------------- 1

Wednesday,January 19,1966 ------------------------------------- 1

Thursday,January 20,1966 -------------------------------------- 1

Friday,January 21,1966 -- 0

Saturday,January 22,1966 -------------------------------------- 9

Total 15

Total for one week for the two counties ---------------------- 39
15
54

James T. McCain

TO: NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL
CORE SCHOLARSHIP EDUCATION DEFENSE FUND
NATIONAL OFFICE OF CORE

FROM: LOUISIANA STAFF

RE: FORMAT OF LOUISIANA
SUMMER PROJECT
1965

does not include salary (   )
or legal program $20,000

SUMMER PROGRAM FOR LOUISIANA

In many parishes in Louisiana, it would be a serious error to make a big push in voter registration without making sure that a strong local community structure was established beforehand to guide newly registered voters toward supporting long range political, economic, legal, educational and social programs. In other parishes where we have already developed stable units of sound local leadership, a crash program in voter registration would be beneficial. In the latter case, we'll concentrate on voter registration and at the same time on community organization.

Throughout North Louisiana in the 4th and 5th Congressional Districts, there is a need for basic community organization centered around the "felt needs" of the community. I contend, however, that because of the climate created by the passage of the voting rights bill, voter registration will be a key issue of concern for most people in every parish of Louisiana. If this contention is true, even in areas where we intend to work primarily on community organization some of our attention will definitely have to be concentrated on voter registration.

Let no one forget that although the voting rights bill might substantially decrease discrimination in the area of Negro suffrage, problems of apathy, illiteracy, fear, exploitation, ignorance and public and/or private intimidation will still exist.

Charts have been prepared denoting category of parishes as to emphasis, number of workers and cars needed, budget and other essentials. Most workers will be self-supporting volunteers. We expect many volunteers to bring cars with them. Volunteers should be prepared to provide bond for themselves.

The outlined distribution of resources may be changed to cover additional parishes. However, no additional funds will be needed. Parishes will be selected primarily from the 4th and 5th Congressional districts, depending on the outcome of advance scouting now in progress.

FORMAT FOR SOUTH LOUISIANA - EMPHASIS VOTER REGISTRATION

g. c.	Parish	Negro Regis.	White Regis.	Negro Poten.	White Poten.	Possible N. Increase	No. of Workers	No. of Cars	Budget 3 Mos.
	E. Baton Rouge	12,031	75,702	23,212	98,654	11,181	15	3	$ 1,275
	W. Baton Rouge	1,244	3,618	4,069	4,524	2,825	5	1	$ 825
	Iberville	2,969	7,395	8,023	9,494	5,054	10	2	$~~1~~1,050
	Ascension	2,515	8,899	4,753	11,923	2,238	10	2	$ 1,050
	West Feliciana	18	235	5,185	3,029	5,167	10	2	$ 1,050
	East Feliciana	185	2,736	6,729	7,425	6,544	10	2	$ 1,050
	St. Helena	564	2,061	2,461	2,578	1,897	10	2	$ 1,050
	Pointe Coupee	1,521	4,402	6,082	6,613	4,561	10	2	$ 1,050
	Tangipahea	3,241	19,851	10,064	25,168	7,363	5	1	$ 825
	St. Tammany	2,781	18,064	5,664	17,517	2,883	5	1	$ 825
	Washington	1,590	15,496	7,741	18,322	6,151	10	2	$ 1,050
	Livingston	1,414	13,136	2,058	13,655	644	5	1	$ 825
	Rapides	3,873	32,429	20,373	51,344	16,500	15	3	$ 1,275
							120	24	$13,200

Subsistence for 22 workers . . .	$ 5,280
Rental for 5 cars	$ 2,250
TOTAL BUDGET	$20,730

ach parish budget has been compiled on he following basis:

- $50.00 per month for office and/or freedom house rental.
- $75.00 per month for office supplies.
- $75.00 per month for gas, oil of each car.
- $75.00 per month miscellaneous expenses.

SOUTH LOUISIANA BUDGET

June 19 - August 31, 1965

Food and Housing (22 workers) ($20 per week per worker)	$ 5,280.00
Office and/or freedom house rent ($50.00 per month per base)	$ 1,950.00
Office supplies ($75 per month per base)	$ 2,925.00
Car Rental ($150 per month per car)	$ 2,250.00
Car Maintenance ($75 per month per car)	$ 5,400.00
Miscellaneous ($75 per month per base)	$ 2,925.00
TOTAL	$20,730.00

Figures for:

120 workers - 22 receiving subsistence
98 self-supporting

24 cars - 5 rented receiving maintenance
19 volunteer receiving maintenance

13 parish bases.

FORMAT FOR NORTH LOUISIANA - EMPHASIS COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Cong. Dist.	Parish	Negro Regis.	White Regis.	Negro Poten.	White Poten.	Possible N. Increase	No. of Workers	No. of Cars	Budget 3 Mos.
5	Ouachita	1,780	29,797	18,168	44,444	16,388	15	3	$ 1,275
5	Jackson	1,245	6,047	2,882	7,249	1,637	10	2	$ 1,050
5	Lincoln	1,323	6,990	7,614	11,971	6,291	10	2	$~~1~~1,050
4	CaddO	4,969	62,429	48,405	94,334	43,436	20	4	$ 1,500
4	Bienville	590	4,985	4,657	5,982	4,067	10	2	$ 1,050
4	Claiborne	125	5,208	5,707	6,849	5,582	10	2	$ 1,050
4	Webster	850	12,034	7,970	17,033	7,120	10	2	$ 1,050
									$13,200

Subsistence for 22 workers . . $ 5,280

Rental for 5 cars . . . .$ 2,250

$20,730

Each budget has been compiled on the following basis:

$50.00 per month for office and/or freedom house rental.

$75 per month for office supplies.

$75 per month for gas, oil of each car.

$75 per month miscellaneous expenses.

NORTH LOUISIANA BUDGET

June 19 - August 31, 1965

Food and housing ($20 per week per worker)	$ 5,280.00
Office rent ($50 per month per base)	$ 1,050.00
Office supplies ($75 per month per car)	$ 1,575.00
Car rental ($150 per month per car)	$ 2,250.00
Car maintenance ($75 per month per car)	$3,825.00
Miscellaneous ($75 per month per base)	$ 1,575.00
TOTAL	$15,555.00

Figures for:Z

85 workers - 22 receiving subsistence
63 self supporting

17 cars - 5 rented, receiving maintenance
12 volunteer, receiving maintenance

7 Parish bases.

SUMMER PROJECT TRAINING SESSION

June 12 - 19, 1965

Housing ($1.00 per day per person)	$ 1,435.00
Food ($1.50 per day per person)	$ 2,152.00
Temporary Headquarters (overhead costs and assembly place rental)	$ 500.00
Training kits, clerical essentials and purchase of booklets	$ 100.00
Car maintenance	$ 300.00
Miscellaneous	$ 200.00
TOTAL	$ 4,687.00

Figures for: 205 workers

LOUISIANA BUDGET

SUMMER - 1965

Food and housing . . . . ($20 per week per worker)	$ 10,560.00
Office rent . . . . ($50 per month per base)	$ 3,000.00
Office supplies . . . . ($75 per month per base)	$ 4,500.00
Car rental . . . . ($150 per month per car)	$ 4,500.00
Car maintenance . . . . ($75 per month per car)	$ 9,225.00
Miscellaneous . . . . ($75 per month per base)	$ 4,400.00
Telephone and WATS line	$ 3,000.00
Initial housing deposits	$ 500.00
SubTOTAL	$ 39,785.00
Training session budget	$ 4,687.50
TOTAL	$ 44,472.50

Figures for:

205 workers - 44 receiving subsistence
161 self-supporting

41 cars - 10 rented, receiving maintenance
31 volunteer, receiving maintenance

20 Parish bases

NOTE: Bond and Legal costs have not been estimated.

SUMMER PROJECT EXPENSE ADVANCE FROM BUDGET

List of immediate needs (Request for 5/10/65)

1.	WATS line	$ 500.00
2.	Telephone installations at Baton Rouge and Monroe (Deposit)	$ 300.00
3.	Office equipment: desks, blackboards, shelves, tables, wall partitions, file cabinets, book cases, typewriters, etc.	$ 500.00
4.	Office supplies, which include mimeo paper, typing paper, legal pads, pencils, ink, ledgers, etc.	$ 500.00
5.	Voter registration forms and record keeping essentials, relevant maps	$ 1,250.00
6.	Initial deposit on housing in 4th, 5th, 6th, & 8th Congressional districts.	$ 1,000.00
	4 houses in 4th district 3 houses in 5th district 12 houses in 6th district 1 house in 8th district 20 houses at $50 per house	
7.	Miscellaneous & Reserve	$ 950.00
	TOTAL	$ 5,000.00

CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION
PROSPECTUS
FOR
COUNTY OR PARISH
SEMINARS

FOR THE STATES OF:

South Carolina, Florida,
Louisiana

SPONSORED BY THE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND
FOR RACIAL EQUALITY, INC.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH LOCAL, UNAFFILIATED, AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY
GROUPS AND CHAPTERS OF NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS

The Problem

In July, 1966, The Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, Inc., made its first attempt to train political activists by holding a southern regional week-long conference at Penn Community Center, at Frogmore, South Carolina. Political candidates and/or campaign workers came from the states of Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi and Maryland.

The objectives were:

1. To develop a practical understanding of the functions of state, county and city governmental offices.

2. To introduce participants to the structure, policies, platforms and personalities of American political parties.

3. To develop skills in the 'ways and means" of effective political campaigning.

The workshop was a success. Participants asked us to hold follow-up state conferences. During the months of October, November and December, 1966, we held state conferences in Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana. At these meetings, we were asked over and over again to hold county sessions. Local groups offered to help. We accepted the challenge.

Workshops at the county level will generally follow the same format as the state meetings, but emphasis will be placed on how to get political strength in my county government. Persons who are newcomers to the American political arena must be trained to effectively utilize the ballot to secure and protect their rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Even the old political activists must polish their skills to be effective in the system of politics. Emphasis will be on solving the specific concrete problems of each county.

Recruitment of Participants

In each county, SEDFRE staff members Spiver Gordon, James T. McCain, Frank Robinson, and Emerson Brown will work in conjunction with local organizations in recruiting citizen-leaders at the county level who are interested in becoming involved in community affairs. The trainees will be introduced to the techniques and methods of political organization. The participants will come from all classes and will represent all levels - professionals, lay and youth. They will discuss local issues and their relation to political power and organization.

Involvement of Local Organizations in Sponsoring County Workshops

SEDFRE will require local organizations to do the following things in co-sponsoring the Citizenship Education Seminars:

1. To provide a meeting place, noon meals and travel expenses for local participants.
2. To assist in the recruiting of trainees.
3. To provide local resource persons and discussion leaders.
4. To participate in drafting the agenda tailored to their local needs.
5. To provide audio-visual aid equipment.
6. To agree to do follow-up to the seminars.
7. To purchase clerical items like pencils, pads, and similar essentials.

SEDFRE will provide:

1. Staff consultation with co-sponsoring organizations.
2. Materials published by SEDFRE and other national organizations
3. Assistance in recruiting trainees
4. Resource persons from state and national organizations involved in political action.
5. Films which can be used for discussion and instruction.

EXAMPLE OF A WORKSHOP AGENDA

8:00 - 9:00	Registration of Participants
9:00 - 10:00	General Assembly
	Introduction of resource persons and participants
	Statement of Purpose
FILM:	The Negro and the South - Explores the meaning of the term " southern way of life to the South's 43 million whites and 11 million Negroes. Interviews Negro and white citizens, and observes segregated schools in the South. Participants will view film and then discuss.

WORKSHOPS

10:00 - 11:00
11:00 - 12:00 Two groups will alternate in attending two workshops which will run simultaneously.

#1 VOTER REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION DRIVES

A. Participants will be given an opportunity to tell their problems and their experiences in solving them.

B. Areas where we can win offices, and kinds of offices we can win.

C. The emphasis of organizing Voter Registration Drives and Education Classes will be a block, precinct, ward and county (parish) level.

D. How to combat fear, apathy and ignorance by the use of education classes.

E. How to conduct Voter Education Classes

F. How to use Voting Machines and mark ballots.

G. Mock elections, role playing.

#2 SETTING UP A POLITICAL ORGANIZATION ON A COUNTY LEVEL

A. Organizing the Blocks, Precincts, Wards and County
B. Choosing leaders, and outlining duties.
C. Finding problems, setting up timetables to solve them.
D. Stimulating interest with live year-round programs.
E. Making assignments and tasks
F. Naming committees and responsibilities

12:00 - 1:00 LUNCH

WORKSHOPS

1:00 - 2:30
2:30 - 4:00 #1 HOW TO GET OUT THE VOTE

A. Organization, blocks, precincts, wards, and county
B. Good candidates
C. Sound and Interesting programs
D. Co-operation with other groups
E. Canvassing, telephoning, door to door contact.
F. Public meeting, leafletting.
G. Finances, transportation.
H. Regular meetings

#2 POLITICAL STRUCTURE

A. County, wards, precinct committees
B. Election laws, governing county government.
C. Evaluation of county political power structure
D. Democratic committeemen and committeewomen
   1. Duties 2. Election 3. How it affects county, ward, and precinct levels of government
E. County Commissioners
   1. Duties 2. Term of office 3. How to qualify 4. Areas represented

WORKSHOPS

4:00 - 5:00
5:00 - 6:00 #1 YEAR-ROUND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. How to organize for a year-round program.

B. Active only at election time or year-round.
C. Deal with community problems
D. Participants should give suggestions on how to maintain such organizations.

#2 MAKING PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

A. Where do we go from here?
B. Participants will be given opportunity to discuss and arrive at answers to their problems.
C. New techniques in reaching the masses.
D. How to reach middle-class, Preachers, teachers

6:00 - 8:00 EVALUATION SESSION

Selection of Parishes or Counties (schedule is attached)

The criteria for selecting areas will be based on the potential to achieve meaningful and effective use of the ballot and political action. Priority will be based on the possibilities of:

1. Negro-white liberal coalitions
2. Negro voting majority
3. Feasibility of developing a balance of political power

Materials

The primary source of information for the workshops will be our own manual "Political Strength - How to Get It". We shall also utilize materials from the AFL-CIO COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL EDUCATION (COPE) which will include an election claendar and similar items. Information booklets on governmental structure, and local election laws will be obtained from the Secretary of State, and from the Southern Regional Council. We shall ask other groups to assist us in sponsoring the seminars. We shall utilize the resources of the League of Women Voters, and similar political action groups.

Faculty

In addition to the resource persons provided by local organizations, SEDFRE will periodically seek the aid of political organizers. Among those previously used by SEDFRE and committed to work with us in the future are:

W. W. Harleaux, President
Iberville Industrial Voters League
Plaquemine, Louisiana

Fanny Allen Neal, Staff Representative
AFL-COP Committee on Political Education
Montgomery, Alabama

Leon Shull, Executive Director
Americans for Democratic Action
Washington, D. C.

Lawrence Guyot, Mississippi
Freedom Democratic Party

Jac Wasserman, Field Director
National Sharecroppers Fund
Atlanta, Georgia

Percy Sutton, Borough President
of Manhattan, New York

Horace Sheffield, Staff Representative
United Auto Workers
Detroit, Michigan

Kenneth A. Gibson, Candidate for
Mayor of Newark, New Jersey, May 1966

Nils R. Douglas, Candidate, House of
Representatives, April 1966, New Orleans, La.

Murphy W. Bell, Candidate for
City Council, May 1964, New Orleans, La.

August Meier, Author and Historian
Roosevelt University
Chicago, Illinois

Norman Hill, Legislative
Representative, AFL-CIO
Washington, D. C.

Vernon Jordan, Director
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

W. E. Howard, Political
Science Dept., Florida
A & M University

BUDGET

Cost Per Workshop

I. Staff member will take 2 weeks to organize (recruitment and planning with each co-sponsoring group) each seminar	
Salary ($125.00 per week)	$ 250.00
Automobile, Room and Board expenses - $10.50 a day for 14 days	147.00
II. Distribution of SEDF manual, 100 copies, ("Political Strength - How to Get It")	15.00
III. Faculty Travel	150.00
	$ 562.00

With each seminar costing SEDFRE $562.00, 25 seminars will exceed a financial total of $14,050.00

(In use after Jan., 1962)
(given with other 2 VR forms)

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

Form No. 1

Applicant must correctly answer any four of the following six questions so as to evidence an elemental knowledge of the Constitution and Government, an attachment thereto, and a simple understanding of the obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

1. The church that we attend is chosen—
   a. by the National Government.
   b. by ourselves.
   c. by the Congress.

2. The President must be at least—
   a. twenty-five years old.
   b. thirty years old.
   c. thirty-five years old.

3. It is important for every voter—
   a. to vote as others tell him to vote.
   b. to vote for the most popular candidates.
   c. to vote for the best qualified candidates.

4. The name of our first President was—
   a. John Adams.
   b. George Washington.
   c. Alexander Hamilton.

5. The Constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of—
   a. the national courts.
   b. the States.
   c. the people.

6. The President of the Senate gets his office—
   a. by election by the people.
   b. by election by the Senate.
   c. by appointment by the President.

Applicant's answers must be provided on Form No. 11 furnished by the Registrar for permanent records.

This card must be returned to the Registrar

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

Form No. 2

Applicant must correctly answer any four of the following six questions so as to evidence an elemental knowledge of the Constitution and Government, an attachment thereto, and a simple understanding of the obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

1. The Congress cannot regulate commerce—
   a. between States.
   b. with other countries.
   c. within a state.

2. The general plan of a State government is given—
   a. in the Constitution of the United States.
   b. in the laws of the Congress.
   c. in its own State constitution.

3. The name of our first President was—
   a. John Adams.
   b. George Washington.
   c. Alexander Hamilton.

4. The President gets his authority to carry out laws—
   a. from the Declaration of Independence.
   b. from the Constitution.
   c. from the Congress.

5. Our towns and cities have delegated authority which they get from the—
   a. State.
   b. Congress.
   c. President.

6. A citizen who desires to vote on election day must, before that date, go before the election officers and—
   a. register.
   b. pay all of his bills.
   c. have his picture taken.

Applicant's answers must be provided on Form No. 11 furnished by the Registrar for permanent records.

This card must be returned to the Registrar

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

Form No. 3

Applicant must correctly answer any four of the following six questions so as to evidence an elemental knowledge of the Constitution and Government, an attachment thereto, and a simple understanding of the obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

1. Limits are placed on the right to vote by the—
    - a. National Government.
    - b. States.
    - c. courts.

2. The Articles of Confederation are—
    - a. the Constitution we now have.
    - b. a plan for State governm ent.
    - c. an early plan of government for the original 13 States.

3. The mail carrier is paid by the—
    - a. city.
    - b. State.
    - c. United States Government.

4. The President is elected—
    - a. for four years.
    - b. for six years.
    - c. for life.

5. The name of our first President was—
    - a. John Adams.
    - b. George Washington.
    - c. Alexander Hamilton.

6. The Congress cannot establish—
    - a. churches.
    - b. courts.
    - c. banks.

Applicant's answers must be provided on Form No. 11 furnished by the Registrar for permanent records.

This card must be returned to the Registrar

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

Form No. 4

Applicant must correctly answer any four of the following six questions so as to evidence an elemental knowledge of the Constitution and Government, an attachment thereto, and a simple understanding of the obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

1. The name of our first President was—
    - a. John Adams.
    - b. George Washington.
    - c. Alexander Hamilton.

2. The President is elected—
    - a. by the Congress.
    - b. by the direct vote of the people.
    - c. by the people through electors.

3. We usually decide public questions in the United States by a vote of the—
    - a. few.
    - b. majority.
    - c. male citizens.

4. Bad government in a democracy is possible if the people—
    - a. make wise votes.
    - b. forget to vote.
    - c. do not stay at home.

5. A government in which the people delegate authority to chosen officials is—
    - a. a totalitarian state.
    - b. a republic.
    - c. a monarchy.

6. Laws for the District of Columbia are made—
    - a. by the State of Maryland.
    - b. by the Congress.
    - c. by the people who live there.

Applicant's answers must be provided on Form No. 11 furnished by the Registrar for permanent records.

This card must be returned to the Registrar

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

Form No. 5

Applicant must correctly answer any four of the following six questions so as to evidence an elemental knowledge of the Constitution and Government, an attachment thereto, and a simple understanding of the obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

1. The legislative branch of the State government—
   - a. makes the laws for the State.
   - b. tries cases in the courts.
   - c. explains the laws.

2. Limits are placed on the right to vote by the—
   - a. National Government.
   - b. States.
   - c. courts.

3. The powers granted to the National Government in the Constitution are called—
   - a. delegated powers.
   - b. denied powers.
   - c. the final authority.

4. The name of our first President was—
   - a. John Adams.
   - b. George Washington.
   - c. Alexander Hamilton.

5. The Constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of—
   - a. the national courts.
   - b. the States.
   - c. the people.

6. Each State has as many Presidential electors as it has—
   - a. Senators.
   - b. Representatives.
   - c. Senators and Representatives.

Applicant's answers must be provided on Form No. 11 furnished by the Registrar for permanent records.

This card must be returned to the Registrar

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

Form No. 6

Applicant must correctly answer any four of the following six questions so as to evidence an elemental knowledge of the Constitution and Government, an attachment thereto, and a simple understanding of the obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

1. In case of impeachment of the President, the officer who would preside at the trial is—
   - a. the Vice President.
   - b. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
   - c. Chief Justice of the United States.

2. Money is coined by—
   - a. the States.
   - b. the people.
   - c. the National Government.

3. Our Constitution has been changed—
   - a. by the President.
   - b. by the Congress and the people.
   - c. by the Supreme Court.

4. Limits are placed on the right to vote by the—
   - a. National Government.
   - b. States.
   - c. courts.

5. The Constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of—
   - a. the national courts.
   - b. the States.
   - c. the people.

6. The name of our first President was—
   - a. John Adams.
   - b. George Washington.
   - c. Alexander Hamilton.

Applicant's answers must be provided on Form No. 11 furnished by the Registrar for permanent records.

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DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

Form No. 7

Applicant must correctly answer any four of the following six questions so as to evidence an elemental knowledge of the Constitution and Government, an attachment thereto, and a simple understanding of the obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

1. The State governments have the authority to—
   a. admit new States into the Union.
   b. set up local governments within the State.
   c. declare war.

2. The Seventeenth Amendment states that Senators shall be elected by—
   a. the State legislatures.
   b. the people of the States.
   c. the Congress.

3. The Constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of—
   a. the national courts.
   b. the States.
   c. the people.

4. Presidential candidates are nominated—
   a. by State Legislatures.
   b. by National Conventions.
   c. by the people.

5. The written statement of the things for which a political party stands is called the—
   a. ballot.
   b. platform.
   c. candidate.

6. The name of our first President was—
   a. John Adams.
   b. George Washington.
   c. Alexander Hamilton.

Applicant's answers must be provided on Form No. 11 furnished by the Registrar for permanent records.

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DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

Form No. 8

Applicant must correctly answer any four of the following six questions so as to evidence an elemental knowledge of the Constitution and Government, an attachment thereto, and a simple understanding of the obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

1. The number of Representatives from each State depends upon—
   - a. the voters.
   - b. the population.
   - c. the electors.

2. The Senators and Congressmen from my State are elected by the—
   - a. State legislature.
   - b. voters.

3. The name of our first President was—
   - a. John Adams.
   - b. George Washington.
   - c. Alexander Hamilton.

4. The Constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of—
   - a. the national courts.
   - b. the States.
   - c. the people.

5. United States judges obtain their offices through—
   - a. election by the people of their districts.
   - b. appointment by the President without the approval of the Senate.
   - c. appointment by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

6. A tax on the money a person receives in payment for his labor, or earnings from his property is—
   - a. an income tax.
   - b. a poll tax.
   - c. a sales tax.

Applicant's answers must be provided on Form No. 11 furnished by the Registrar for permanent records.

This card must be returned to the Registrar

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

Form No. 9

Applicant must correctly answer any four of the following six questions so as to evidence an elemental knowledge of the Constitution and Government, an attachment thereto, and a simple understanding of the obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

1. The name of our first President was—
   - a. John Adams.
   - b. George Washington.
   - c. Alexander Hamilton.

2. The Constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of—
   - a. the national courts.
   - b. the States.
   - c. the people.

3. All bills of revenue (tax) must begin in—
   - a. the Senate.
   - b. the Supreme Court.
   - c. the House of Representatives.

4. Most States have a lawmaking body made up—
   - a. of two houses.
   - b. of one house.
   - c. of the governor and the department heads.

5. The Members of the House of Representatives are called—
   - a. judges.
   - b. Congressmen.
   - c. Senators.

6. The (U. S.) Supreme Court is made up of—
   - a. 9 Justices.
   - b. 6 Justices.
   - c. 5 Justices.

Applicant's answers must be provided on Form No. 11 furnished by the Registrar for permanent records.

This card must be returned to the Registrar

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

Form No. 10

Applicant must correctly answer any four of the following six questions so as to evidence an elemental knowledge of the Constitution and Government, an attachment thereto, and a simple understanding of the obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

1. Limits are placed on the right to vote by the—
   - a. National Government.
   - b. States.
   - c. courts.

2. The name of our first President was—
   - a. John Adams.
   - b. George Washington.
   - c. Alexander Hamilton.

3. The judges of the national courts hold office—
   - a. for five years.
   - b. for life if they obey the laws.
   - c. for twenty years.

4. The tax we pay on our property is—
   - a. a business tax.
   - b. a property tax.
   - c. an inheritance tax.

5. The chief work of the Congress is to—
   - a. make the laws for the Nation.
   - b. explain the laws.
   - c. make treaties.

6. The system of courts in a State is called—
   - a. the executive branch of the government.
   - b. the State judiciary.
   - c. the Senate.

Applicant's answers must be provided on Form No. 11 furnished by the Registrar for permanent records.

This card must be returned to the Registrar

AFFIDAVIT

Form No. 11

Question Form Selected
Circle one

________________, Louisiana Date________________

1	**6**
2	**7**
3	**8**
4	**9**
5	**10**

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and fully abide by the laws of this State and that I am well disposed to the good order and happiness thereof.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this

________day of________________, 196____.

____
(Deputy Registrar)

____
Applicant's Signature

"Applicant shall demonstrate his ability to read and write from dictation by the Registrar of Voters from the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States of America."

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. (Article VIII, 1 (c) (7) La. Constitution)

CITIZENSHIP TEST FOR REGISTRATION

Circle letter indicating your answers to the four numbered questions you have chosen.

1 — a b c　　**3 — a b c**　　**5 — a b c**

2 — a b c　　**4 — a b c**　　**6 — a b c**

(La. Constitution, Article VIII, Sec. 1 (d) and LRS 18:31 (2)

(The above qualification test and a registration application form provided for by Act 63 of 1962, (Form LR-1), were received by me from the ________________ Parish Registrar of Voters upon my request to register, and I have signed both for acknowledgement and identification with my application to register.)

Date: ________________________________, 196____.

____
Applicant for Registration

Ward ____________ Precinct ________________

Address ________________________

(Over)

FINANCIAL REPORT

June 16-27, 1964

DATE	DISBURSEMENT	AMOUNT	CK. NO.	DEPOSIT	BALANCE
6-16-64	Advance from SEDF			$2,000.00	$2,000.00
	Lawrence A. Mitchell	$ 50.00	01		
	Pelican office Supply,	26.84	02		1,923.16
6-17-64	Dixie Car Rental	600.00	03		
	Ronnie M. Moore	84.62	04		1,238.54
6-18-64	Ronnie M. Moore	57.52	05		
	Michael Lesser	300.00	06		
	Mimi Feingold	175.00	08		
	Loria Davis	175.00	09		
	Willie Carruth	50.00	10		
	Mrs. Nora Scott	10.00	11		
	Mrs. S. W. Edwards	5.00	12		
	Mrs. Gladys Jackson	263.75	13		
	Mrs. Joseph Mellieon	8.00	14		
	Lawrence A. Mitchell, Jr.	47.29	15		146.98
6-20-64	Ronnie M. Moore	100.00	16		46.98
6-24-64	Lolis Elie	20.00	17		26.98
6-25-64	Mrs. Margarette Meadows	5.00	18		21.98
6-26-64	Advance from Sedf			3,400.00	3,421.98
	Richard Smith	12.00	19		
	E. N. Edwards Insurance	109.00	20		
	Econo Car Rental System	90.64	21		
	Econo Car Rental System	1,000.00	22		
	Lawrence A. Mitchell, Jr.	4802	23		2,162.32
6-27-64	Michael Lesser	5.71	24		
	Mrs. Alice Armstead	17.00	25		
	Mrs. Gladys Jackson	200.00	26		
	Leroy Alfred	100.00	27		
	Lawrence A. Mitchell, Jr.	47.21	29		1,642.40

Submitted by Ronnie M Moore
Ronnie M. Moore
Louisiana Field Secretary

COPY

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
306 Ivey St., Plaquemine, La. 687-9131

For immediate release..............July 1, 1964

Due to the fact that over 400,000 Negroes have been disfrancised in Louisiana by the discriminatory application of rigid and unconstitutional voter registration laws, Negro leaders in several La. parishes have found it essential to demand equal representation through mock registration. Within the past two years over 10,000 Negroes have applied for registration in the 5th and 6th Congressional Districts alone and of that number a little over 2,000 have been successfully registered by biased registrars.

To bring an immediate end to this un-American conspiracy by Louisiana politicians to restrict Negro suffrage, the Negro leaders of the 5th and 6th Congressional Districts have met and decided to dramatize to the world the Negro struggle to get full access to the ballot by commencing as of this date a freedom registration campaign.

As a part of freedom registration a petition in the form of a registered letter has been sent to Gov. John McKeithen.

Freedom registration consists of getting every unregistered Negro voter to fill out a simplified version of the state application form in the presence of a freedom registrar. To achieve this end, the following freedom registrars have been appointed to serve the following parishes:

1. St. Helena -- David Howard
2. Tangipahoa -- Loria Davis
3. East Feliciana -- Christine Wright
4. West Feliciana -- Robert Gilmore
5. Pointe Coupee -- Sargent Caulfield
6. Ouachita -- Roscoe Young
7. Jackson -- W. C. Flannigan
8. Madison -- Velma Wylche
9. Iberville -- Spiver Gordon

The campaign shall be in effect for at least 30 days and after which the freedom registrars will attempt to have their freedom applications filed with the local parish registrars for actual registration.

Ronnie M. Moore
Field Secretary,
CORE

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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Roger N. Baldwin
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Allan Knight Chalmers
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E. Stanley Jones
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Martin Luther King
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2nd vice chairman
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secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

REPORT FOR PERIOD: JUNE 15-25, 1964

I. Parishes to be Worked:
- A. Tangipahoa
- B. St. Helena
- C. Ouachita and North Louisiana
  - 1. Jackson
  - 2. Madison (if possible)
- D. Iberville

II. Essentials:
- A. Five Cars
- B. 34 workers

III. Assignment of Staff:

A. Iberville:
Spiver Gordon, group leader
Lawrence Mitchell, office manager
Joe Weiner, (to assist in office at times)
Tom Valentine
Kenny Johnson
Robert Hurwitt
Jim Van Metre
Ronnie Siegal
Henry Edwards
Peggy Ewan
Joanne Darken
Edsel Brown

B. Ouachita & Jackson:
Mike Lesser, group leader
Danny Mitchell, group leader
Claudia Edwards, office clerk
Catherine Patterson
Frederick Brooks
William Yates
Charles Fenton
Dave Kramer
Peter Teachout
Willie Mellion
Ruthie Wells

C. St. Helena:
Loria Davis, group leader
Henry Brown
Robert Mac Phail
Sharon Burger
James Tredinnick
Bob Weaver

D. Tangipahoa:
Mimi Feingold, group leader
Howard Messing
Judy Rollins
Catherine Cortez
Janet Weiner
Jeff Schwarz

IV. Budget:

A. 3 cars Rented at $200 each for 30days	$600.00
B. Gasoline 5 cars at $5.00 for each car daily, $25.00 a day for 10 days	250.00
C. Food, $1.50 per day per worker, $51.00 a day for ten days	510.00
D. Housing for ten days at same rate as food	510.00
TOTAL	$1,870.00

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

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Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

LOUISIANA TASK FORCE

30 DAY BUDGET

35 workers -- June 24 to July 24, 1964

I. Rent, Five more Cars at $200 each for 30 days.	$1,000.00
II. Gas, 10 cars at $5.00/day	1,500.00
III. Food, 35 persons at $1.50/day total cost, $52.50/day	1,575.00
IV. Rent, 35 persons at $1.50/day	1,575.00
V. Stationery & Materials	650.00
VI. Misc.	500.00
TOTAL	$6,800.00

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FORMAT OF STAFF ASSIGNMENTS

6th Congressional District

Staff	Parish	Objectives & Responsibilities	Transportation
40	Iberville (Headquarters)	Training & Mass Voter Registration, Leadership Conference	many
5	Iberville & Ascension	Office Management, Voter Registration, Community Relations Emphasis in Iberville, Coordination of Project	2
4	Tangipahoa, St. Tammany Washington Livingston	Voter Registration, Community Organization Emphasis in Tangipahoa, Stand-ins	1
2	Pointe Coupee	Voter Registration, Community Organization, Stand-ins	1
5	East Feliciana West Feliciana St. Helena	Voter Registration, Community Organization, Stand-ins	2

5th Congressional District

Staff	Parish	Objectives & Responsibilities	Transportation
5	Ouachita	North Louisiana Office, Voter Registration, Community Organization, Stand-ins	1
5	Madison	Voter Registration, Community Organization	1
5	Jackson	Voter Registration, Community Organization	1
4	Richland, Franklin, Union, Morehouse	Voter Registration, Exploration, Community Organization	1
		Total	10

LIST OF PARISHES--------17

Iberville
Ascension
Tangipahoa
St. Tammany
Washington
Livingston
Pointe Coupee
East Feliciana
St. Helena
Ouachita
Madison
Jackson
Richland
Franklin
Union
Morehouse
West Feliciana

LOUISIANA SUMMER VOTER PROJECT

Registration:

The first state-wide law suit against Louisiana voter registration procedures filed by the United States Department of Justice attacked the constitutionality of the registration application form. The basic contention was that the application form is valid only as an application form and cannot be used as a test. Additional law suits against individual registrars clearly point out that the constitutional tests, old and new, are unconstitutional. Success in these suits should greatly increase our effectiveness.

In several communities in the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts we plan to have lines of Negroes flooding the registrars' offices on the three days when the registration books are open between the first and second Democratic primaries.

Mechanics of the Project:

Schedule: July 12 - August 30, 1964

July 12 - 16:	Training in Iberville Parish (Plaquemine) for registration and vote campaign.
July 17 - 26:	Preparation for voter registration stand-ins at registrars offices in Monroe (Ouachita Parish), St. Francisville (West Feliciana Parish), Clinton (East Feliciana Parish), Greenberg (St. Helena Parish), Plaquemine (Iberville Parish), and New Roads (Pointe Coupee Parish).
July 27 - 29:	Stand-ins at registrars' offices.
August 13:	Presentation of application forms to parish registrars.
August 14:	Presentation of application forms to Fith Circuit Court of Appeals.
August 30:	Project evaluation and conclusion.

Manpower and Transportation:

We need 48 workers, two in each parish, plus the present staff. We need at least 12 cars plus the cars now in operation, one car to every two parishes. We hope that with 12 cars and a staff of 48 we will be able to secure additional transportation and volunteers from local communities.

Practical Aspects:

Although the plan for a summer project is interesting and dramatic, we are concerned about several practical aspects.

Community interest in such a project cannot be overlooked. And we have problems in this regard in both the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts, particularly in North Louisiana. Resistance on the part of the whites in the Fifth District will be especially stubborn and work will be dangerous. Thus, inspiring and reaching the Negro communities will be an arduous task and we can only be hopeful of success.

LOUISIANA BUDGET

1. Five-day training session (July 12-16) 50 workers	
A. Food - $2.00 per day per person, totaling $100 a day for five days	$ 500.00
B. Housing - $1.50 per person per day	325.00
C. Miscellaneous - $25.00 per day for five days	125.00
2. Remaining weeks (July 17 - August 30)	
A. Food for 50 workers for 43 days	4,300.00
B. Housing at $65.00 per day per 43 days	2,795.00
C. Transportation - 12 cars @ $200.00 per month	4,800.00
12 cars - gas and oil	3,600.00
3. Registration Forms and Materials	1,000.00
4. Other	
Stationery	350.00
Phone	1,200.00
Miscellaneous	500.00
5. Administration (10%)	
Book-keeping and supervisor	1,950.00
	$21,445.00

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE THE BEST AVAILABLE.

LEADERSHIP TRAINING CONFERENCES

Thousands of new recruits have joined the civil rights movement in the past few years. Most have been attracted by our success and militancy, not by our non-violence. It is an important responsibility of the civil rights movement to train these new recruits; to show them the relationship between ends and means, the need for attitude of understanding and reconciliation. It is also important to increase their efficiency so that marginal situations can become victories and thus help reduce the frustration which is building up so rapidly.

During 1963-1964 CORE sponsored 14 week-end leadership training conferences and two-week-long workshops. From the experience gained in these certain modifications have been made.

The proposal is for Five Regional Workshops of a week's duration. The workshops would be located in the Northeast, Southeast, South Central, North Central and Far West. Individuals who have expressed an interest in leading the workshops include James Farmer and Bayard Rustin on nonviolence, Noel Day of Boston and Saul Alinsky of Chicago on community organization, City Planner Walter Thabit on housing problems, Oscar Ornati of the New School and Michael Harrington on economic problems and Frank Riessman of Mobilization for Youth on education. Field workers would be available for "how-to-do-it" sessions on direct action techniques and community relations.

We would expect approximately 100 people to attend each workshop.

Proposed Budget

Transportation	
Faculty	$7,500.00
Students (primarily in South)	2,000.00
Materials and Publications	3,500.00
Room and Board	15,000.00
Honoraria	1,500.00
Total	$29,500.00*

*We are requesting $20,000.00 from the Albert A. List Foundation. We have been assured of the balance from other sources.

NORTH FLORIDA [illegible] VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT

Geographic Areas

The Negro registration potential for the eight counties under consideration is 26,800. Beginning at the West with Escambia and Okaloosa, at least two staff members should be assigned to that section. Escambia has 5,950 unregistered Negroes while Okaloosa has 519. Both could live in Pensacola (Escambia) to begin with, working both counties together. Later the heavier work of Escambia would require the great majority of time to be given there.

Jackson and Bay counties, with a total potential of 4,498 would also require two persons. In the beginning they would work together, acquainting the communities with the program. They would live in Marianna (Jackson). Later it would likely prove more practical for one to locate in Bay County.

Gadsden County, due to its high number of unregistered Negroes, should have two staff members who remain in that county during the entire project. ([illegible] unregistered.)

The Jefferson-Madison-Suwannee area should have at least two staff persons. Madison (the town) would be a good central point for these staff to begin from, being no farther than 25 miles from the county seat of the other two counties.

There should be eight Task Force workers for these counties. For maximum effectiveness there should also be a field secretary who could help in all areas with information and be free to coordinate activities.

It would be necessary for the project to have one central office in Quincy where the field secretary could work in order to coordinate distribution of materials and where staff could make contact with operations. Quincy seems the best place for a number of reasons. First, the office could serve as a center both for the entire project and the Gadsden County project in which nearly half of the unregistered voters are. Second, the office we are now using is free.

Tentative Schedule

Assuming that the staff could be in Tallahassee around the 15th of June, it seems necessary to have about a week [illegible] of staff orientation. Housing (free) could be arranged for all staff, with perhaps a number of inexpensive meals provided by the community. We would cover the following:

1. Orientation to Florida, especially North Florida.
2. Registration figures and developments in counties under consideration.
3. Geographic orientation.
4. Political orientation: which candidates have Negroes generally supported in these counties [illegible].
5. Social and economic problems of Negroes here.
6. Registration techniques: canvassing, block-work, mass meetings, posters, bumper stickers, etc.
7. Fund-raising.
8. Community participation: contacting church, etc.
9. Involving teenagers.
10. What to do in case of arrest.
11. Reports on program, problems, expense accounts.

delete

After this period of training, staff would go to their respective areas. For the first four weeks there would be a staff meeting once a week, probably in Gadsden County or Leon County, with the field secretary visiting each group of staff during the week. After the first month one staff meeting every two weeks would probably be sufficient with frequent visits from the field secretary. These meetings would be useful in sharing problems and solutions, getting new materials and fostering the feeling of being a part of a large total effort.

It is very likely that as the project progresses, some staff would be shifted to [illegible] areas or counties, as suggested earlier.

NON-WHITE REGISTRATION STATISTICS, 1964, COMPARATIVE

COUNTY	ELIGIBLE	REGISTERED	% REGISTERED	POTENTIAL
Escambia (Pensacola)	18,041	11,075	61.5	6,966
Okaloosa (Crestview)	2,097	1,138	54.1	959
Bay (Panama City	4,964	3,473	70.0	1,491
Jackson (Marianna)	5,390	3,382	62.7	2,008
Gadsden (Quincy)	12,261	1,425	11.5	10,836
Jefferson (Monticello)	2,600	636	24.5	1,962
Madison (Madison)	3,067	1,602	52.2	1,465
Suwannee (Live Oak)	2,159	1,046	48.4	1,113
			TOTAL POTENTIAL........	26,800

PROJECT EXPENSES

Staff:		
8 Task Force Workers and 1 Field Secretary		$3,600.00
Central Office:		
Utilities, telephone, coordinating supplies and mimeographing		455.00
Transportation		2,020.00
Project Supplies for Staff $2 per week per person for 3 months		216.00
Bond Reserve for Arrest		1,000.00
Orientation and 8 subsequent conferences		195.00
	TOTAL	$7,486.00
Administration (10%) bookkeeping, supervision, etc.		748.00
	GRAND TOTAL	$8,234.00

NORTH FLORIDA SUMMER REGISTRATION PROJECT

Geographic Areas

The Negro registration potential for the eight counties under consideration is 26,800. One Page Two of this report is a map of Florida with the counties under consideration marked in yellow. Beginning at the West with Escambia and Okaloosa, we have indicated at least two staff members should be assigned to that section. Escambia has 6,966 unregistered Negroes while Okaloosa has 959. Both could live in Pensacola (Escambia) to begin with, working both counties together. Later the heavier work of Escambia would require the great majority of time to be given there.

Jackson and Bay counties, with a total potential of 3,498 would also require two persons. In the beginning they would work together, acquainting the communities with the program. They could live in Marianna (Jackson). Later it would likely prove more practical for one to locate in Bay County.

Gadsden County, due to its high number of unregistered Negroes, should have two staff members who remain in that county during the entire project. (10,836 unregistered.)

The Jefferson-Madison-Suwannee area should have at least two staff persons. Madison (the town) would be a good central point for these staff to begin from, being no farther than 25 miles from the county seat of the other two counties.

Staff

We have suggested here that there be eight field staff for these counties. For maximum effectivemess there should also be a field secretary who could help in all areas with information and be free to coordinate activities. If this is not possible, it would probably be best to have seven field staff with the field secretary living in Gadsden County, which is central, and helping with the program there also.

It would be necessary for the project to have one central office in Quincy where the field secretary could work in order to coordinate distribution of materials and where staff could make contact with operations. Quincy seems the best place for a number of reasons. First, the office could serve as a center both for the entire project and the Gadsden County project in which nearly half of the unregistered voters are. Second, the office we are now using is free. It would be necessary to install a private phone because the phone there now belongs to Rev. Crutcher, and we might interfere with his living conditions severely. Also, his phone is a 4-party line which has its limitations. We should also be prepared to give a small sum, perhaps $15 a month to him for the utilities and use of his bathroom. In this way he can continue to justify our use of the office to his parishoners, who support it now.

Other Offices

It is very possible, that as in Leon County, a registration office could be set up in the other areas, supported by the communities themselves. These offices, however, would not come under the expenses of the project itself.

Transportation

For maximum mobility and effectiveness it would be helpful if there were a car for each county area: one for Escambia-Okaloosa, one for Jackson-Bay and one for Jefferson-Madison-Suwannee. In Gadsden County there are a number of teenagers and adults willing to drive staff most of the time, and one man will loan his car any time it is really necessary, even for long trips. The field secretary should have a car.

Gas and Other Transportation

Based on our experience here, total transportation costs either in the form of gas or cars run about $15 per week per person. This includes most repairs, except unforeseen major repairs (which have run about $100 per car for four months) although I can't remember earlier repairs. This figure would vary, of course, particularly after the project gets well under way.

Supplies

Supplies such as stamps, paper, etc., not used directly for county projects but in correspondence with other staff, etc., seem to run around $2 per person per week. The community would be expected, of course, to provide paper, etc., for leaflets and other projects in the specific county.

Occasional emergency telephone calls will undoubtedly occur. With good coordination, however, thse calls should not exceed $80 per month. It would probably be the case that these calls would be to or from the Quincy office. Unless large amounts of funds could be collected in Gadsden County or from occasional benefits in Leon County, we should expect that the project be prepared to bear this cost.

Length of Project

The expected length of this project is from around the 15th of June to the 15th of September. All calculations are based on this period.

Tentative Schedule

Assuming that the staff could be in Tallahassee around the 15th of June, it seems necessary to have about a week here of staff orientation. Housing (free) could be arranged for all staff, with perhaps a number of free or inexpensive meals provided by the community. We would cover the following:

1. Orientation to Florida, esp. North Florida
2. Registration figures and developments in counties under consideration
3. Geographic orientation
4. Political orientation-which candidates have Negroes generally supported in these counties and why
5. Social and economic problems for Negroes here
6. Registration techniques: canvassing, block work, mass meetings, posters, bumper stickers...Mr. Hunter, etc.
7. Fund-raising such as musical benefits...Mrs. Shaw
8. Fund-handling
9. Community participation: attending church, etc.
10. Involving teenagers
11. What to do in case of arrest
12. Reports on program, projects, expense accounts

After this period of training, staff would go to their various areas. For the first four weeks there would be a staff meeting once a week, probably in Gadsden County or Leon County, with the field secretary visiting each group of staff during the week. After the first month one staff meeting every two weeks would probably be sufficient with frequent visits from the field secretary. These meeting would be useful in sharing problems and solutions, getting new materials and renewing the feeling of being a part of a large total effort.

It is very likely that as the project progresses, some staff would be shifted in eighter areas or emphasis, as suggested earlier.

PROJECT EXPENSES

Staff:		
8 Task Force for 3 months @ $100 per month	$2400.00	
1 Field Secretary for 3 months @ $400 per mon.	1200.00	
		3600.00
Central Office:		
Utilities 3 months @ $15 per month	45.00	
Telephone 3 months @ $30 per month (inc. estimated long distance charges)	270.00	
Coordinating supplies 3 mo. @ $30 per mo.	90.00	
Mimeographing machine	50.00	455.00
Transportation:		
$60 per month per person for 3 months	1620.00	
	400.00	2020.00
Project Supplies for Staff		
$2 per week per person for 3 months	216.00	216.00
Bond reserve for Arrests	1000.00	1000.00
Orientation	75.00	
8 subsequent conferences @ approx. $15 each	120.00	195.00
Misc.	500.00	500.00
	TOTAL	$7,986.00

NON-WHITE REGISTRATION STATISTICS, 1964, COMPARATIVE

COUNTY	ELIGIBLE	REGISTERED	% REGISTERED	POTENTIAL
Escambia (Pensacola)	18,041	11,075	61.5	6,966
Okaloosa (Crestview	2,097	1,138	54.1	959
Bay (Panama City	4,964	3,473	70.0	1,491
Jackson (Marianna)	5,390	3,382	62.7	2,008
Gadsden (Quincy)	12,261	1,425	11.5	10,836
Jefferson (Monticello)	2,600	636	24.5	1,962
Madison (Madison)	3,067	1,602	52.2	1,465
Suwannee (Live Oak)	2,159	1,046	48.4	1,113
		TOTAL POTENTIL		26,800

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NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
FINAL REGISTRATION STATISTICS
October 3, 1964

SITUATION	GADSDEN	MADISON	JEFFERSON	SUWANNEE*
Negro Pop. at % of tltal	59%	47%	27%	59%
# of Negroes eligible to Reg.	12,261	3,067	2,600	2,159
Negro Registration July 7	1,425	1,602	638	1,046
% of registration July 7	11.5%	52.2%	24.5%	48.4%
Negro registration OCt. 3	4,755	2,392	1,375	1,654
% of registration Oct. 3	38.9%	77.9%	52.8%	76.6%
Number registered this proj.	3,330	790	737	608
% increase this proj.	27.4%	25.7%	24.3%	28.2%

* * * * * * * * * * *

Total Registration all counties this project: 5465

These figures are unofficial, based on our count at the registration offices.

* Since there has been no staff cember in Suwannee County for the last two weeks, these figures are estimates mased on the usual rate of registration.

School financing
poverty & welfare

Most in the
end

Sedfre in fact loaned him out
to be gen'l Counsel for (late)
Nat'l Welfare Rts - Asso.

Very important

Jefferson vs. Hackney Texas

Enormously significant

Cox - Louisiana
Brown - "

Fortas' book

Symbolic speech -